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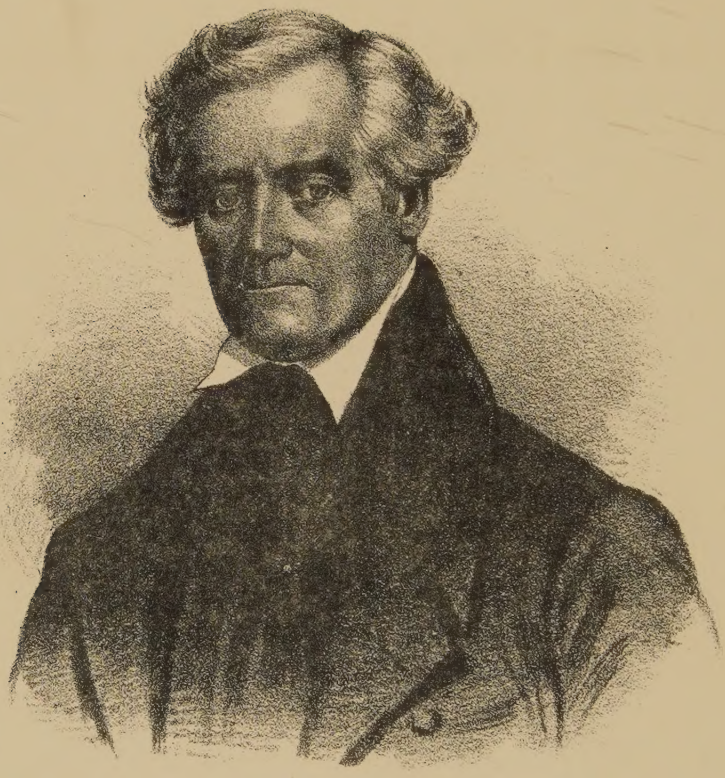

GEN ROBT. M. EVANS.

HISTORY

OF

VANDERBURGH COUNTY

INDIANA,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, REMINISCENCES, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

BRANT & FULLER.
1889.

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PREFACE.

AFTER more than a year of almost ceaseless labor on the part of a large force of skilled employes, the publishers are enabled to present their patrons with the History of Vanderburgh County. The compilation of the matter which is contained in this volume has been conducted with more than the usual care, and not only the publishers, but all those engaged in the work, have been animated by a desire to have this history excel all local histories heretofore issued in the state. Neither time nor expense have been spared which gave promise of enhancing in any way the value of the book as a work of reference on all subjects treated.

In many fields that were explored during the progress of this work, there had been but little, if any, former effort to rescue the fast fading facts of early times. The city of Evansville, it is true, had been previously treated of in several smaller publications, but in each instance the commercial, rather than the historical, interest was the main theme of the writers.

It has been a constant care to have the historical matter divested of any bias or partiality that might depreciate its value. Official records, newspapers, public documents, miscellaneous publications, private correspondence, personal recollections, the records of the Historical Society, and other sources of information have been drawn upon freely. Not only facts, but liberal quotations have been incorporated in this volume. The leading desire has been to obtain accuracy, and no pretension is made to originality of expression, nor to ornate style.

In the chapter on military matters the Adjutant General's report for the state has been abundantly quoted as the best authority attainable on such subjects, but as that is known to contain many errors, there can be no doubt that some of them have found their way into this work.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the book is the portion which contains biographical sketches of leading citizens, both dead and living. The practice of publishing biographies of living men has been condemned by some, but to question it seems like preferring doubtful information and the uncertainties of memory to positive personal knowledge. The neglect of personal and family history in the United States has become a matter of public comment. A recent call for a meeting at Indianapolis of descendants of Revolutionary sires met not a single response. This alone is a significant witness that family genealogy has been neglected, and that few people can trace their ancestry more than two genera tions. If biographies of living men were more frequently published, true modesty would not exceed the bounds of truth, and the eulogistic exaggerations that so often find apology in death, would be avoided. Should an excessive self-applause unduly proclaim its own achievements it will be best judged by a contemporaneous public.

Grateful acknowledgments are due the county and city officers, the newspaper men, he officers of the Historical Society, and many citizens, for valuable assistance.

THE PUBLISHERS.

MADISON, Wis., April, 1889.

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HISTORY OF VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES—FORMATION AND EROSION OF THE SURFACE—GLACIAL REMAINS—CONNECTED GEOLOGICAL SECTION—THE COAL MEASURES—ACTUAL SECTIONS.

VANDERBURGH, except one, is the extreme southwestern county of the state of Indiana, and is bounded on the west by Posey, north by Gibson, east by Warrick. The southern boundary is the Ohio, the "belle riviere" of the early French adventurers, the "beautiful river" of our own poets, the "great commercial artery" of our economic writers. Its picturesque beauty and its fleets of busy steamers are equally deserving subjects of admiration. Evansville, the city of the county, and one of the principal cities of the state, lies 180 miles distant from Indianapolis. To be geographically precise, its latitude is 38° 8′ north, its longitude 10° 30′ west from Washington.

The altitude of the Ohio at low water at Evansville, is 320 feet above sea level. The elevation of Main street is 50 feet above low water, and consequently, the average altitude of the city above tide water is 370 feet.

Though the northern line of the county is but thirteen miles from that re-entrant curve of the Ohio which approaches the geographical center of the county, the drainage of its territory is not wholly into the great river. Running from the northern part of Scott and along the northern line of German township, is a high ridge with a spur of lower land running down through Perry, which divides the county into two systems, the northwestern being drained through Big creek and its forks into the Wabash river. The eastern and central parts of the county have their water-shed by Bluegrass, Locust and Little creeks through Big Pigeon into the Ohio.

The topography of the county is delightfully varied. The characteristic features of a river country, the river bottoms, are here from two to six miles wide. Composed of a light, sandy loam, they are very fertile, and produce profitable crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, and meadow grass. In the forests upon this soil we find black and white walnuts, red, white and burr oaks, red and white elms, white and black gums, cottonwood, hickory, maple, willow, sycamore, cypress, pecan, etc., with many shrubs and vines. The small brooks flowing across the county, from northeast to south and southwest, of no great capacity, and often nearly dry in summer droughts, run through valleys one to three miles wide. These "bottoms" are level, and characteristically argillaceous, or hard and compact, and demand underground drainage for successful tillage long continued. Good crops of hay are grown upon them. The timber here comprises white, burr, water and jack oaks,

*Adapted for this volume from the Geological Report on Vanderburgh county, by John Collett, A. M., in "Geological Survey of Indiana, 1875."

gum, elm, maple and sycamore, with beach, sugar tree, poplar and walnut on sandy loams. From the creek and river valleys the ascent is sometimes gentle, often by abrupt bluffs, to the table lands. In the central and northern parts, these attain an elevation of from 150 to 350 feet, and average a height of 225 feet above low water in the Ohio; and being formed as a whole, from fine sands or loam, the soil is compact, and to a degree impervious to air or moisture unless drained or well mixed with vegetable matter. The flat areas are wet and have characteristic openings, or prairies, but the slightly uneven surfaces are clothed with a thick growth of timber, in which post-oak, persimmon and sweet gum are characteristic. White, red and Spanish oaks, black gum, maple, white and black hickories are common. The rolling uplands are richer on account of an admixture of red calcareous soil, and adds to the forests poplars, sugar trees, black walnut and ash. Both varieties of upland yield good crops of corn, wheat, oats, and meadow grass. The hills and high ridges are exempt from sudden changes of temperature and are admirably adapted to the culture of tender fruits and vines. Consequently the wide-awake agriculturists have extensive and profitable orchards and vineyards, which are sure sources of income. The bluff soil is the American equivalent of the Loess of the Rhine, which produces the generous wines of France, and with the same care will as richly reward. The climate is in the neutral zone, between uncomfortable warmth and cold, not subject to the extreme changes which renders culture hazardous further north. The tender peach, apricot and grape may be grown to perfection along with the sturdier apple and quince. The vineyards yield wine rich in bouquet and spirit. The walnuts and hickory nuts are produced in profusion, and the pecan may be easily and profitably cultivated. Wild grapes, plums, etc., crown the hill tops and cluster in the valleys, but the luscious persimmon, "God's fruit," is the best and most abundant, and it is believed, by cultivation could be made to rival the date.

The surface of the county affords many instructive texts to the geologist, for the application of his theories to account for the present configuration. By a vast accumulation of observations in all parts of the world, and the formulation of theories based upon them, he is able to recount an interesting story of the past of this region, and much of the geologist's narrative is not "caviare to the general," nor recondite. There are plain records in the valleys and bluffs of phenomena concerning which all men who have thought upon the subject are pretty well agreed. The briefest statement of the geology of the county would mention as the oldest strata which has been brought to general notice, the coal measures, later the limestones deposited in the bed of an ancient ocean which overspread the region after the coal was in the first stages of formation, and more recent than all this, overlying it and the cause of many beautiful features of landscape, the Merom sandstone. Without treating of the formation of coal, of which much has been written, and which is very likely identical in different localities, nor of the limestone, let us consider more at length the Merom sandstone, and then the later phenomena which caused the present configuration of the country.

The Merom sandstone is well developed in Vanderburgh and adjoining counties, capping the tops of the highest hills in the northeastern and forming the surface rock in all the uneroded parts of the central and western regions. In deep, narrow gorges, with precipitous and overhanging sides, it gives a ro-

mantic boldness to the scenery, and also affords good exposures for its study. In Section 17, Scott township, this massive sandstone overhangs the brook which flows by the base, and the softer rock has disappeared below, leaving a rock house which was once a favorite resort of the Indians. The rock is always ferriferous, containing small partings and veins of iron, which being harder than the sandy matrix, fret the sides and overhanging arches of the gorges with an irregular tracery of network in relief. In this county the stone is regular in sequence, uninterruptedly covering the coal measures. But in the relation of proximity to the coals, it is regular only in irregularity. Sometimes all the coal seams are below it, elsewhere all the older rocks down to the Ingleside coal have been cut away by ancient floods, and then the sandstone lies directly upon that coal, and sometimes includes in its lower layers, rounded pellets and pebbles of coal, which reveal the extensive action of the water which preceded the deposition of the sandstone. There is therefore good ground for the belief that it is the record of a geological era far subsequent to the carboniferous. Fossils are rare or entirely absent, being confined to specimens of Acrogens, a lower order of plant life. The Merom sandstone is near the surface of Babytown hill, nearly 200 feet above low water in the river, and from this eminence that the rock has preserved, a splendid view is enjoyed of the teeming city and the river dotted with the steamers carrying the commerce of the valley states. West of Germantown, the massive part of the rock is well exposed, and it is 20 to 40 feet thick, composed of sharp sand, small veins of hematite iron, and a few trunks and stems of plants. The sand is so slightly coherent that it may be removed with a shovel, the iron is easily removed, and the product is remarkably good for plastering and building. Southwest of there, across the county line, the rock is on the other hand admirably adapted to quarrying, and along Big creek, good stone is obtained. In the prime agricultural region of the northwestern high level of the county, the rocks are deeply covered, and the only outcrop noted is in Section 23, Armstrong township. On the George Graff farm a shaft was once put down through this solid rock in search of silver ore, but of course, with no success.

Subsequent to the period when this sandstone was laid down—it would be idle to attempt to measure the time which elapsed—vast glaciers overspread the country, mainly to the north of this latitude. These left no deep beds of drift, with boulders showing the grinding action of ice and water, in this county, but their record is nevertheless plain. We refer now to the sets of ancient valleys which traverse the county, from 100 to 150 feet above the river, having a course from north 18° to 24° west. These are not continuous now, but are often cut across or partially silted up by a second, more recent set of valleys, running from northeast to southward. In either sets of valley thoroughfares, after a rain, may be seen in the ditches the fine white quartzose and black sand or magnetite, from the Laurentian rocks of Canada. The hardest material of the glacial drift reached here only in the form of powder, but is easily recognized, and seems to point unmistakably to a glacial origin of these valleys, the primary having been made at the beginning of the era, before the Wabash valley had been excavated by the great flood of ice water. The secondaries probably date to the time when the water, which sought sluice-way in the summer months, by the White and Patoka valleys, after excavating the great basin of South Patoka, overflowed to the west and south, cutting away softer rock and leaving the harder

knobs and hills which now beautify the landscape. The Lake regions were then, it is believed from well investigated phenomena, eight hundred or nine hundred feet higher than now, and the summer melting of ice caused more violent action of the water than would now appear possible. Thus were cut the valleys of Pigeon and Black creeks, and the like, so much wider than could be accounted for by the action of these small water courses. Not only wider are they than the creeks can account for, but it is a remarkable fact that these creeks flow in beds considerably above the former bed of the water which cut the valleys.

When these mighty glaciers passed away, receding to the north on account of some vast change in the continental conditions, a great lake covered a large area of the interior of the continent, including southwestern Indiana, and regions adjoining south and west. Its high water line is now seven hundred or eight hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The deposits of this era are called loess or lacustral, and consist of reddish yellow loam, sandy, below that gray and buff siliceous loam, and at the bottom, in valleys which were filled up in this era, black quicksand, muck with much vegetable matter. This deposit varies in depth from fifteen to one hundred and fifteen feet. In that era, the extreme cold of the ice age was succeeded by the other extreme, and tropical trees and plants, and animals of South American type, flourished in this region. In the muck deposit, or just above it in a flinty gravel, have been found in this and adjoining counties the bones of monstrous tropical animals, the Megalonyx and other great sloths, the Mammoth, or Elephas Americanus, and the great beaver Casteroides Ohioensis. In sinking the Avondale shaft at Evansville, a bed of animal and vegetable remains was encountered, containing an immense quantity of fresh-water shells. When these were studied by naturalists and compared with existing types, it was found that some were wholly extinct and others were to be found now only in the southern states. "These shells, wholly extinct, or barely existing as survivors from our ancient sub-tropic climate, reveal in their story a hitherto unknown chapter of past events, indicating a change of climate nearly equivalent to 10° of latitude, and which, according to Mr. Hopkins' paper before the British Scientific Association, must have taken place within from twenty thousand to seventy thousand years." From the time when this tropical life prevailed here, the climate changed gradually to colder, and vegetation and fauna changed with it. Still, the change has not been so vast that we have not relics to-day of those distant times. In such sheltered spots as seem to be the last lagoons of the ancient sea, and there are such in Union township particularly, the cypress lingers, and the cane, as well as in the other division of life, the paroquet, cotton-mouth and grass snakes, and red-mouthed salamander. The persimmon, pecan, smooth honey-locust, catalpa and thorny sumac, are also relics of a period whose main features have long since disappeared.

The "tooth of time," since the age above spoken of, has been confined in its work to the formation of the alluvial flats by the continual eating away of older deposits. So have been formed the river bottoms, composed of sand, gravel and smooth stones, clay and much vegetable matter, comprising sticks and trunks of trees found buried even more than one hundred feet below the present level of the river beds, and fluviatile sand-bars and gravel-beds as high as one hundred to two hundred feet above the high water line.

The following is a connected section of

the rocks and other deposits of Vanderburgh county arranged in the order of their sequence in age, beginning with the more recent and the superior:

	Ft.	Ft.	In.
1. Buff, brown, red and mottled slabs	2 to	0	0
2. Merom sandstone, soft, shaly, upper division	20 to	25	0
3. Merom sandstone, massive, in quarry beds	10 to	30	0
4. Dark gray or buff shales and flaggy sandstones with clay iron stone	10 to	20	0
3. Brown Impure Coal, 3rd rash coal	1¼ to	0	0
4. Flaggy on thick bedded sandstone, ripple marked	9 to	4	0
5. Hard, clinky, gray limestone, at bottom irregular and sometimes flinty, passing to the west to a calcareous shale	2 to	6	0
6. Argillaceous shale and shaly sandstone	34 to	0	0
7. Black slate with fish spines and fossils	1½ to	0	0
8. Second Rash Coal	0 to	0	3
9. Fire clay	1 to	0	0
10. Gray shale	6 to	0	0
11. Limestone, yellow ferruginous	3 to	12	0
11. Gray shale	98 to	0	0
12. First Rash Coal, and black slate	0 to	0	8
13. Fire-clay	1 to	2	6
14. Soft, flaggy, blue, buff and gray sandstone, with much gray shale and beds of clay iron-stone and nodules	60 to	121	0
15. Yellow and gray sandstone, often giving good quarry beds	15 to	29	0
16. Gray and buff alluvium, arenaceous or shaly, or flaggy sandstone, with iron stone nodules and shaly concretions	29 to	8	0
17. Black slate or clod, with fossils		1	0
18. Coal N, choice, gassy, caking		2	3
19. Fire-clay, at bottom shaly, with iron balls		5	8
20. Buff or gray limestone with Chœtetes	8 to	5	0
21. Gray or white shale, with nodules of iron-stone and bands of sandstone	30 to	40	0
22. Siliceous shale, passing to massive sand rock to south and west; alluvial rock? of Lesquereux and Owen	60 to	71	0
23. Black slate or clod, with many alluvial and vegetable fossils	2 to	1	8
24. Ingleside Coal M: laminated coal, 1 ft. 4 in.; parting 2 in. to 0; solid cubic coal 2 ft. 8 in.		4	0
25. Fire-clay		4	0
26. Fire-clay, with pyrite balls		3	8
27. Siliceous shale		11	9
28. Argillaceous sandstone		5	0
29. Gray shale and soap stone		64	5
30. Soapstone, with plant remains		0	3
31. Coal L: impure cannel coal, 1 ft. 6 in.; pyritous argillite, 1 ft. 4 in.;			

	Ft.	Ft.	In.
slaty cannel, 1 ft. 2 in.; free burning coal, 1 ft. 3 in.		5	3
32. Fire-clay. (Extra-limital.)		2	6
34. Siliceous shales and coarse massive ferruginous sandstone	90 to	120	0
35. Best limestone and black slate	2 to	8	0
36. Coal K, caking, pyritous	0 to	1	6
37. Laminated fire-clay	2 to	1	4
38. Siliceous and black aluminous shales, with rich bands and pockets of nodular iron ore	10 to	30	0
39. Conglomerate sandrock	110 to	180	0
40. Coal A	3 to	0	0
41. Dark or black shale, with iron ore	30 to	5	0
42. Chester sandstone and sub-carboniferous limestone	0 to	0	0
Total		837	8

The beds Nos. 3 to 14 of the above section, including two or three thin seams of rash coal, and two strata of limestone, each of two to eight feet thick, occupy the hill-tops in the northeastern parts, and thence dipping to the southwest are found at or near the level of the streams in that part of the county. These beds are a notable geologic horizon. Besides the advantage of the stone, which is burned for the lime, they form an unmistakable directrix from which to measure down to the probable level of the lower workable coals. The limestones Nos. 5 and 11, at their northeastern outcrop, are hard and clinky, and are frequently brought close together or found in contact. They are found in such contact in the sides of the bold bluff on the north of the Pigeon valley. In Perry township there are several limekilns, at which the stone has been quarried and burned. On the West Franklin road there is outcrop of flinty limerock, which has been a noted curiosity with geologists who have made this region famous by their labors. It seems here that the whole thickness of the limestone had been transformed into clinky hornstone or flint. Near there are three sinkholes, such as are common in the region of sub-carboniferous limestone, ten to thirty feet in diameter, the only sinks seen in our coal measures. A large spring discharges the water collected by them. Near Babytown hill, crinoid stems, and many other fossils, mostly compressed and broken, are found in profusion. This double limestone forms the elevated foundation of the beautiful site of Mechanicsville, which, 150 feet above the city, has an unbroken view of the rich broad valley, the rolling river, and the distant hills of Kentucky. It outcrops in the ravines a little east of there, and the stone is used for curbing and stoning the streets of the city. This stratum rises at the rate of fifteen feet per mile to the northeast, and is a surface rock two miles east of the village. In Section 20, Center township, it shows a face of seven or eight feet, and in cavities beneath its disturbed edges, rattlesnakes and other serpents were accustomed to gather for miles around to hibernate. The limestone caps a bald peak on the McCutcheon farm in the northeast corner of the county, which commands one of the finest outlooks in the state, embracing the hills and knobs round about at a distance of fifteen to twenty miles. In all adjoining regions, these limestones contain a multitude of fossils in great variety, the assignment of which to the proper geological period has given rise to bitter personal quarrels between eminent scientists. The dispute is as to whether

they are Permian or Carboniferous, and equivalent beds in the West have been named Permo-carboniferous as a sort of compromise. In this county these limestones, though often crowded and almost wholly composed of fossils, as Athyris, Spirifer lineatus and Lophophyllum proliferum, do not afford good cabinet specimens.

The coals, Nos. 3, 8, 12, are generally absent and never persistent over considerable areas. They are impure, thin, and of no importance.

The thin fire-clays, Nos. 9, 13, are of much greater value, as they are unctuous and plastic, and work well for pottery and terra cotta.

No. 14 is a soft sandstone found in the upper part of Ingleside shaft, in the beds and bluffs of Pigeon creek, and thence northeast along the brooks and creeks. It is somewhat quarried for rough masonry. The yellow and gray sandstone, No. 15, is exposed only in the east and northeast and is well down the Evansville shafts. There is an extensive bed in the northeast corner of Knight township, from which excellent stone is taken.

Coal N, No. 19 of the section, is the next stratum of commercial importance, and it is a choice, gassy coal, of excellent quality. This is equal to the best western coal for gas and coking, and though the seam will average but little over two feet, yet its purity and richness in volatile matter will justify mining it. The seam is uniformly persistent throughout this region, and is locally known as "Little Newburg coal." The chemical analysis of this coal shows 53 per cent. of fixed carbon, gas 41.5, water 3, ash 2.5. Coke, 55.5. Heat units, 8090. Specific gravity, 1.242. Weight of one cubic foot, 77.62 pounds.

No. 20, a limestone, is not exposed in the county, but along the county line in Warrick it outcrops, and is remarkable for the wonderful size of the fossil Lophophyllum proliferum and the great profusion of the coral, Chœtetes. The siliceous shale and sandstone, No. 22, is not seen at the surface, but is important along Green river. No. 23 carries a large number of beautiful and well preserved fossils, a list of which would be too lengthy for space here.

No. 24 is the Ingleside coal M, or "Main Newburg," the chief mineral resource of this region. This seam has been pierced at many places, and at almost every station it has shown a thickness of not less than four feet. It is a strong coking coal, burns to gray or red ash, and is an excellent fuel for steam or grate use, and commands a ready market. It drives the wheels of commerce, pulls the mighty railroad trains, and gives energy to the thousand arms and fingers of iron which manufacture, with the strength of a million giants, the wealth of this favored city and county. It underlies two-thirds, if not the whole county. Such a mine of wealth will endure for ages, and assures for this county an enviable prosperity and progress. From it can be produced a coke of great value.

An analysis of a specimen from the middle of the Ingleside seam shows: fixed carbon 48.5 per cent., gas 42, water 3.5, ash 6. Coke 54.50. Heat units, 7772. Specific gravity 1.275. Weight of one cubic foot, 79.68 pounds.

Nos. 25 and 26, are fire-clays, and will be extensively used for terra cotta. Below coal M we find the noted phenomenon of massive limestones in the coal measures. They are highly argillaceous, little more than clay shale, even the tough blue sandstone readily yields to air and moisture. No. 30 is the "fern bed," a deposit rich in leaves and stems of the plants of the coal age. Here are found kidney ironstones, enclosing plants and fruits.

Coal L, No. 31, is a characteristic Indiana coal. It is a laminated, semi-caking or free burning coal, rich in carbon, and yielding a gray or white ash, with little or no cinder. It is the most persistent coal of the Wabash basin in thickness, regularity and good qualities. Here it is found when pierced to be of an average thickness of only two feet, which will hardly justify mining at present. It is admirably suited for rolling mill, locomotive and stove use.

Below Coal L a hard, ferruginous sandstone has been pierced by bores, fills a considerable space, and below it is the limestone superimposing Coal K, sometimes flinty, but on the Kentucky side carrying the usual fossils.

Coal K, magnificently exhibited in Pike county, is not seen here. In bores along the Ohio river it never develops a thickness of two feet, and is generally thinner. Below K are beds of black shale often called coal in the reports of bores, but no thick or workable seams may be expected at this depth. No. 39, a coarse, red sandstone conglomerate, forms the bottom rock or bed of the Coal measures. It is only pierced by the Crescent City Park bore. The sub-conglomerate coal A, is only known by report, and its existence here is quite doubtful. It is certain that the deepest bores report beds of sandstone and limestone which are referred to the Chester beds of the sub-carboniferous period. This closes a connected view of the surface phenomena and rocky structure of the county.

Near Evansville the surface rocks are the soft blue, buff and gray sandstones passing into argillaceous shales, No 14 of general section. In this bed the Ingleside shaft in the west suburb of Evansville was begun, piercing in its depth the lower rash coal and shales, and N, M and L, in succession. The following is the section in detail:

SECTION IN INGLESIDE SHAFT.

		Ft.	In.
1.	Clay and alluvial sand	29	0
2.	Clay and shale	61	0
3.	Slaty coal and fire-clay	3	0
4.	Sandrock	4	6
5.	Siliceous clay shales	12	9
6.	Shale and iron stones	5	8
	Fire-clay		10
7.	Ferriferous sandstone	7	9
8.	Fire-clay with sand and iron	12	3
9.	Sandstone (ferriferous)	12	1
10.	Shale	1	0
11.	Sandstone	7	5
12.	Coal N, (Little Newburg)	2	11
13.	Fire-clay with iron balls	5	8
14.	Limestone	5	0
15.	Fire-clay parting	2	6
16.	Limestone	4	6
17.	Gray shale, black at bottom	83	10
18.	Coal M, (Main Newburg)	4	2
19.	Fire-clay	4	0
20.	Fire-clay with pyrite	3	8
21.	Siliceous shale	11	9
22.	Argillaceous sandstone	5	0
23.	Gray shale (soapstone)	64	5
24.	Soapstone (fern bed)		3
25.	Coal L: Impure cannel, 1 ft. 6 in.; pyritous argillite, 1 ft. 4 in.; slaty cannel, 1 ft. 2 in.; semi-caking coal, 1 ft. 3 in.	5	3
26.	Fire-clay	2	6
		362	8

In the black shale which forms the roof of this mine, are fine fossils including Productus, three species, Bellerophon, two species, Aviculopecten, two species, Pleurotomaria, two species, Macrocheilus, two species, and a Goniatite. The coal in the mine and accompanying rocks is as follows:

Argillaceous limestone, pyritous	1 ft. 4 in.
Black slate (shale)	1 ft. 4 in.

Laminated coal.....	1 ft. 3 in.	
Parting	2 in.	
Solid caking coal....	2 ft. 11 in.	4 ft. 2 in.
		6 ft. 10 in.

This coal ranges from three feet eight inches to four feet four inches, and averages nearly four feet at this mine. It is remarkably uniform in thickness and persistence. In other regions of the Indiana basin, the coals are not so regular, or the seams narrow and unworkable. One uninterrupted seam is equal in avails to several unreliable coals, and gives more certain returns. When coals become scarce, as in England, the upper seam (N) may and will be worked. The dip of lower coals, L, M, N, from Newburg via Evansville, along the center of the trough which gives direction to the lower Ohio valley, is eighteen feet nine inches a mile, with many irregularities. Dip to south, from northern line of the county, is about twenty feet per mile, decreasing to eight or ten feet, until it passes the central synclinal, where the dip is reversed, ascending to the south.

THE SALT WELL.

In December, 1868, the boring of a well was begun in what is now called "Artesian Springs Park," in the Fourth ward, and in view of the recent gas-well developments it is interesting to recall that there was a strong flow of burning gas from the upper part of the well. This continued until salt water was struck at less than three hundred feet, and it is now a flowing, artesian well. The section of this well is as follows:

SECTION OF ARTESIAN WELL.

Soapstone	31
Gray sand stone.....	2½
Soapstone and shale.....	37
Hard gray sandstone	1
Slaty coal	1½
Shale	6
Gray	44½
Soft shale	11
Soft gray sandstone.....	18
Hard gray sandstone	5
Gray flint?.....	2
Dark gray sandstone	62
Saltwater.....	....
Hard black shale	....
(coal?)	73
Gray sandstone.....	65
Flint.....	6
Hard gray shale.....	5
Hard argillaceous sandstone.....	34
Gray shales (soapstone)	55
Coal (L?).....	1½
Gray shale and sandstone.....	134
Dark sandstone, with salt water flowing seven gallons per minute.	5
Hard pure sandstone conglomerate .	50
Coal and slate.....	½
Soapstone	10
Coal (A?) and slate.....	1½
Fire-clay	½
	682
Surface	17
Total.....	699

At Avondale, the preliminary bore, before the sinking of the shaft, showed the following section:

SECTION IN AVONDALE BORE.

	Ft.	In.
Surface.....	9	6
Blue clay	30	6
Gray sand	2	6
Blue mud, quicksand	22	3
Gravel, sand and shells.....	6	0
Fire-clay and sand.....	28	3
Gravel and sand	1	0
Sandstone.....	2	0
Fire-clay.....	2	9
Sandstone.....	11	0

Fire-clay	7	9
Sandstone	7	0
Fire-clay with pebbles	2	8
Siliceous clay	1	0
Sandstone with iron balls	72	0
Concretion	1	10
Sandstone	36	10
Rock slate	6	0
Black slate	2	10
Coal	4	0
	256	9

Clay for bricks is found abundantly throughout the county, and the quality is good. The modified clays of the valley lands, and the under clay of the coals furnish an article suitable for crockery, terra cotta and stone-ware. Iron ores are found throughout the coal measures. Nodular iron of good quality occurs just above and below the horizon of coal N. But it will not pay to work. The largest deposit is at Priest's bluff, where several car loads are exposed at low water. Very minute scales of gold and nuggets of copper are sometimes found, but they are importations of the glacial drift. Sand of an excellent kind is produced by the disintegration of the Merom sandstone. There are no gravel beds like those of Northern Indiana here, but in the bed of the Ohio, and below low water generally, are extensive deposits of ferruginous chert, brought down from further up the river, and this material is one of the best known for metaling pikes and streets. It forms a compact, smooth and slightly elastic surface.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN HISTORY—THE MOUND BUILDERS—THEIR EARTHWORKS AND MOUNDS—THE INDIAN TRIBES—WABASH LAND COMPANY—THE TREATY OF 1805—CAPTIVITY AND ADVENTURES OF ISAAC KNIGHT.

ANTIQUITIES or ancient earthworks exist in this county—isolated or clustered mounds and pits, which required for their building the persistent labor of a people with a combined purpose under intelligent direction. Their locations are healthy and picturesque stations, convenient to water, generally close to river transportation, in fertile lands, and with a wide outlook to the east; characteristics so constant as to indicate a design, and indistinctly to reveal something of the religion, government and habits of a mysterious and unknown race. Of these remains the Indians with whom the earliest explorers communicated had no apparent knowledge, and the nomadic habits of the red men seem to prove the distinct nature of the Mound-builders. The opinions of scientific men vary greatly in regard to the origin and fate of these mysterious people. Some even question their variance either in very remote time or in kindred from the Indian, while others go to fanciful lengths in describing their probable origin and progress in civilization. The main trend of theory is, however, that they came as did many of our plants, from the north, and the theory premises a connection in past ages between the continents of Asia and America at the point where they are now but little separated, and a climate which made the northern regions a much more attractive path than it is now for the transfer of population.

The free copper found within the tumuli of the mound-builders, the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were more civilized than the Indians.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is interpreted now, he was literally correct, but he neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous massy piles of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed, the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people which must have rivaled in civilization the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of a race which the red man swept away as he has in turn been almost supplanted by us.

Several isolated mounds were found on the bluffs, 130 to 170 feet above the Ohio, at the southwest corner of the county, near

West Franklin. The implements of stone and pottery discovered here were of artistic execution. A celt (hand-axe) of flint, was polished like the Danish celts (unusual in America, if not unique), also a granitic hand-axe with beveled edges. A cluster of mounds of great interest was observed near McCutcheon school-house, two and a half miles northeast of Inglefield, twelve miles from Evansville, about twenty-five in number. They were scattered over fifty or more acres, and covered with forest and bush. They are 2 to 6 feet in height, and 20 to 60 feet in diameter. On the adjoining Hillyard farm were two pits or excavations now partially filled. One of them was 60 feet in diameter, and at first settlement, 20 feet deep. The second was 15 feet in diameter, and 4 feet deep, apparently for underground homes or for water. A constant spring—rare in this vicinity—seems to have invited the mound-builders to this elevated and commanding point, which is a promontory of the dividing ridge which separates the watershed of the Wabash from that of the Ohio. The outlook embraces the wide flat valley of Blue Grass creek, and the distant mound-capped knobs in the horizon. The excavations probably existed first as sink holes through the underlying limestone, and were afterward shaped for human use, but this can only be determined by careful examination. One of the mounds here was opened, and was found to contain ashes, shells, bones and pottery, indicating a mound of habitation. Many relics, well wrought in stone, were found in this vicinity. The extreme northeastern corner of the county was a favorite resort of the pre-historic races. Mr. John B. Locke collected some interesting stone relics on his farm, found on a knoll in a small mound, including a sandstone pipe or calumet in shape of a bear's head, ears erect, mouth distinct, and claws folded as if hibernating; also a medicine tube of Alabama talc, three and one-half inches long, three-fourths of an inch in diameter at the "mouth-piece," nearly two inches at the opposite end, with a constriction above the middle, with the bottom edge serrate; also flattened discs of sandstone. A bed of whitish clay is found here at the western extremity of a ridge 600 feet long by 200 from north to south. In front of this is an area, the surface level and apparently paved with plastic clay 500 by 200 feet, probably a "Chungke play-ground," with council chamber, where the relics were obtained. On this play-ground a set of six "Chungke" stones were found, from three to four inches in diameter, two inches thick, with a concavity in each side like the quoit or discus of the Olympian games. Surrounding or at the edges, spear and arrow points and "flint chips" have been noticed. This "Chungke" ground is now a field in cultivation. At an early day it was covered with a growth of trees, none over 400 years of age—youngsters compared with the surrounding forest—indicating that this area had been used within 1,000 years. At an arrow factory on T. B. McCutcheon's land adjoining, flint "chips" in quantity were found, also flint splinters two or three inches long and perfect as if cut with a knife. Some interesting mounds were found in and adjoining the village of Millersburg. They were composed in part of sand.

At the extreme southeastern corner of the county, extending across the line into Warrick, is one of the most interesting earthworks. Angell's mound, southeast quarter Section 31, Town 6, Range 9, is a wonder. It is a symmetrical cone rising up from the level plain to a height of 50 feet, and only 300 feet in diameter. It seems almost too imposing to be attributed to the puny arm of man. Many smaller mounds, but larger than

the general average, are located on the Gen. Lane farm, adjoining the Angell on the east. In this neighborhood were found vases, jars, jugs, implement handles, images of duck and owl heads, human faces and hands, spindle whirls, pipes and buttons, made in pottery; also buttons of cannel coal, and axes, hoes, spades, pestles, grinders, celts, arrow and spear points of stone. Graves of savage Indians are discovered through the county, sometimes intruders upon the mounds, but shallow and carelessly made.

Ossuaries or bone vaults have been discovered a few miles west of Evansville. They are isolated or often intrusive on the mounds. They contain the bones of all a nation's dead for a certain length of time, generally seven years, collected from temporary places of deposit at the midsummer season of cheerless fasting and mourning, cleaned, bleached and deposited in walled vaults covered with flat stones and earth. Older than the Indian period, and later than the mound-builders, they belong to an intermediate littoral or riparian race, who retained some of the religion and art of their dispossessed predecessors, but their coarse, crude implements and pottery show that they were far below them in the scale of progress, being closely allied to the Natchez and Choctaws of De Soto's expedition.

Indians.—Upon the first introduction of Europeans among the primitive inhabitants of this country, it was the prevailing opinion among the white people that the vast domain since designated as the American continent, was peopled by one common family, of like habits and speaking the same language. The error, however, was soon dispelled by observation, which at the same time established the fact of a great diversity in characteristics, language and physical development, upon which basis the race was found to be divided into many distinct tribes.

Among tribes that owned or occupied that portion of Indiana, known as the "pocket," of which Vanderburgh county is a part, were the Miamis, Piankeshaws, Delawares, Wyandotts and Shawanees.

At the time of the first white exploration of the northwest territory, all that portion now included within the boundaries of Indiana, was claimed by the Miami confederation of Indians. The boundaries of the territory claimed by the Miamis, was described by Little Turtle, a distinguished Miami chief, at the treaty of Greenville in 1795. Addressing Gen. Wayne, he said: "You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of the country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers from time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The print of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known by all my brothers present, that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his line to the headwaters of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash; from thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan."

Many years prior to the date of this announcement by Chief Little Turtle, however, it will be seen by the following transaction, that the land now included within the bounds of Vanderburgh county was recognized by the whites as belonging to the Piankeshaw Indians. "In the year 1775," says Dillon, "after the expedition of Lord Dunmore against the Shawanees, Louis Viviat, a merchant of the Illinois country, commenced a negotiation with the Piankeshaw Indians, for the purchase of two large districts of country lying upon the borders of the river Wabash." Viviat acted as the

agent of an association known as the "Wabash Land Company," and at Post Vincennes, on the 18th day of October, 1775, he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed from which the provisions relative to the territory of Vanderburgh county are taken: "Know ye, that we, the chiefs and sachems of the Piankeshaw nation, in full and public council assembled, at the town or village of Post Saint Vincent (Vincennes), for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings, to us in hand, paid by the said Louis Viviat, and for and in consideration of the following goods and merchandise, to us, Tobacco, Montour, La Grand Couette Ouaouaijao, Tabac, Jr., La Mouche Noire or the Black Fly, Le Maringonin, or Musquito, Le Petit Castor, or the Little Beaver, Kiesquitiehies, Grelot, Sen. and Jr., for the use of the several tribes of our nation well and truly delivered in full council aforesaid, that is to say: Four hundred blankets, twenty-two pieces of shroud, two hundred and fifty shirts, twelve gross of star gartering, one hundred and twenty pieces of ribbon, twenty-four pounds of vermillion, eighteen pairs velvet laced housings, one piece of matton, fifty-two fusils, thirty-five dozen large buck-horn-handle knives, forty dozen couteau knives, five hundred pounds of brass kettles, ten thousand gunflints, six hundred pounds of gunpowder, two pounds of lead, four hundred pounds of tobacco, forty bushels of salt, three thousand pounds of flour, three horses; also the following quantities of silverware, viz.: eleven very large arm bands, forty wrist bands, six whole moons, six half moons, nine earwheels, forty-six large crosses, twenty-nine hairpipes, sixty pairs of earbobs, twenty dozen small crosses, twenty dozen nose crosses, and one hundred and ten dozen brooches, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge."

In consideration of the above named merchandise and money two several tracts or parcels of land were granted and transferred to said Wabash Land Company. The tract in which the land now comprising Vanderburgh county, was included, was described as follows: That tract or parcel of land situated, lying, and being on both sides of the Ouabache river (Wabash) beginning at the mouth of White river, where it empties into the Ouabache river (about twelve leagues below Post St. Vincent), thence down Ouabache river, by several courses thereof, until it empties into the Ohio river, being from the said White river to the Ohio fifty-three leagues in length, with forty leagues in length or breadth on east side, and thirty leagues in width or breadth on the west side of the Ouabache river aforesaid.

The two tracts of which the foregoing is the larger comprised in all 37,497,600 acres, and these lands were so far as the Indians had any right to sell to a company or individuals, in possession of this company for many years; but congress after numerous petitions from the company, the last of which was made in 1810, refused to confirm the claim.

The Piankeshaws held possession of the southwest part of the state until 1768, when they gave to the Delawares that portion now included in the counties of Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh, Pike, Warrick, Spencer and a part of Perry, and the right of the Delawares to sell this land was acknowledged by the Pottawatomie, Miami, Eel river and Wea tribes by the 5th article of the treaty concluded at Vincennes, August 18, 1804. If, however, the Piankeshaw tribe had any just claim to the territory it was relinquished in treaty between said tribe and the United States, proclaimed February 5, 1805: Article 1. The Piankeshaw tribe relinquishes and cedes to the United States forever all the tract of country which

lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below Clark's grant, and the tract called the Vincennes tract, which was ceded by the treaty of Ft. Wayne, and a line connecting said tract and grant, to be drawn parallel to the general course of the road leading from Vincennes to the Falls of the Ohio, so as not to pass more than a half a mile to the northward of the most northerly bend of said road.

Article 3 provides for an additional annuity of $2,000 to be paid by the United States for ten years.

On the 14th of the same month a treaty was proclaimed with the Delaware tribe by Gen. W. H. Harrison, governor of Indiana territory, on the part of the United States. By this treaty the tract described in Article 1, of the treaty above mentioned, the tract above described was ceded by the Delawares to the United States, with the provision that an additional annuity of $3,000 be paid by the United States to said Delaware tribe, and additional sum of $500 was appropriated for the purpose of teaching them to cultivate the soil, etc., besides delivering to them a large supply of agricultural implements and domestic animals. By these treaties with the Piankeshaw and Delaware tribes, conducted at Vincennes, August 18th and 27th, 1804, and proclaimed February of the following year, the last claim to the territory of which Vanderburgh county is a part, was forever relinquished by the red man. The land was soon placed on the market at the land office at Post Vincennes and entries and settlement soon followed. Wandering bands of Indians, however, mostly of the Shawanee tribe, continued to wander about the country, and until the close of the war of 1812, would, at intervals return and camp along the streams, for the purpose of hunting and fishing. These Indians caused the settlers considerable anxiety, and were constantly pilfering and stealing. The only incident of more than passing interest which occurred within what is now the territory of Vanderburgh county, was the killing by a band of Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians of Peter Sprinkle and Jacob Upp, and the capture of Isaac Knight, George Sprinkle and John Upp. This occurred on the banks of the Ohio, in what is now Union township, about the year 1793. The victims, who at the time were all boys, were residents of Kentucky, but as one of the captives, Isaac Knight, became a resident of Vanderburgh county, and as he is remembered as one of her most prominent early settlers and most respected citizens, the incident will be read with additional interest. The following is taken from an account of the capture, suffering and escape, published in 1839, as narrated by Isaac Knight himself, and written by Hiram A. Hunter:

Isaac Knight, the subject of the following narrative, was born in what was then called Washington county, in Pennsylvania; the record of his age being lost, the exact time of his birth cannot be ascertained.

His father's name was John Knight, who married Ann Rolison, by whom he had seven sons, of whom Isaac was the eldest.

When the subject of this narrative was a child, his father removed, by water, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Lawrence Rolison, and Norod Franceway, who had married in the same family. These all settled at or near the place, now known by the name of Vienna, on Green river, about eighty miles above its mouth, where, with much difficulty, they lived some years, grinding their corn on hand mills or pounding it in a mortar; and at one time such was the difficulty with which bread stuff was had, that Isaac's father bought corn at the mouth of Green River, at one dollar and twenty-

five cents per bushel, and conveyed it to his family in a perogue or canoe. Indeed, the difficulties under which the first settlers of that part of Kentucky labored, were almost insupportable.

For the security of the whites and their families, they were impelled to build and resort to forts in as large bodies as their thinly settled population would permit. Uniting their energies, they labored by turn in each man's field, one or more, as necessity required, standing as sentinel.

During the season in which corn was making, they remained in their forts; but returned to their lonesome and dangerous retreats for the remainder of the year.

Seldom would anything short of abundant sign of Indian hostilities, drive them in the spring of the year, from their homely huts. It is, however, perfectly within the recollection of the author of this narrative, that, when a boy, he heard the report of a gun, which killed dead, one of the finest men in the settlement, and one, too, who lived within a few steps of his father's door. Mr. Downs, who was thus shot by the Indians, left a wife and seven children to lament his untimely death. He was most cruelly used by the savage butchers, and left scalped on the ground.

About this time the country about the Red Banks, on the Ohio river, now known as Henderson, in Henderson county, Kentucky, began to be spoken of as a most desirable section, and Isaac's father, with the rest of the connection, moved to that place, where they found a few families residing. But one house was yet erected — the rest of the families lived in camps. In removing to this place, their property being conveyed by water, except the stock, Isaac, then a boy about nine or ten years of age, assisted in driving them.

They at length arrived all in safety, at the Red Banks, where even greater difficulties were undergone by settlers, than had been endured by them at Vienna. Here, too, as at the former place, they cultivated the soil in safety, only by means of sentinels.

About this time the small pox prevailed at the Red Banks, and little Isaac was vaccinated with it. He was, however, still under the necessity of giving more or less attention to his father's cattle, in cutting cane, providing food for them. Accordingly, in company with others, he went frequently across the Ohio river in a canoe to cut cane. In one of those routes, accompanied by Peter Sprinkle, and George, his brother, John Upp, and Jacob, his brother, having arrived on the bank opposite to Henderson (as boys are naturally inclined to do), they commenced their sport, running and jumping along the bank, all alike ignorant of their danger, until from behind a blind, which was made of cane, cut and stuck in the ground, for the purpose of concealment, eight Indians, six of whom were found to be Pottawatomies, and two Kickapoos, came rushing upon them. In confusion and astonishment the boys all attempted to escape. The eldest, Peter Sprinkle, a young man of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, ran nearly to the river and was shot down, three guns being fired at him at once. Little Jacob Upp, a small boy of about seven years of age, finding escape impossible, stood still and begged for his life, crying "Don't kill me, don't kill me;" but it was to no purpose — the cruel savages buried the tomahawk in his skull, and put an end to his cries and his existence.

George Sprinkle and John Upp, the former a little larger and the latter a little smaller than Isaac, were taken almost on the spot where the Indians were discovered. When the author of this narrative first saw the Indians, he ran, without saying a word;

and on hearing the report of the guns that killed Peter Sprinkle, he looked back, and seeing one Indian in pursuit of him, he continued his race, until, in a short time, he felt a blow upon each shoulder, which he afterward found came from two Indians, instead of one, that had pursued him. These blows stunned him so that he fell, and in falling he lost his hat. He had no sooner touched the ground than his savage pursuers had each hold of an arm, lifting him up. Even in this predicament he attempted twice to reach for his hat, but failed to get it. He afterward learned from one of the Indians who took him, that if he had made a third attempt to get his hat, he would have killed him. These led the affrighted Isaac to the rest of the company, and, as he thought, to the place of execution; but to his surprise, when he came there, he found his associates, George Sprinkle and John Upp, in the custody of the savage red men, yet alive.

Here, in full view of the Red Banks, the savages, holding up the yet warm scalps of Peter Sprinkle and Jacob Upp, raised the war whoop and started with their young prisoners, holding fast to Isaac's hand, as they compelled him to run after them. Such was their fearfulness that he would yet escape, that in swimming the bayou, a short distance from the river, one still held him by the hand. On reaching the camp where these savages had lain the preceding night, they put moccasins on the boys, and compelling them to follow them or keep up with them, running all day and traveling all night.

In the evening of the first day, one of the boys, John Upp, became so much exhausted that he could run no longer. The Indians, with a view to compel him forward, threatened him with their tomahawks; but finding that he could not go, two of them assisted him.

The morning of the second day they came upon three bears, which the Indians had killed, and in great haste took each a small portion along with him, until they crossed the Pattoka river, and on the bank they stopped for the first time to cook and eat.

The boys by this time were much fatigued, and well nigh worn out by means of constant and hard traveling. Nothing worthy of note transpired until the evening of the third day, when, after making a small fire of sticks, they produced the scalps of the murdered boys, and after cutting the meat out of one of them, carefully put it on sticks before the fire, and cooked it; then, in the presence of the boys, ate it, shaking the remaining scalp at them. This they did, not because they were hungry, but each, that he might thereby say, "I have killed a white man, and eat him." And thus they acquired no little reputation as warriors. The remaining scalps they then stretched on hoops, made for that purpose.

That night they danced the war-dance, and made their young prisoners walk round with them, and would have had them dance, had they not been too much exhausted. This was afterward their regular employment, every other night.

In their route they attempted to cross a stream in a small canoe, which was not more than large enough to carry two men in it; however, one of the Indians conveyed the boys across the creek, and, on striking the opposite bank, George Sprinkle being a little fearful, and knowing that he could not swim, leaped from the canoe to the bank — on doing which the Indian gave him a blow with his paddle across the back, which injured him so seriously that it was with difficulty he ascended the bank.

The reader will remember that Isaac was vaccinated, with the small pox. This was done just the day before he was taken by

these cruel savages, on the 8th day of April, 1793, according to his best recollection; and in something like a week he therefore became very sick with that disease; but was nevertheless impelled to travel every day, even when scarcely able to hold up his head, or help himself in the smallest. The knowledge which his friends at home had of the fact that, if alive, he would be thus afflicted, augmented their uneasiness and anxiety about him. Their fears could but be great that the cruel wretches would kill him; and if not, both he and they expected he would die of the small pox, exposed as he was in an Indian camp. Their manner of crossing ponds, creeks and rivers was to wade or swim; and, sick as Isaac was, such was the manner in which he was compelled to pass them. After the disease above named had appeared on him, he was under the necessity of swimming a small river, which was the means of driving it in, so as to render him very sick. Then, for the first time, the savages discovered some humanity, and after kindling a fire, with a view to encamp for the night, they placed Isaac near the fire, wrapped in two blankets, in which situation he spent the night. In the morning the pox appeared again and he was some better, but still unable to travel. Nevertheless it was his fate to go, and he endeavored to do so, until, faint and sick, he fell to the ground. His Indian drivers, however, soon raised him and compelled him to go forward.

Fatigued with traveling and afflicted with fever, he suffered much for water, which they frequently refused him. When in crossing water he would lift up some in his hand and put it to his mouth, they would push him down in the water. At night, encamping near a small branch, he asked leave to go for water; they granted it—but an Indian followed him to the bank and then kicked him down a steep, where he fell among the rocks, and was not a little hurt by the fall. At another time, passing a small branch, he asked permission to drink, which was granted; but as he put his mouth to the water, an Indian with his foot, crushed his mouth into the sand. With this most brutal treatment, and swelled till shapeless, with sores which were constantly suppurating, and not unfrequently, especially of a morning, discharging blood, he was forced to march.

Provisions growing scarce, they spent one day in hunting. In the afternoon, having killed two deer, they stopped to cook; Isaac being in the way of one of the Kickapoos, he took the liberty to *kick* him down a descending ground, some twelve or fifteen feet. This kicking was no pleasant thing to Isaac; and here he found in one of the Indians a friend, who claimed him as his, and was much offended at the conduct of the other.

In a few days they passed the Kickapoo towns, where the two Indians of that nation left the company for home, and the prisoners saw them no more so as to recognize them. They soon arrived at another town of some note, on the Illinois river.

As they entered the town, on the fifteenth day after they were taken, it being the twenty-third day of the month, on passing a few wigwams, some of the warriors gave a signal, which brought out several squaws, who relieved them all of their packs.

At this place the prisoners were conducted into the presence of, and exposed to the view of, a vast crowd of Indians, many of whom came up with apparent friendship, and gave them a hearty shake of the hand.

From this place they were conducted across the river to a wigwam, where something was provided for them to eat, which very much pleased their palates, as it somewhat resembled small hominy, and they had

seen a squaw put a handful or two of sugar in it, after striking a dog over the head and driving him out of the wigwam with the ladle with which she stirred the mess.

As the evening came on, the Indians began to collect, and as the other two boys had been painted and trimmed by the Indians, previous to their arrival in town, and Isaac was not (though none of them could account for it), it was the opinion both of him and them that it was their intention to burn him; however, when they were all collected, the young prisoners were ordered out, and the Indians, in one vast body, around a small fire, danced a war dance, the prisoners and the warriors that took them being next to the fire, and opposite to, or facing them as they danced round, were two squaws, bearing on canes from the Ohio Bottoms, the scalps of the little boy and the young man who had been killed when the other boys were taken.

Next morning, as Isaac thought, almost all the Indians in the world collected on the opposite bank of the river for a ball play, where they spent the greater part of the day in that exercise, both men and women sharing its pleasures; the sexes engaging apart from each other, and seeming to delight greatly in the employment.

In the evening, a company of some two or three hundred elderly Indians came marching down to the wigwam where the prisoners were kept, bearing two large kettles of hominy, beating their drums, rattling the deer's hoofs and making music of different kinds. They marched several times around the hut, and then with great apparent solemnity, placed the kettles on a handsome green, and when they were all seated around them, two men waiting on the rest, divided the contents of the kettles, putting a small portion in every man's bowl (for they all had bowls, and, as was their custom, ladles). A prophet then, as was supposed, repeated as he sat, a lengthy ceremony; after which they enjoyed their repast in good order, and dispersed.

On the morning of the fourth day Isaac was presented with his moccasins by a squaw, who also gave them something to eat. Soon afterwards an Indian of the company that had taken the boys, came in and beckoned to Isaac to follow him, and without a thought that he and his associates were now to be separated until they should meet at home, he followed his guide that whole day up the Illinois river, wading many small swift-running streams, which, as Isaac expressed himself, washed off many a scab. By this Indian he was piloted to a wigwam where lived, as he afterward found, the mother of the two warriors that had taken him, and who were detained at the village by sickness, of which one of them died. Here, being delivered to this old mother and seated by her, she immediately gave him a new blanket and provided him something to eat. This day's travel had again freshened Isaac's sores, and so fatigued him that although he was wrapped in a new blanket and kindly treated, he had no rest, but felt in the morning almost as bad as formerly.

The squaw in whose care Isaac was left, with a view to cure him, made preparation for it, and with a sharp flint scarified him, and rubbed the sores with a piece of rough bark to make them bleed; then caused him to jump in the Illinois river. This was all done through kindness, although it was harsh treatment.

From this place Isaac, together with many Indians, started up the river to an Indian town situated upon a small island in a lake through which the Illinois river passes, now called Illinois lake; this place they gained in five days, nothing very important transpiring on the route. It was Isaac's fate, however,

ccording to the direction of the squaw to whose care he was committed, to jump in the river every morning.

Soon after this time the small-pox made its appearance among the Indians on this island, and the kind old squaw who had given so much attention to Isaac, and thereby endeared herself to him, was one of the first subjects and victims of that destructive disease. He had for a long time feared that if this disease broke out among them, they would kill him, as he had been the means of bringing it among them; and although he sometimes hoped that some of the most cruel and barbarous of them would die with it, yet he more frequently desired they might all escape it, as he feared the consequences. Their manner of treating the disease proved fatal in many instances: They invariably at first, in that, as in other cases of complaint, took a severe sweat and then jumped into the river; and so terminated the existence of many. The death of this humane and motherly old squaw gave the author of this narrative most unpleasant feelings, and was the cause of much distressing exercise of mind. He had found in her a true and tender friend, and one who was willing to do for him all she could, but when he saw her taken from him, he found himself far from home, without a friend, among strangers, in the midst of foes, and surrounded with sickness producing death in every direction. His spirits sunk and all hope was well nigh gone. No cheering thought checked his distress—no gleam of hope could light up his countenance, or buoy up his disconsolate spirit.

The death and burial of the squaw, whom Isaac recognized almost as a mother, were extremely solemn and impressive. Appearing sensible of her approaching dissolution, she gave Isaac to her daughter, who lived along with her. She was buried after their manner, with great solemnity, and many of the Indians painted themselves black and mourned for her ten days, fasting every day until evening; but all this was not expressive of Isaac's grief for the death of her who had nursed him with so much tenderness, and friendless now left alone, he found no one to whom he could unbosom his sorrows.

A number of Indians died of the disease on the island before they left it. Necessity seemed to compel them to leave the island, and, supposing that a change of situation would improve their health, they started, moving a short distance at a time and spending but little time at any one place. They had moved, however, but seldom, until the squaw in whose care Isaac had been left, followed her mother, by means of the same disease. Indeed, they lost some at every place where they stopped. This squaw left a young child, some twelve months old, which it fell to Isaac's lot to nurse, and besides the attention which he was compelled to give that infant, it devolved on him to nurse the sick, help to bury the dead, and frequently to do all alone. Worn down with fatigue by means of his arduous labor, he devised means to be relieved of the burden of the child. Accordingly, as he carried it on his back wrapped in a blanket in Indian style, he drew the blanket tight around it, and so put an end to its cries, removed his own burden and terminated its life.

After the death of an Indian of some note in these woods, whom they buried in as much splendor as their circumstances would permit, his squaw and four children, the eldest of whom was large enough to support the family by hunting, left the rest of the Indians and moved down the Illinois river in a canoe.

Isaac's fears being great lest he should yet be killed for bringing the small-pox among them, he was halting whether to tell or not that he brought it, when he heard two squaws conversing on the subject, and

learned from their conversation that the Indians were of the opinion that they, in and by means of goods sold them by the French, had taken the disease. This so relieved his mind that he told them nothing about it.

Some weeks afterward the rest of the Indians turned their course down the river, also taking Isaac along with them; still some of them were sick and dying all the time. After passing the island in the lake where the disease first appeared amongst them, they descended the river for some distance; but how far and how long time, is not within the recollection of the author.

A short time now elapsed until they started again up the river, passed the town on the island before mentioned, and Isaac, having been committed by some means to the care of another squaw, traveled up this river in the same canoe with her, and, passing the place where her husband had been buried, she steered the canoe to shore, and taking out some venison in a bowl, had Isaac to accompany her to the grave. Here she kindled a small fire over the head of the grave, into which she threw some of the venison. Setting down the bowl she told Isaac to eat of it, which he did, while she walked to some distance and mourned with loud and sore lamentations for near an hour; then returned to the grave, wiped off the tears, threw some more meat in the fire and on the grave and bade Isaac to start.

About this time Isaac began to be threatened, as he learned from the Indian boys, by an old chief who said he had brought the small-pox among them, and while this was in agitation, one of the Indians arrived who had taken Isaac and who had been left sick at the first town, the place where Isaac had been separated from his associates, his fellow prisoners. This Indian Isaac met with much joy, and he claimed him as his property.

A few Towa Indians now arrived among these Pottawatomies, selling them goods, trading for furs, etc. These Indians were acting as agents for a merchant at Mackinaw, as is frequently the case.

To one of those Towa Indians Isaac was sold for what he thought would amount to about $500, and was delivered to his new master perfectly naked. He was then told to do so, and mounting the horse behind the man that bought him, rode off across what he now thinks was Spoon river.

They then traveled for some days north of the Ohio river, to the hunting ground of the Indians who had now purchased him. Here the "Big Buck" was killed and a feast prepared to have Isaac adopted into the family.

Now being made an heir, Isaac was trimmed, his hair pulled out, as was the custom of that nation, except the scalp, and a hole made through his nose.

In his nose they put six silver rings; his hair being long, it was divided and plaited, one-half before and the other half behind; the hinder part ornamented with beads, and the fore part filled with silver brooches.

The season for making sugar being over, they moved to the mouth of Chicago river and commenced making arrangements to go to Mackinaw with their skins and furs.

As the route which they had to go led them near the shore, they encamped every night on it, where, for the security both of the canoe and its loading, they were under the necessity of unloading, drawing it out of the water and turning it upside down, made it answer the purpose of a wigwam. They continued this route for some days, and arrived at a small island, on which was a number of Indians, where they landed and spent the night. Between that place and Mackinaw they landed on another small island, inhabited by Indians, with whom Isaac was

left until his Indian father and mother returned from Mackinaw.

Isaac's Indian father and family now started with him and their fresh supply of goods to return to Chicago. Nothing of importance transpired on the route. Sailing along the shore of Lake Michigan they encamped every night as before, and at length arrived at the mouth of the Chicago river, where they had embarked for Mackinaw. Here, having raised their canoe on forks and so secured it, they removed from place to place, principally up the river, trading with the Indians and making a living by fishing, they steered their course for the old hunting grounds on the Illinois river.

Toward spring, but while the snow was yet on the ground, they turned their course again for Chicago, spending the time in hunting and trading, until in good time for sugar making they arrived at their old camp.

Before they left the sugar camp they had many drunken sprees, in some of which Isaac's life was greatly endangered, but by some means preserved.

Arrangements were now made for another trip to Mackinaw; and, having collected all the skins they could, they thought of taking Isaac along with them; but fearing that he would get away, they called in an old prophet, in whom they placed great confi dence, who went into what they call a sweat house, to pow-wow, and inform them of such things as they wished to know, that would happen in the future. Accordingly, Isaac went to work to prepare the sweat house, within the wigwam, covering it with skins and blankets, rolling in a large hot stone, on which the prophet poured water, and leaving a place at the top for the steam to pass out. Into this house the old prophet entered, pow-wowing and singing, while Isaac and his little brothers danced around it, waiting on the prophet as he ordered, until the smaller boys, becoming sleepy, laid down and went to sleep. Some time elapsed, and the prophet came out. Isaac immediately, as if worn out and overcome with sleep, threw himself down on some deer skins, and pretended to be asleep. The old prophet took a seat near his Indian mother, and commenced speaking. She asked him many questions, and he answered them; but none of them so much interested Isaac until she wished to know if she would keep him if she took him all the way to Mackinaw. The prophet, much to Isaac's gratification, told her she would, but she must be careful not to let him talk much to white people.

Now, full of glee and in fine spirits, they loaded their bark canoe and started. After many days' toil and sailing, they all arrived in safety at Mackinaw.

Here, unlading the canoe, and preparing to encamp under it, Isaac was conducted by his Indian mother, in company with her two eldest boys, to the house of the merchant for whom they traded. After showing Isaac to them, and suffering him to talk but little with them, the merchant's lady gave each of the boys a slice of bread well buttered, which Isaac received very gratefully and ate it. It was the first bread he had tasted since he last ate at his father's table!

Here Isaac was permitted to walk about in company with the Indian boys, but was generally accompanied by his Indian mother, and sometimes an uncle and aunt who had accompanied them to that place in a small bark canoe. In company with these, as they walked along the beach, seeing a ship lying at the wharf, and a man convenient to it, whom Isaac supposed was the Captain, their attention was mutually drawn to each other. The Captain perceiving that he was white, asked him where he was taken prisoner; he replied from the Red Banks, on the Ohio river. Isaac asked him, "are you the Cap-

tain of this vessel?" He said he was. "Where are you bound?" said Isaac. "Detroit," was the reply. "When will you start?" "In the morning." "Can I," said Isaac, "run away from the Indians and get aboard of your vessel?" "Yes; but you must be careful how you come." Here Isaac was commanded to hush, and was taken away by his Indian friends. Toward evening, his Indian father being drunk, and some Indians being across an arm of the lake drinking and carousing, Isaac was called to convey him to them in the little bark canoe, belonging to his uncle. Having done this, he returned late in the evening, and landing near their camp, drew his little bark partly on the shore, and went to the camp contented as usual. Here he found an English soldier, who seemed to feel much solicitude about him, whom Isaac told he would rather live with the Indians than the white people. Fearing that such interviews with the white men would lead Isaac off, his Indian mother made him lie down by her, for she had gone to bed. The Englishman went away. Isaac, however, did not sleep, but waiting until he thought the rest were locked up in the quietness of a pleasant nap, he caught his blanket in his teeth, and softly stole from behind his mother, drawing his blanket after him. He got out, straightened himself, and listened; he could hear no stir, except the quiet music of the lake before him, which invited him to liberty! He stepped softly to the little bark he had drawn to the shore, and seating himself in it, he moved as gently as possible around the picketing that enclosed the town and extended into the lake, and again turned to the shore. Giving his bark a push into the lake, he steered his course for the vessel on which he had learned he could make his escape. When he reached the vessel, the Captain was walking about on the deck, and seeing Isaac approach, he met him and told him to follow him. They went together into the cabin. The Captain was much perplexed to know what to do with Isaac, so as to secure him, and screen himself from the censure of the Indians, with whom his greatest success in trade was carried on. At length, however, he told him, "I have a little negro boy in the kitchen, who will find you out, let me do with you what I may. If you will go to him and tell him your situation and your object, he can take care of you; but don't tell him that I know anything about you." Isaac went into the kitchen and awoke the negro, but he appeared unwilling to have anything to do with him. Fearing that, between them, he would have to go back to the Indians, Isaac told the little negro that his master knew he was there, and had told him to come to him. "Then," said the negro, still lying in his bunk, "get in here." Isaac tumbled in with him but not to sleep. His fate, as yet, was too uncertain. By the side of the sleepy-headed negro he laid and watched for the day to dawn. Seeing, as he did, the first appearance of light in the morning, with much difficulty, he awoke the little negro, and told him, "You must do something with me—this is no place for me." The negro arose, unlocked the lower part of their cupboard, and told Isaac to get in there. He did so; and the boy locked him up and left him.

He had been there but a short time, until he heard the voice of his Indian mother and brother, as they came down the hatchway, in pursuit of him. Presently the Captain sprang out of his bed and began to rail out at the Indians for disturbing him in that way before he was out of his bed. The Indians being easily cowed by a white man of some character, and especially an officer, Isaac's Indian mother soon left the vessel.

Fortunately for this Captain, as well as for

Isaac, a barge which had lain at the wharf, started that same night about midnight, for Montreal, which circumstance afforded the Captain an opportunity of making the Indians believe that Isaac had gone on board of it, and to convince them that he was innocent and knew nothing about him, he remained there until 8 o'clock in the morning.

Eight o'clock in the morning, the wind being fair, the sails of the *Nancy* were hoisted, Captain Mills commanding, Isaac started for the land of freedom!

Isaac kept close to the negro's room until, in about five days, the vessel came safe to port at Detroit.

Isaac bade Captain Mills adieu, and gave him his hearty thanks for his kindness and protection. He started, and soon found himself at the gate, and passing the pickets, the sentinel, a raw Irishman, cried, "Who goes there?" "A friend," said Isaac, and added in a hurry, "I am running away from the Indians, and want you to protect me." "Oh! be Jasus, my good fellow, come here" said he, "and damn the one of them shall hurt you." With this sentinel Isaac waited patiently for some minutes, when the relief guard came round. The sentinel then informed the sergeant that he had a prisoner. Isaac being delivered to the guard, was taken to the guard house, where the curiosity of the soldiers kept him up all night, giving a history of his sufferings with the Indians.

About this time Isaac learned that a Captain and a company of soldiers were about to start to Fort Maumee, and having obtained permission of the Captain to accompany them, Isaac made ready, and early next morning, bidding his kind host adieu, and drawing rations in common with the soldiers, he went on board the boat, and sailed for Fort Maumee, which they made, having a favorable wind, in one day.

Spending a few days at this place, some wagons came to the fort, bringing goods and presents for the Indians, to Wayne's treaty, and as these wagons were said to be returning to Cincinnati, Isaac asked permission of the wagon master to go with them, stating to him his situation; he gave consent, and drew rations for him accordingly.

At Cincinnati he presented himself to the officer commanding, and was told that he could draw provisions until he met with an opportunity to go on. Perfectly composed, he laid down to sleep, but was presently aroused and informed by the soldiers that a man by the name of David Pea, who had carried an express from Vincennes, on the Wabash river, to the army at Detroit, and was then returning, was hunting for him. Isaac went immediately in pursuit of Mr. Pea; and, finding him, they drew provisions, and in a skiff, started for Louisville.

After running some days, they landed at the mouth of Harden creek. Here Isaac met with a young married woman, with whom he had gone to school before he was taken by the Indians. They recognized each other, and she informed him that his father and friends had removed from the Red Banks to what was then, and is now called, Knight's Falls, on Green river. He was here advised to land at the Yellow Banks, which he did.

From this place he started alone and afoot along a path some twelve miles in length, to the house of an old acquaintance, Mr. Martin Vernado, with whom he had been often forted at Vienna, when but a child.

Next morning the kindness of Mr. Vernado and one of his sons impelled them to accompany Isaac, in a canoe, down Green river, to his father's house.

After Isaac's arrival at home, he learned that his fellow prisoners, George Sprinkle and John Upp, had returned some three months before him.

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION — EARLY JURISDICTION OF OTHER COUNTIES — THE INFLUENCE OF HUGH MCGARY — RIVALRY OF RATLIFF BOON — A CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS AT DARLINGTON — THE RESULT — CREATION OF VANDERBURGH COUNTY — JUDGE HENRY VANDERBURGH — LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT AT EVANSVILLE — EARLY AND LATER METHODS OF DOING COUNTY BUSINESS — COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES — COURT HOUSES — JAILS — FINANCES — CREATION OF CIVIL TOWNSHIPS — ELECTIONS — CARE OF THE POOR — AVENUES OF TRAVEL — RAILROADS — AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

THE vast territory lying northwest of the Ohio river, reaching from the state of Pennsylvania on the east to the Mississippi river on the west, and northward to the British Possessions, was ceded to the United States by the state of Virginia in 1784. Its division into not less than three or more than five states, when the growth and development of the country should justify their organization and admission into the Union, was provided for in the celebrated ordinance of 1787. As soon as civil authority was established, in the following year, for the purposes of good government and the proper administration of justice, the necessity of subdividing the territory and forming counties became manifest. At first they were of great extent and thus rendered the efficient action of the courts impossible. As to a harbor of refuge came criminals of all classes to the new territory. Virtuous and law abiding people were deterred from immigration by the enforced association with outlaws. Citizens whose attendance on the courts as witnesses or jurors was necessary were sometimes compelled to travel unreasonably long distances through dangerous localities. These inconveniences and hardships continued for several years.

Through the agency of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, as a delegate in congress, the territory of Indiana was established, in 1800, with St. Vincennes as the seat of government. At that time the county of Knox embraced within its limits the greater portion of the present state of Indiana and a considerable part of Illinois. The hostility of the Indians and some erroneous ideas as to the nature of the country made immigration at first slow. Afterward, with its increase, new counties were of necessity rapidly organized.

The territorial legislature, on March 9th, 1813, near the close of the session, authorized the organization of Gibson and Warrick counties, as follows:

An Act for the formation of two new counties out of the county of Knox. Section 1. *Be it enacted by the legislative council and house of representatives, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* that from and after the passage hereof, all that part of Knox county which is included in the following boundaries shall form and constitute two new counties that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the Wabash; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the north of White river; thence up White river with

the meanders thereof to the forks of White river; thence up the east fork of White river to where the line between sections No. 20 and 29, in township No. 1, north of range No. 4 west, strikes the same; thence with said line to the line of Harrison county; thence with said line dividing the counties of Knox and Harrison to the Ohio river; thence down the Ohio river to the beginning.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the tract of country included within the aforesaid boundaries be, and the same is hereby divided into two separate and distinct counties by a line beginning on the Wabash river, and known and designated by the name of Rector's base line, and with said line east until it intersects the line of Harrison county, and that from and after the first day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and thirteen, the tract of country falling within the southern division thereof shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Warrick. And the northern division thereof shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Gibson.

As an incident to the foundation of new counties, the territorial laws provided means for the location of seats of justice. Commissioners who were not land owners in the county or otherwise directly interested were appointed by the legislature and, at a previously designated time and place, assembled to accept offers as inducements favoring the choice of different localities and to make the selection December 14th, 1813, by legislative enactment. John Ochiltree, Abel Westfall, Wm. Polk, Robert Elliot and Wm. Prince, all of Knox county, were appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing seats of justice in the counties of Warrick and Gibson. They were directed to convene on the first Monday in February of the next year, at the house of John McJunkin and immediately after fixing the seat of justice in Gibson county to repair to the mill of Jonathan Anthony, in Warwick county and proceed to fix the seat of justice in Warwick county. At the time appointed for the meeting of these gentlemen none appeared except Wm. Prince. To fill the vacancies thus occasioned, Daniel Putnam, Alexander Devin, John Milburn and Wm. Hargrove were appointed by the court of common pleas through authority conferred in the act first appointing the commissioners. The deliberations of this commission resulted in the choice of the present site of the city of Evansville.

Some years previous to these transactions Hugh McGary, a Kentuckian and a sturdy pioneer, had emigratedfrom his native state to the new territory and settled in what is now Gibson county. In 1812 he purchased from the government the land on which the city of Evansville now stands, and leaving his inland cabin pushed his way to the bank of the river and there established his home. Though preceded by a few other pioneers he was the first permanent settler on the present site of Evansville; and to his sagacity and determination were due the founding and fostering of the town, and later, the organization of the county of Vanderburgh. An attempt to depict the characteristics and disposition of this man, and to recount the motives which urged him to action, and the obstacles which arose in his path, is made in another chapter.

When the county of Warrick was organized no place in its extensive territory reaching along the river for more than fifty miles was particularly convenient to all of its inhabitants. McGary's place was not central, but when the commissioners appointed to make the selection were assembled at the old Anthony mill, he presented the claims of

his location in the best light possible. It was not the first choice, but was finally selected. At the direction of the court of the new county, the town was laid out, and officially designated as Evansville, in honor of General Robert M. Evans, a distinguished soldier and citizen of Gibson county. McGary had given 100 acres of land to the new county to induce the selection of his town as the county seat. The town, consisting of less than half a dozen small log cabins, rudely constructed and located to suit the convenience of the settlers, with little regard to the arrangement of streets, attracted the attention of the adventurous spirits who were then beginning to come into the new territory, and in a very short time not less than twenty-three men were owners of lots in the town, though only a small part of them were residents of the place. McGary became very enthusiastic over his prospects and confidently felt that his town was destined to be a metropolis at no very distant day. His hopes, however, rested on a weak foundation. By the formation of Posey county in the southwest corner of the territory the boundaries of Warrick county were so altered as to place Evansville at one extremity of its river border, and before the town was three months old, the legislature enacted, September 1st, 1814, that the seat of justice for the county should be moved to a place subsequently called Darlington, and situated some four miles above the present site of the neighboring town of Newburgh, and about one mile from the river. It was provided that the land conveyed by Col. McGary to the county should be re-conveyed to him, and every provision was made for an abandonment of the place. For a time the prospect of building up a town seemed without any support, but instead of yielding, Col. McGary clung tenaciously to his hope, and set about to devise some means of putting new circumstances about the place, and new life in it. For two years, however, it continued to decline. At length the formation of a new county, with his town as the central point, was the idea which suggested itself as a means of relief. In those days it mattered little what natural advantages a town possessed or what resources lay about it undeveloped, all its hope for prosperity was based upon its being the seat of justice for some county. The founder of the village set about with great zeal and industry to supply this desideratum. As the first step he enlisted the active interests of Gen. Robert M. Evans and James W. Jones, both of Gibson county, by conveying to them on June 20, 1817, for $1,300, 130 acres of land, being all that part of fractional section No. 30 which lies above the center of Main street in Evansville, except thirty acres previously conveyed to Carter Beaman. On the 17th of July following these three gentlemen, Evans, Jones and McGary, prepared a plan for a town, ignoring that previously laid out. What they platted appears on the maps of the present time as the "original plan" and is bounded by Water and Third, and Chestnut and Division streets. The combined exertions of these three men were now set forth to accomplish the end already adverted to. The greatest obstacle to their success was the opposing influence of Col. Ratliff Boon, a man of more than ordinary ability, a courageous patriot and pioneer leader whose influence was not confined by the limits of his own county. He was a native of Georgia, but at an early age moved with his parents to Kentucky, and came to Indiana territory about 1809, settling in Warrick county, and from that time forward, until he left the state, was identified with all public enterprises. He was the first representative of Warrick county, was twice elected lieutenant-governor of the

state and, when Gov. Wm. Hendricks was elected to the U. S. senate, he filled the unexpired term as governor. Personally interested in the town of Darlington, he did not look with favor on any plan which seemed likely to affect its prosperity.

Enthusiastic and deeply in earnest in the contemplation of his favorite theme, Col. McGary did not allow his courage to weaken, and his complaints of Col. Boon were full of bitterness. His address was not displeasing, and his conversations on the subject of the ultimate greatness of his embryonic city, sparkling as they did with genuine ardor, were deeply interesting.

About this time Gen. Joseph Lane, afterward of national repute, known as a wise and upright representative in the state legislatures, a hero of the Mexican war, a member of congress, and governor of Oregon, then a young man, figured in the drama beginning to be acted by becoming the means of bringing the weightier men together. Young Lane was engaged with others in rafting logs near Darlington, and floating them to Red Banks, where J. J. Audubon, later the foremost of American ornithologists, had erected, somewhat in advance of the times, a steam saw-mill which afterward failed. When rowing back to his home he stopped on the banks of the river near McGary's house to spend the night, and then fell a victim to the enthusiastic and pleasing manner of the sanguine Colonel, walking with him over the site of the hoped-for city, then wild with forest trees and underbrush, hearing without resentment the bitter speeches of his companion against Col. Boon, whom Lane admired and counted among his best friends. Lane was soon afterward employed in the clerk's office in Warrick county, and there suggested to Col. Boon the opportunity in his power of making valuable friends by assisting in the formation of a new county and yet leaving Warrick county large enough to serve his own purposes. Whether or not this suggestion brought the chief actors together, it is true that during the next session of the circuit court at Darlington, an informal conversation was held in the clerk's office, which led finally to the consummation of McGary's hopes.

Judge Daniel Grass, a witty and able man, was at the time the senator from Warrick, Perry and Posey counties in the state legislature. In 1807 he had entered the land on which the town of Rockport now stands and, emigrating from Bardstown, Ky., subsequently became the possessor of much land within the present borders of Spencer county. He was a justice of the peace in 1813, and served for three years from 1814 on the bench, as an associate judge with Hugh McGary as his colleague. He was chosen to represent Warrick county at the constitutional convention held at Corydon in 1816, and later was conspicuously identified with the public affairs of Spencer county. Judge Grass and Col. Boon had already become rivals and competitors in the struggles for political honors. The pecuniary interests of the former were centered in the eastern part of the county, and the political prospects of each of the rivals could be made brighter by a division of the field of labor. This Spencer county man was too important a personage to be left out of the conference; there were present Col. Boon, Gen. Evans, Judge Grass, Col. McGary and Lane. The proposed plan was discussed at length. It was claimed, and with good reason, that the territory was too extensive for the jurisdiction of one court, and for good government, though at the time settlers were exceedingly scarce; and further, that the organization of new counties must follow at no distant day; the time seemed ripe for its accomplishment

the private interests of all concerned might be enhanced without detriment to the public; if the opportunity were allowed to pass it might never return. The force of these arguments was conceded, the only objection being that Darlington would receive a fatal blow by such legislation, because the relocation of the seat of justice would necessarily follow. At length a plan satisfactory to all was agreed upon. It provided for the organization of two new counties with boundaries so fixed that Evansville and Rockport, then called Hanging Rock and not yet the site of a town, would be the most favorable points for the seats of justice. Darlington was to be left to continue its struggle for existence as best it could deprived of all public support. Col. Boon was relieved of his political rival, and his name was to be perpetuated in the christening of the new county seat of Warrick county. Apparently, sordid motives underlay this entire transaction, which "he who runs may read." In shaping these deliberations and leading to a conclusion, personal interest was doubtless a controlling factor. But be it said to the credit of the actors that private gain was not made at public expense, for great permanent good to the communities affected was the result. The programme was made a year or more prior to its consummation by legislative enactment, and, indeed, in all probability, long before Gen. Evans and Mr. Jones became to any great extent pecuniarily interested in the town of Evansville. Thus Vanderburgh county, as an organic unit, owes its existence more to the unyielding perseverance and untiring zeal of Hugh McGary in his efforts to maintain the village of Evansville than to any other single agency.

Warrick county had been named in honor of Capt. Jacob Warrick, a pioneer hero, who received a mortal wound on the field of Tippecanoe while bravely leading his command. Spencer county was now named in honor of Capt. Spear Spencer, an able patriot, also killed at Tippecanoe. The act authorizing its formation was passed at the same time as that providing for the formation of Vanderburgh county and was approved three days later, January 10, 1818.

It mattered little to McGary what name was given to the new county. If any was suggested or agreed upon in the conference which determined the question of its formation it was abandoned for reasons of policy. Judge Henry Vanderburgh was worthy the honor conferred upon his memory, but he was in no way identified with the formation or development of the county. He had no interests in lands in this locality and no claim of a local nature upon the people here. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1760, and at the early age of sixteen was appointed a lieutenant in the Fifth New York Regiment Continental troops, to rank as such from the 21st day of November, 1776. His commission was signed by John Jay, afterward chief justice of the United States, and then president of the Continental congress, sitting at Philadelphia. He was re-appointed by John Hancock, and, subsequently being commissioned captain in the Second regiment, served with honor to himself and credit to his country until the close of the war in 1783. The exact time of his coming to the then Northwest territory is not known, but probably it was in 1788, for in February, 1790, he was married in Vincennes to Frances Cornoyer, the daughter of Pierre Cornoyer, one of the most respected of the ancient inhabitants of Port Vincennes, then largely engaged in the Indian trade. In 1791 he was appointed by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, then commander in chief and governor of the Northwest territory, justice of the peace and judge of probate for Knox county. The first legislature which the people of the

Northwest territory had any part in electing met at Cincinnati in 1799. From the nominations made by the representatives, Judge Vanderburgh was selected by Gov. St. Clair as one of the five who constituted the legislative council, and by his colleagues in the council he was chosen as their president. Upon the organization of Indiana territory suitable recognition was given his ability as a lawyer in his selection as one of the territorial judges, which honorable position he filled with credit to himself and the territory until his death in 1812. Interested in the educational affairs of the territory, he became in 1807 a member of the first board of trustees of the Vincennes University. As a scholar and a soldier he was eminent. He sustained the reputation of an upright and humane judge, and his death, which occurred April 12, 1812, was generally regretted. He was buried with imposing Masonic honors on a farm east of Vincennes.

Judge Vanderburgh was the kinsman of Gen. John Tipton, of Harrison county, one of the most influential men then in the legislature. Tipton gained distinction in the campaigns of Gen. Harrison, and being a man of rare ability, made his influence felt in the formation and naming of many of the counties in the state. He admired Judge Vanderburgh and revered his memory. How natural to wish to perpetuate his name in honor, and how easy to attain the wish by favoring the plan which was submitted for the approval of the legislature. The final act which sealed these negotiations, making a new county and naming it Vanderburgh, was the passage of a bill which is here inserted in full:

AN ACT *for the formation of a new county out of the present counties of Warrick, Gibson and Posey, and for the removal of the seat of justice of Warrick county and for other purposes.*

Approved January 7, 1818.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that from and after the first day of February next, all that tract or parcel of country which is included within the boundaries following, shall constitute and form a new county to be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Vanderburgh, viz.: Beginning on the Ohio river where the range line dividing Ranges 11 and 12 west strike the same, thence north with said range line to the center of Township 4 south of Buckingham's base line, thence east through the center of Township 4 south, to the range line dividing Ranges 9 and 10 west, thence south with said range line to a line dividing Townships 5 and 6 south, thence east to the first section line in Range 9, thence south with said section line to the Ohio river, thence down the Ohio river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning.

SECTION 2. The said new county, hereby formed and established, shall enjoy and exercise all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions, which to a separate county do or may properly appertain or belong.

SECTION 3. John Stevenson, of Perry county, Arthur Harbison, of Pike county, William Hargrave, of Gibson county, John Allen, of Daviess county, Archibald Scott, of Knox county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice in the said county of Vanderburgh, who shall meet at the house of Samuel Scott, in said county of Vanderburgh, on the second Monday in March next, and proceed to fix the seat of justice for the said county of Vanderburgh, agreeably to the provisions of an act for the fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.

SECTION 4. Until a court house shall be erected for the accommodation of the court in the said new county, the courts of the said county of Vanderburgh shall be held at the house of Hugh McGary, in the town of Evansville, in said county, or at such other place as the court may from time to time adjourn to.

SECTION 5. That the board of commissioners authorized to transact county business in and for the county of Vanderburgh, shall, as soon as convenient after the seat of justice is fixed, cause the necessary public buildings for said county to be erected thereon.

SECTION 6. The courts shall be adjourned thereto as soon as the court house is, in the opinion of the circuit court of said new county, sufficiently completed for the accommodation of the courts.

SECTION 7. Whenever the seat of justice within the county of Vanderburgh shall have been established, the person authorized to dispose of the public lots, belonging to said town, shall reserve ten per centum on the net proceeds of the whole sale, for the use of a county library in said county, which sum or sums of money shall be paid over to such person or persons as shall be authorized to receive the same, in such manner and in such installments as shall be authorized by law.

The balance of the act relates to the changing of the seat of justice of Warrick county from Darlington, where it then was, to some other place to be selected by commissioners appointed for that purpose. There is nothing further of interest in it pertaining to Vanderburgh county.

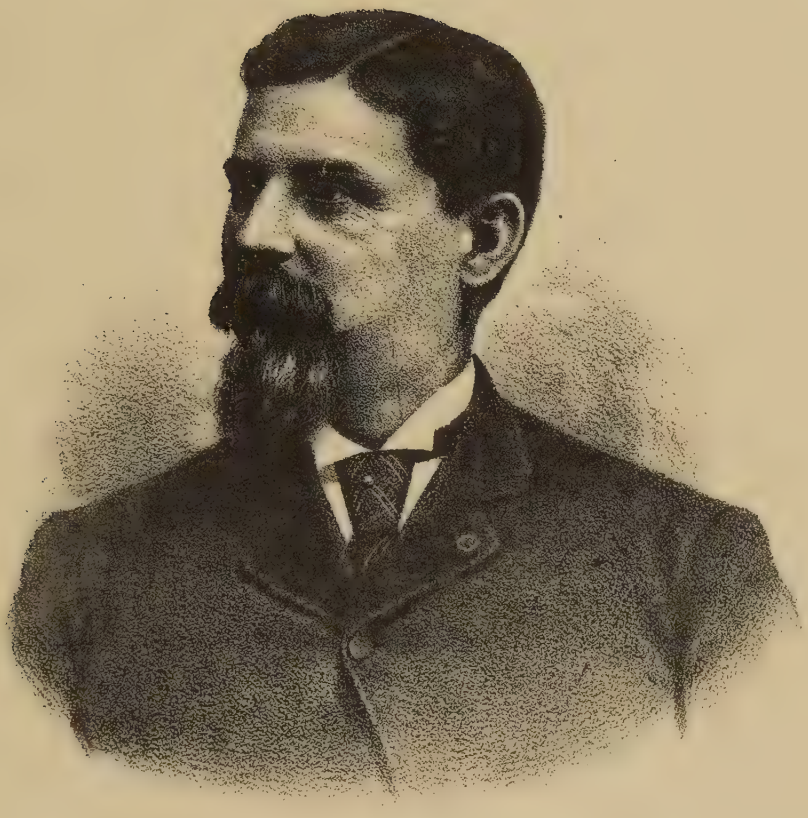
On the day appointed by law for the first meeting of the board of commissioners of the new county, March 9, 1818, James Anthony, David Brumfield and George Sirkle assembled at the designated place, and each producing a certificate of election with the oath of office duly endorsed thereon, organized themselves properly and proceeded to business. No definite action resulted from their first day's deliberations. The most important business to be transacted was the fixing of the county seat, and there was some uneasiness over the non-arrival of some of the commissioners. On the following day, they divided the county into two townships as elsewhere described. Pigeon township, of Warrick county, had previously embraced nearly all of the new county. Elections for the selection of justices of the peace were directed to be held in both of the townships; the time and places of holding the same were definitely fixed. Hugh McGary's warehouse was declared a public warehouse and inspectors for it were appointed, overseers of the poor, superintendents of school sections and an assessor were appointed. Matthias Whetstone, Patrick Calvert and James Patton were appointed to view a proposed public highway. Some of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to fix the permanent seat of justice having failed to appear the vacancies thus caused were filled by appointment. Arthur Harbison, John Stephens and John Allen were they who neglected to appear. Thomas E. Casselberry, Wilson Bullett and Elias Barker were appointed in their stead. These three, together with William Hargrove and Archibald Scott, previously designated by the legislature, came before the board of county commissioners on the next day, March 11th, and submitted their report, which being a venerable and interesting document is presented in full in connection with the early history of the city of Evansville as elsewhere recorded.

After accepting the report of the locating commissioners, by which Evansville was

selected as the seat of government for the new county, the board of commissioners proceeded to appoint a county agent and treasurer. For locating the seat of justice the following allowances were made: Archibald Scott, $21.00; William Hargrove, $15.00; Wilson Bullett and Elias Barker, each $9.00; Thos. E. Casselberry, $6.00. All of this important business was transacted in three days, after which an adjournment to May 11, 1818, was ordered. The subsequent important acts of the board of commissioners are mentioned in detail in connection with the subjects to which they relate, and further facts concerning the chief actors in the formation of the county are stated in connection with the early history of Evansville.

County Commissioners.— The board of commissioners is composed of three men elected by the people, one from each of three districts, with fixed limits, into which the county is divided. Without pretensions to legal exactitude, it may be said that it represents and acts for the county as agent in all business transactions. Its duties are ministerial, being particularly prescribed by law, yet great latitude is allowed for the exercise of discretion and judgment. As stated elsewhere, James Anthony, David Brumfield and George Sirkle, formed the first board. Others who served prior to 1824 were Benjamin McNew, William Olmstead, Jay Morehouse, D. F. Goldsmith, and Kirby Armstrong.

The legislature of 1823–4 enacted a law which entirely changed the plan of transacting county business so far as concerned the *personnel* of the acting body. It provided that the justices of the peace in the county should organize as a board and assume the duties theretofore discharged by the commissioners. The first meeting of the board of justices in this county was held on the 2d Monday in September, 1824, at the court-house, when there were present Leon F. Ragar, Daniel Miller, Benjamin F. Barker, Eli Sherwood, William Bingam, James Kirkpatrick and John Conner, the last named being chosen president of the board. At the expiration of Mr. Conner's term as a justice in July, 1825, Eli Sherwood was made president *pro tem.*, and an election was ordered to be held in August following, Mr. Conner was elected by the people as his own successor, and upon the assembly of the justices in September was again chosen president, and continued to serve as such till September, 1828, when Nathan Rowley, Esq., was elected in his stead, who, being succeeded after one year's service by James Ross, Esq., was again elected in September, 1830. The transaction of the public business was somewhat retarded by this unwieldy body. The large number made it sometimes difficult to get a quorum, and it became necessary at times to send the sheriff for delinquent members and adjourn from day to day until enough were brought in to proceed to business. In January, 1831, the legislature recognizing the difficulties incident to such a mode of doing business enacted a law providing for a return to the former plan of a board of commissioners. The board of justices divided the county into three districts at their May term, 1831, and held the last meeting in July following, when there were present James Ross, president *pro tem.;* Alpheus Fairchild, John S. Saunders, Martin Miller and Hiram Nelson. Their last official act was the appointment of Edward Hopkins as collector of taxes for 1831. On the first Monday in September, 1831, James Ross, John B. Stinson and Amos Clark convened at the court house, organized as a board of commissioners, adopted a scroll as a common seal and proceeded to the dispatch of business. Those who have since served the public in this ca-



Jas. L. Parvin

pacity are here named in the order of service: C. D. Bourne, Vicissimus K. Phar, J. B. Stinson, Edward Hopkins, Wm. R. Barker, Thos. F. Stockwell, Everton Kennerly, Simpson Ritchey, D. D. Grimes, Willard Carpenter, Edmund Maidlow, Everton Kennerly, Ezekiel Saunders, Ira P. Grainger, John Burtis, Michael P. Jones, Leroy Calvert, Simeon Long, Jr., Alanson Warner, Edmund Maidlow, Alexander Maddux, Cassimer Schlamp (appointed in 1853 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. Warner), William Pruitt, John Rheinlander, Michael Muentzer, James Neel (appointed in 1855 to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of J. Rheinlander), Robert Parrett, John Hogue (appointed in 1860 to fill the vacancy occasioned by death of R. Parrett), M. W. Foster, John Bumb, John Hogue, Bernard Nurre, Charles Knowles, Joseph B. Parrett, Philip Decker, Thomas Bower, Henry W. Hawkins, Samuel Barker (appointed in 1869 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of H. W. Hawkins), James Erskine, James D. Fair, Clark Cody, Benjamin Young, George Peva, Christian Hodderich, A. A. Swope, Jacob Bennighof, Samuel Barker, John Laval, Wm. Dean (appointed in 1882 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. Laval), Henry Brommelhouse, Wm. E. Bauer, Henry Mesker, J. F. Saunders, Christian Wunderlich, Wm. Bower, James L. King, and Henry H. Boeke.

County Treasurer.—This officer is charged with the safe-keeping and proper disbursement of all money belonging to the county. At first he was appointed by the county commissioners, but later the office became elective, the term extending two years. The first treasurer of the county was George W. Jacobs, appointed March 10, 1818. His bondsmen were Robert M. Evans and Luke Wood. So faithful was he to the trust committed to him, that he was annually appointed until his death. His successor was Maj. Alanson Warner, who assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1829. Alexander Johnston served during 1830, but in the following year Maj. Warner was again appointed and served until 1841, except during the four years from 1833 to 1836, inclusive, when John M. Lockwood held the office. B. Royston, by election and appointment, served from September, 1841, to March, 1845. Subsequently, the people have chosen from their number, to fill this important and responsible position, the following citizens: Robert W. Dunbar, 1845 to 1854; Theodore Venemann, 1854 to 1858; Leroy Calvert, 1862 to 1864; John Rheinlander, 1864 to 1866; F. Lunkenheimer, 1866 to 1871; William Warren, Jr., 1871 to 1875; Emil Rahm, 1875 to 1879; Thos. P. Britton, 1879 to 1883; John J. Hays, 1883 to 1887; August Leich, 1887 to 1891. The death of Mr. Britton in July, 1883, caused a vacancy, which was filled by the appointment of his deputy, Martin Mann, Jr., who served from August to October of the year named.

County Auditor.—The office of county auditor is of comparatively recent creation. It is elective, the term being four years. The auditor is the fiscal agent and bookkeeper of the county. He is *ex-officio* clerk of the board of commissioners, and is entrusted with the management of the common school and congressional township funds. James M. Johnston was the first to hold the office; he was appointed in August, 1841, and resigned in January, 1843. His successor was H. C. Gwathney, who also resigned in June following his appointment. William H. Walker was appointed to the office in 1843, and in the next year was chosen by the popular vote as his own successor, and continued in the office until March, 1862, since which

time it has been held by Victor Bisch, from 1862 to 1870; Philip Decker, 1870 to 1874; Joseph J. Reitz, 1874 to 1878; William Warren, Jr., 1878 to 1882; Charles F. Yaeger, 1882 to 1886; James D. Parvin, the present incumbent, whose term will expire in 1890.

County Agent.—This officer, at present unknown, was in early times an important public functionary. As the name implies he was an *agent*, his principal being the county personified in the board of commissioners. He sold property belonging to the county, executed papers in its behalf, made purchases for its use, and in a general way superintended its affairs. The first agent was Daniel Miller, appointed March 10, 1818. His bondsmen were William Wagnon, and William R. McGary. Among those entrusted with the discharge of duties pertaining to this office were Harley B. Chandler, Jacob Zimmerman, Amos Clark, Levi Price, James Lockhart, Jay Morehouse and many others. The last to hold the office was Hon. Thomas E. Garvin, who made his final report and surrendered the books and papers of the office in December, 1852, the legislature, in the preceding May, having abolished the office by transferring its duties to the county auditor.

Recorder.—This officer keeps the records of deeds, mortgages, etc., and is elected by the people for a term of four years. The incumbents of the office have been: Hugh McGary, 1818–1821; W. M. Lewis, 1821–1832; W. T. T. Jones, 1832–1836; C. D. Bourne, 1836–1843; S. T. Jenkins, 1843–1852; George H. Todd, May to November, 1852; Christian Bippus, 1852–1856; John Farrell, 1856–1860; F. Lunkenheimer, 1860–1864; C. Tomhemelt, 1864–1872; S. B. Sansom, 1872–1880; Charles T. Jenkins, 1880–1884; Louis Sihler, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1892.

Clerk.—Formerly the clerk of the circuit court was *ex-officio* clerk of the board of commissioners. The duties of the office are now limited to the business of the circuit and superior courts, the issue of marriage licenses, and some other transactions. The clerk is elected every four years. The office has been held by Hugh McGary, 1818–1821; James W. Jones, 1822–1836; C. D. Bourne, 1836–1843; Samuel T. Jenkins, 1843–1852; Ben Stinson, May to November, 1852; Jacob Lunkenheimer, 1852–1857; Louis Richter, 1857–1864; Blythe Hynes, 1864–1868; Soren Sorenson, 1868–1876; Jesse W. Walker, 1876–1884; Charles T. Jenkins, 1884, term expires 1892.

Sheriff.—John B. Stinson, 1818; Hazael Putnam, August 24, 1818; Alanson Warner, 1822; James Newman, 1824, Alanson Warner, February, 1827; Daniel Miller, September, 1827; Levi Price, 1831; Edward Hopkins, 1834; Daniel Miller, 1835; Thomas F. Stockwell, 1839; William M. Walker, 1843; John Echols, 1847; John S. Terry, 1849; John S. Gavit, 1853; John B. Hall, 1857; John S. Gavit, 1859; George Wolflin, 1861; George Wolflin, 1863; Robert Early, August, 1865; Alex Darling, October, 1865; Jacob H. Miller, 1867; Adolph Pfafflin, 1870; C. Wunderlich, 1874; J. A. Lemcke, 1878; Thomas Keith, 1880; Charles Schaum, 1884; Frank Pritchett, 1888.

Surveyor.—Joseph M. McDowell, June 17, 1819; (The records in regard to this office are incomplete.) Charles G. Omsted, 1853; Azariah T. Whittlesey, 1855; James D. Saunders, 1856; J. R. Frick, 1860; James D. Saunders, 1862; S. C. Rogers, 1864; Charles B. Bateman, 1870; August Pfafflin, 1872; James D. Saunders, 1876; Robert S. Cowan, 1880; George W. Rank, 1882; George W. Saunders, 1884; Franklin Sours, 1886; August Pfafflin, 1888.

Coroner.—Lewis Tackett, August 24,

1818; Alanson Warner, September, 1819; Daniel Avery, 1822; Jesse C. Doom, 1824; Alanson Warner, 1825; John Shaver, 1827; David H. Stevens, 1829; Seth Fairchild, 1831; Z. B. Aydelott, 1836; Adrian Young, 1838; Seth Fairchild, 1842; Lewis Howes, 1844; John Cupples, 1847; Allen C. Hallock, 1849; John Trible, 1851; James G. Hatchett, 1857; John Wayman, 1859; Ira A. Fairchild, 1862; John Beschman, 1864; Samuel P. Havlin, 1866; George F. Sauer, 1868; Robert Smith, 1872; George F. Sauer, 1874; Fred Woseger, 1878; John B. Hermeling, 1880; Elijah L. Carter, 1882; Fred Wahnseidler, 1884; Alfred Andrews, 1888.

*Representatives.**—Donaghe, Hugh M., '21; Lane, Joseph, '22; Evans, Robert M., '23; McCrary, John, '25; Fitzgerald, Thomas, '25; McJohnston, Charles M., '27; Trafton, Wm., '28; Evans, Robert M., '29; Lane, Joseph, '30; Brackenridge, John A., '33; Graham, Christopher C., '35; Jones, Wm. T. T., '36; Lane, Joseph, '38; Butler, Wm. B., '39; Clark, Amos, '41; Butler, W. B., '42; Miller, Daniel, '43; Walker, James T., '44; Baker, Conrad, '45; Battell, Chas. I., '46; Blythe, James E., '47; James, Nathaniel J., '48; Greathouse, William R., '49; Hutchins, Isaac, '50; Carpenter, Willard, '51; Stockwell, John M., '53; Hardin, Grampee W., '55; Denby, Charles, '57; Stinson, Ben, '59; Blythe, James E., '59; Edson, Joseph P., '61; Hopkins, John S., '61; Garvin, Thomas E., '63; Reitz, John A., '63; Sullivan, Edward T., '65; Cook, Fred W., '65; Bischof, Emil, '67; Hopkins, John S., '67; Calvert, Leroy, '69; Welborn, Jos. F., '69; Hooker, Robert P., '71; Heilman, Wm., '71; Riggs, James D., '73; Wolflin, George, '73; Pfafflin, Adolph, '75; Miller, Wm. H., '75; Whitehead, John, '77; Dannettelle, John, '77; Hopkins, John S., '79; Messick, Jacob W., '79; Roelker, John H., '81; Pruitt, John F., '83; Spain, James W., '83; Pruitt, John F., '85; Murphy, Christopher J., '85; Klein, Philip, '87; Mackey, Robert L., '87; Covert, Jacob, '87; Covert, Jacob, '89; Nolan, John J., '89; Nugent, John R., '89.

*Senators.**—Boon, Ratliff, '18; Harrison, Elisha, '19; Given, Thomas, '25; Battell, Charles I., '33; Casey, William, '35; Lane, Joseph, '39; Roberts, Gaines H., '40; Pitcher, John, '41; Lane, Joseph, '44; Stockwell, Wm. H., '46; James, Enoch R., '47; Greathouse, Wm. R., '53; Drew, Cyrus K., '55; Carnahan, Mangus T., '59; Finch, George M., '63; Jacquess, Thos. C., '67; Morgan, Daniel, '69; Gooding, Henry C., '73; Heilman, William, '77; Rahm, Wm., Jr., '81; Kerth, Thomas, '89.

The Public Square.—The public square, comprising the four quarter-blocks cornering on Main and Third streets, running from the several corners on each of the streets named 150 feet, or to the alleys, was in 1818 in its natural state, except that the road from the north to the river passed through its limits. In June of that year the county agent was directed to have the square cleared. He immediately entered into contract with Chauncey Smith, who, during the summer cleared the land at a cost to the county of $55.75. It was not until 1837 that the natural topography of the place was in any way altered. At that time the half along the east side of Main street, on which the court-house and jail stood, was graded and paved. In 1820 a public pound or stray pen was built where the court-house now is, by Julius Gibson, for $40.00. It was four rods square, was built of white oak posts and rails, and stood for many years. On the opposite corner across Third street but near the alley, stood for many years the market house facing Main street, the out-buildings

* The above list of senators and representatives was furnished by Hon. W. H. English, of Indianapolis, to whom the publishers are under obligations.

around the main structure reaching to the street.

Court-Houses.—At times antedating the formation of this county, the Warrick county courts were held at the house of Hugh McGary. Even after the seat of justice had been removed to Darlington near the mouth of Little Pigeon creek, the hospitable home of McGary remained a favorite place with the judges. The new county of Vanderburgh during the first two years of its existence continued the use of this house for its courts. Very naturally the need of a court-house was immediately recognized, but steps toward building it were not taken until late in the summer of 1818, when the agent for the county was directed to contract for such material as might be used in its erection. Little progress was made and definite plans were not adopted until February 15, 1819. It was at first proposed to locate the building in the center of the streets so as to completely block Main and Third. The ground was broken and preparations were made to commence the actual construction, when the board of commissioners met and concluded to abandon the purpose of so effectually inconveniencing the public as to place a barrier to all travel on its most public thoroughfare. The site finally chosen was the southeast quarter of the public square as it then existed — now the southeast corner of Third and Main streets. The building stood about ten feet from the streets on which it faced, and was probably the first brick house in the city, the bricks being burned on the corner where the court-house now stands. It was a heavy-looking, substantial building with thick walls and strong timbers. The foundation was of stone three feet thick. It was 34x46 feet in size, two stories high, the eaves being about twenty-five feet above the ground. The shingles were heavy and scalloped; and battlements at either end gave it somewhat of an imposing aspect. The whole was painted a Spanish brown and penciled with white lead. In the upper story there were five windows on each side and two in each end, and below there was the same arrangement except that a door took the place of a window in the end fronting on Main street. The first floor was of brick except about the bar in the end most distant from the street, where it was of heavy timbers a foot wide, and four inches thick. The contract for the substantial part of the structure was let to Elisha Harrison and Daniel F. Goldsmith in April, 1819, and in May, 1820, the building was ready for the examination and acceptance of the commissioners. In providing for the payment of these contractors the county was forced to devise various makeshifts. Money was very scarce. The receipts at the treasury were small and loans could not be negotiated. Notes of hand issued by individuals in favor of the county for lots sold were assigned by the county agent to the contractors. They were authorized to collect the money promised by the town proprietors as an inducement for the selection of Evansville as a permanent seat of justice, which, after much trouble, they succeeded in doing. Orders were issued to them — but they were orders on an empty treasury, and because of long deferred payments were disposed of at heavy discounts. When received by the commissioners there had been paid in values of different kinds, $5,425.00, but this by no means ended the matter. On one order issued in 1820 for $528.06, interest amounting to $358.83 was allowed in 1831. The order was still unpaid in 1836, and the interest was again compounded. From such facts the ultimate cost of this court-house may be approximately reckoned.

David Negley entered into contract to make the doors, jury rooms, floors and do

other carpenter work, for which he was to be paid in town lots, the value of which should be determined by disinterested parties should he and the commissioners fail to agree. While this work was progressing during the winter months the commissioners met at the court house and adjourned to some warmer place for the transaction of business, sometimes to the clerk's office and again to the houses of Everton Kennerly or Presley Pritchett. In August, 1822, the county agent was directed to make a deed of conveyance to Jones and Walker for lots Nos. 167 and 168, being lots given to the county of Vanderburgh by the town of Evansville. They were estimated at the value of $150.00, which sum was to be entered as a credit for work done by Mr. Negley on the court house; provided he should consent to the transaction in writing. These lots had been disposed of at the sale by the county to James Stinson and Presley Pritchett for $170.00. Daniel Miller as agent for the county had taken their notes in payment and had given a bond for a deed. When this triangular transaction between Jones and Walker, the county, and Negley, was made, the notes of Stinson and Pritchett were surrendered and they in turn gave up their bonds for deeds. The matter was not wholly settled until November of the next year, when at Negley's request a small allowance was made to Wm. Walker, in full payment for the former's work. Such were the expedients resorted to. The county has never since found itself in just such straits. The times did not improve, however, and much needed repairs were from time to time neglected. In 1837 the vestry of St. Paul's church expended a considerable sum in repairing the court-house, for which the church was permitted to use the building as a house of worship, not, however, so as to interfere with the holding of courts. In making this arrangement with the church the county reserved the privilege of refunding the amount used in repairs and taking exclusive possession. The walls of this old court-house are still well preserved. The building is used as a clothing store on Main street near Third. The records of the county had been kept at the house of Mr. James Newman. The treasurer and county agent were not provided with offices. The clerk of the courts, who was also *ex-officio* clerk of the board of commissioners, took care of the books and papers of his office at his residence or place of business. This condition of affairs remained for some years after the erection of the court-house, but in 1837 a fire-proof brick office, 18x30 feet, for the offices of the clerk and recorder, was built on the public square, facing Main street, about twenty feet south of the court house, by Thomas F. Stockwell, at a cost of $818.50.

The conveniences afforded by this small building and the court-house soon became entirely inadequate. The volume of the public business was annually increasing. The population was growing; an era of prosperity was begun; many causes had contrived to give an impetus to commercial and mercantile affairs which improved the financial condition of the individual and the community. In June, 1852, after various plans had been submitted and discussed, an agreement was made with James Roquet, a French architect and contractor, for building a new court-house, jail and jailor's residence. The design was substantially that of the present court house, convenient and sufficiently commodious for the times. The northeast quarter of the public square was selected as the site for the new building. The three remaining quarters were to be transferred by the county to Mr. Roquet as compensation in full for erecting the build-

ings required. The contracts for the work and amendments in the plans were drawn by James G. Jones and Hon. Conrad Baker, then attorneys practicing in this county. The commissioners were Leroy Calvert, Alanson Warner and Simeon Long. Some changes were made in the plans when the work was in progress, by which a slate roof and a dome were provided at an additional cost of about $1,000. When the lot on which the old court-house stood was conveyed, the consideration named was $14,000, from which fact by making allowance for the two buildings thereon, an estimate, fairly accurate, of the cost of the court-house and the value of the property used in payment for it, can be arrived at. The work was not finished within the time specified, and the commissioners were in every possible way urging it forward. It was so far completed that the auditor, clerk and recorder, in June, 1855, moved into the offices prepared for them under its roof. In the following September the contractor was urged to complete the building within thirty days. On his failure to do this, a suit on his contract was threatened. Unavoidable delays followed. On the day before Christmas, 1855, a fire, originating in a lumber-yard east of the court-house, burned its way unchecked toward the new building and soon enveloped it in flames. The records were nearly all removed in safety, but the building, except the fire-proof walls, was completely destroyed. The commissioners accepted $150 from the contractor as payment in full for the uncompleted portion of the building, thus showing how little remained to be done to perfect it when accidentally destroyed. The sympathy of the entire community was with Mr. Roquet. About 500 leading citizens and tax payers petitioned the commissioners to release him and his sureties from any liability which they might "be supposed to have incurred," and they were accordingly released. Somewhat dejected, the recorder and treasurer, who were just beginning to appreciate their new quarters, on Christmas day moved back into the little office previously vacated, and which had been occupied later by the town officers and its council. The Crescent City hall was rented for the use of the courts; rooms over the Crescent City Bank for the clerk; and an isolated office on the street for the auditor. After the unfortunate fire no time was lost. Plans were immediately adopted for the repair of the damage done. They were prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Peter Sharpe, James G. Jones, J. S. Hopkins, W. Carpenter, J. T. Hugo, John Henson, James Lockhart, James D. Saunders, and Michael Muentzer. In March, 1856, Francis D. Allen agreed with the commissioners to rebuild the court-house and complete the other buildings for $14,300. Upon its completion in 1857, differences arose between the contractor and commissioners as to extra work done and damages sustained by reason of defective work. A committee of citizens, composed of John S. Hopkins, Peter Sharpe, Michael Muentzer, James Rogers and James Steel, was appointed to settle the matter by arbitration. After thoroughly examining the premises, the committee awarded the county over $700 for damages and the contractor about $35 for extras. Its conclusions were satisfactory to the interested parties and a final settlement was made. This court-house is still used, though somewhat dilapidated and of forbidding aspect. It is of brick, two stories high, surmounted by a dome. The main entrance, leading into a paved corridor along which are the offices of the auditor, clerk, sheriff, recorder and treasurer, is through a lofty portico supported by massive columns, in the Grecian

style of architecture, so much admired in public edifices at the time when this building was erected. On the second floor are the court-room, the commissioners' rooms, the jury-rooms and judge's office.

For more than fifteen years the inadequacy of this court-house has been generally recognized and efforts to have it replaced by a suitable edifice have been frequently made. In 1884, the need of better facilities for the transaction of the public business and greater security for the valuable county records, was so pressingly felt that an attempt to remodel and reconstruct the old court-house was determined upon, the commissioners being unwilling at that time to incur the expense of a new building. This led to a general discussion among the people, a part of whom advocated the erection of an edifice that would be an honor to a community whose prosperity was evidenced by an annual tax list of nearly half a million dollars. The contemplated reconstruction, however, was not undertaken, and two years elapsed before a final determination to abandon the old building and erect a new one was reached. Architects were invited to submit plans, which were examined by H. Mursinna, expert. From them the commissioners and a committee of citizens, consisting of Maj. Joseph B. Cox, Hon. William Heilman and Dr. John Laval, selected as the most satisfactory and suitable, those prepared by Mr. H. Wolters, of Louisville, Ky., who fixed as the limit of its cost $400,000. In September, 1887, the following proposals for its construction were received; Charles Pearce & Co., $379,450; Jacob Meyer & Bro., $398,000; McCormack & Redman, $384,900. The first named bid being the lowest, was accepted, and contracts were entered into. The building is to stand on what is commonly called Union Block—the old site of the Wabash & Erie canal basin—between Fourth and Fifth and Vine and Division streets. This block was purchased in 1873 as a site for a new court-house, for about $54,000, upon the recommendation of a committee of citizens, consisting of such representative men as Judge Asa Iglehart, Gen. J. M. Shackleford, Hon. Thomas E. Garvin, Col. J. S. Buchanan and Hon. Charles Denby. These gentlemen had previously been commissioned by the Evansville bar to wait upon and urge the commissioners to erect a new court house, such as the public business of the county and the safety of its records required, and in turn delegated by the commissioners to select a suitable place for the purpose. Recently the title of the county to this property was attacked in the courts by assigns of the Wabash & Erie canal trustees, but without success.

Superior Court Room.—When by law new courts were established to aid the circuit court in disposing of the annually increasing accumulation of cases on its docket, it became necessary to provide a place for the holding of such courts. For this purpose a brick building on Locust street, between Second and Third streets, formerly known as the Locust Street Methodist Church, was purchased in April, 1870, for $8,000.00. The room was not especially designed for the purposes to which it has been put and lacks many conveniences which it is hoped the new court-house may supply.

Jails.—The county had hardly been organized before preparations were made for the building of a jail. In the early settlement of the county there were many criminals in proportion to the population, and many inducements to the commission of crime. A place of imprisonment near at hand was a necessity. There were instances of criminals being taken from this locality to the town of Vin-

cennes for confinement—when the Knox county courts had jurisdiction here. May 11th, 1818, a plan for the first jail in this county was adopted. Standing on the northeast quarter of the public square back from the street, it was twelve feet square in the clear, with double walls of heavy oak set one foot apart, the intervening space being filled with heavy oak timbers set on end and extending three feet beneath the lower floor of this jail into the ground. The logs in the walls were so notched at the ends as to interlock and hold together firmly. The lower floor was double, the timbers crossing each other and passing through the inner wall so as to jut against the vertical pieces in the central space. The room between was eight feet high and was used for the detention of ordinary law-breakers. The second floor was of oak timbers one foot square, and the third floor or ceiling of the upper room was six inches thick. A flight of stairs ran up on the outside of the building to a platform onto which two doors opened. These two doors admitted to entirely different apartments, and were opened for two widely different classes of offenders against the majesty of the law. One was a dungeon, 4x12 feet in size, with two very small and heavily ironed windows, in which the most conscienceless criminals were confined. The other room was but twice as large and had but one window and that only 12x15 inches. This was the debtor's room, where men were imprisoned because they were unfortunate enough to be in debt and unable to pay. Debtors were often arrested and thrown into jail and thus deprived of all means of paying what they might owe. If one so imprisoned was able to give a bond for twice the amount of his debt he was allowed to use the "prison bounds," which were fixed by the circuit court, at first to include the space between Locust and Sycamore from the river to Fourth street, and in the fall of 1819 "to include the town of Evansville." This relic of barbarism which clung so tenaciously to the law of the land has at last been shaken off, never, it is hoped, to regain its hold. This first jail was built by Hugh McGary for $875.00, was completed and received February 15th, 1819, and remained in use about ten years. In September, 1829, the county sheriff was directed to sell the jail to the highest bidder, who was to remove it from the public square within one month from the date of purchase. The doors and hinges were reserved from sale: the remainder of the structure brought $19.37½. For a brief period law-breakers were weighted with ball and chain, guarded by a deputy sheriff, and maintained at some of the public taverns. In May, 1832, Wm. Lewis, John Mitchell and Alanson Warner were appointed agents to contract for and superintend the building of a new jail on the site of the old jail, two stories high, 18x22 feet, with a stone foundation, floors of hewn timber covered with plank, and double walls of heavy timber for the lower story with a space between the walls as in the old jail, but filled with stone. Each story was to be eight feet high—the upper with single walls. A contract was made with Dr. Wm. Trafton, Joseph Butler and Wm. Butler, September 26th, 1832, for the building of this jail. It was completed within two months, and the contractors were paid $350.00.

In 1845 the sheriff, Wm. M. Walker, was authorized to build a residence adjoining the jail at his own expense, and if at the close of his official term he and the commissioners could not agree as to a price for the purchase of the same by the county, Mr. Walker was to be permitted to remove it from the public ground, but he did not take advantage of this offer. In the previous year

a considerable sum had been expended in repairing the jail and putting a fence around it, which work had been ordered by the circuit court. Prior to this the grounds about the jail had become a favorite resort for the boys of the town for playing town ball and other like games. For a long time there was confined in this jail a crazy woman by the name of Ellen Riggs, who in some way learned the names of all the boys who congregated about the place, and was constantly calling to some of them in a wild sort of jargon from behind the bars. These facts probably led the court to direct the building of the fence.

Just twenty years after the building of this jail another was erected to replace it, the new one being still in use though now about thirty-five years old. It was built by James Roquet under the contract above mentioned in connection with the history of the court-house which was consumed by fire. It is constructed of stone, substantially built, two stories in height, with sixteen cells and a capacity for forty inmates. A brick residence for the sheriff, plain but comfortable, stands immediately in front of the jail, facing on Third street. Lot No. 171 in the donation enlargement of Evansville—near the new court-house ground—was purchased in August, 1887, from W. C. Keller and Mrs. Kate Armstrong for $5,495.00, for the purpose of erecting a new jail thereon, the plans for which have not yet been adopted.

Finances.—The growth and development of a governmental institution are most clearly shown in its financial history. Figures are tedious but instructive. In this county they show the advance in yearly taxes contributed by the people from less than two hundred to more than half a million dollars. The sources of revenue were at first limited. Lands could not be assessed for taxation until five years after entry. Settlement in the county having begun nearly a dozen years prior to its official organization, some immediate revenue was afforded, and the distressing condition of affairs which prevailed in many new counties in the interior of the state were here avoided. In 1818, the tax levied on each one hundred acres of land was for first rate 25 cents, for second rate 18¾ cents, and for third rate 12½ cents. Lots in Evansville were assessed according to their value; 50 cents per $100 valuation. Horses were assessed 37½ cents, and taverns $15.00 each. In 1820, in addition to these subjects of taxation, four-wheeled pleasure carriages at $1.25 each, silver watches at 25 cents each, and gold watches at 50 cents each, were added to the list. In 1822, 1823 and 1824, the board of commissioners disposed of the subject of a tax levy by making this brief and perspicuous entry: "Ordered that a tax for county purposes be laid on all property subject to taxation as high as the law will allow." In the following year rates on lands were fixed at one-half the rates established by the legislature for state purposes; other levies were: 37½ cents on horses and mules over three years old, 18¾ cents on oxen over three years old, $1.00 on two-wheeled pleasure carriages, $1.50 on four-wheeled pleasure carriages, $1.00 on brass clocks, $1.00 on gold watches, 25 cents on silver or pinchbeck watches, from $5.00 to $25.00 for licenses to sell liquor, from $10.00 to $50.00 for licenses to vend foreign merchandise, and from $3.00 to $5.00 for ferry licenses. The system of levying taxes on lands and personal property according to their value continues to the present. For many years past the annual levy for state, county, and township purposes has amounted to about $1.25 on each $100 worth of property, which is comparatively small when looked at with relation to the inestimable advantages its

payment affords. It may be confidently stated that few communities that are favored with equal advantages have a smaller rate of taxation imposed upon them.

Julius Gibson was the first assessor of the county. After the assessment of property the tax levy was made by the commissioners. The tax books or duplicates were prepared by the clerk, and placed in the hands of the sheriff for collection. When the sheriff settled in November, 1818, he was charged with $146.75, and in the next year he collected $430.96. The sale of the lots donated by the proprietors of Evansville had in November, 1818, amounted to $4,142.00. Of this amount ten per cent was by law set apart as a seminary fund, and the greater portion of the remainder was represented by promissory notes of purchasers. At his settlement in 1819, the treasurer reported that the county, after exhausting its own funds had drawn, on those set apart for seminaries to the amount of $132. From that time on for many years the county was never out of debt. The building of a court-house had been undertaken, and all moneys coming into the treasury were directed to be applied on this account as rapidly as received. Maj. Alanson Warner, a man well and favorably known in every branch of the county's early history, advanced small amounts of cash for the county's use, once $28 and again $75. In May, 1824, the treasurer was settled with for the whole period of his service and there was due him $11.33. In 1824 the taxes collected amounted to $377.69; in 1825, $347.31; in 1827, $501.15; in 1828, $503.16; in 1829, $610.64. During this period the licenses issued to various business men added to the revenue, the receipts from this source in each of the latter years named amounting to a little more than $100.

Judge John Law, the first prosecuting attorney of the county, and for many years an able and eminent lawyer, brought suit and recovered judgment against the county in 1822, and nine years later the county treasurer recovered a judgment against Daniel Miller, then collector and previously county agent. Credits on the former judgment and on the orders issued in building the court-house were received as the basis for equal credits on the judgment against Miller. In this manner many of the transactions in behalf of the county were effected without the exchange of money, which at that time began to be exceedingly scarce. During the first part of the decade commencing with 1820, *hard times* generally prevailed. Lands, town lots and produce rapidly decreased in price. Widespread and disastrous sickness checked and almost entirely stopped immigration. The suspension of specie payment by the government, the failure of western banks founded on a fictitious basis, and the circulation of a depreciated and often worthless currency, totally deranged all values. These were the principal causes conspiring to produce the greatest stagnation of business experienced in this locality up to that time. The county as well as individuals suffered. Tax gatherers were compelled to take coonskins or other articles of "trade" in satisfaction of the law's demands. Recovery from this condition was at first slow, but before the end of the decade good health generally prevailed, immigrants came in, and the settlers having learned to accommodate themselves to the trying times, with energy and industry, brought back prosperity. Nevertheless, in 1832 the receipts of taxes were only about $600, though from licenses and other sources the total amount realized was $1,006. The expenses of the county were in 1832, $983.81; in 1833, $1,402.80, and in 1834, $1,093.41. Soon after this com-

menced a period of prosperity that was unchecked until the failure of the state's credit in the downfall of the internal improvement system elsewhere adverted to. Improvement was rapid notwithstanding a rather serious but temporary check in 1838. Settlers and speculators from the east and from beyond the ocean poured into the county in great numbers. The public lands were soon taken. Capital was freely invested in all sorts of enterprises. The country's natural resources, its unbounded wealth of coal and timber, its magnificent transportation facilities, its favorable location as the terminus of the Wabash & Erie canal, and near the mouths of several rivers whose improvement seemed only a question of a few years, gave unhesitating confidence and faith in its future greatness. Investigating adventurers pushed on to Chicago and other localities, but returned to the land of greater promise. For a time their expectations were realized. They knew little of the richness of the country beyond the Mississippi and the achievements of the railroads were then hardly matters of speculation. The flow of immigrants was not then influenced by those potent factors of later years. By 1850, the annual exports from Evansville amounted in round numbers to 600,000 bushels corn, 100,000 bushels oats, 1,500 tons of hay and 1,500,000 pounds of pork and bacon — though all this was not produced by Vanderburgh county. In that year the expenses of the county were $18,785.34, and eight years later were $35,645.07. This was exclusive of revenues paid to the state, and to the townships for roads, schools and other local purposes. The total receipts at the treasury in round numbers were in 1850, $38,800; in 1853, $45,650; and in 1858, $57,900. The expenses here referred to include such items as the construction and repair of public buildings, highways, bridges, charities, books, stationery, advertising, county officers, courts, interest on indebtedness and some miscellaneous items. These expenses in 1870 were $169,284.90, from 1874 to 1878 inclusive, $1,377,480.69; and since 1880, for each year in the order named, $154,416.00, $189,145.00; $136,368.00, $193,932.00, $200,716.00, $215,405, $157,849.00, $113,076.00. The amount of taxes received at the treasury in 1862, was $74,505.00; in 1870, $199,521.00; and in 1879, $142,240.00. In the last three years the total receipts have been $1,198,405.84, while in 1882 alone they were $521,993.48. These figures without comment attest the wonderful growth of the county.

In early days when the revenue was limited the receipts seldom equaled the expenses, and the incurrence of debt was a necessary sequence. In borrowing great caution was at first observed. In 1835 Nathan Rowley, who faithfully served the public in many positions of trust, was appointed to negotiate a loan of $280.00 to be used in building a bridge across Pigeon creek near Negley's mill, and was authorized to borrow from the Evansville branch of the State Bank, the county solemnly pledging its faith for the payment of the loan when due. In 1841 Willard Carpenter, John Burbank and A. B. Carpenter held $2,068.92 of the county's orders issued in payment of its debts for the building of bridges, etc., which they had bought from various individuals, no doubt at a considerable discount, for the orders of the county have at times sold for less than one-half their face value. New orders were issued, to securet he payment of which the agent was instructed to mortgage a number of town lots and all personal property belonging to the county. In 1858 the orders unpaid and drawing interest amounted to $21,471.24; in 1871 the total indebtedness,

including bonds and outstanding orders was $128,799.67, and in 1875 was $197,683.75. At the present time, this entire debt having been paid, all orders issued by the county are paid upon presentation at the treasury. No bonds are outstanding except $220,000 of new-court house bonds recently issued. This splendid showing, considering the amount of its public works, the condition of its roads and public institutions, clearly and eloquently testifies to the wise management of the commissioners — the county's financiers.

Civil Townships.— At its first meeting, March 9th, 1818, the board of commissioners established Armstrong township with the following boundaries: beginning at the northwest corner of Vanderburgh county, at the range line dividing ranges 11 and 12, thence south with said line to the township line dividing townships 5 and 6, thence east with said line to the old Redbanks road, thence north with the meanders thereof to the line dividing Vanderburgh and Gibson counties, thence west with said line to the place of beginning. The board then ordered that the remainder of the county be known and designated as Pigeon township. The house of Jadock McNew was designated as the polling place in Armstrong township, with Patrick Calvert as inspector, and that of Hugh McGary in Pigeon township, with Julius Gibson as inspector. Union township, organized May 10, 1819, includes all of the southwest part of the county bounded on the north by the "big bayou," and on the other sides by the Ohio river. The house of Frederick Staser was named as the first polling place, with Joseph M. McDowell as inspector.

Scott township, organized August 13, 1821, was bounded as follows: beginning at the county line dividing the counties of Warrick and Vanderburgh [where the same intersects the line dividing townships 5 and 6], running north as far as the latter county extends, thence west on the county line seven miles, thence south to the line dividing townships 5 and 6 in range 11 west, thence east on said line to place of beginning. The township was named in honor of Samuel Scott, at whose house the first election was held, Joseph Baldwin being the inspector.

Perry township was organized September 9th, 1840, out of the west end of Pigeon township, with bounds as follows: commencing on the Ohio river at the line dividing fractional sections 25 and 26, in township 6 south, of range 11 west, running thence north to the line dividing townships 5 and 6, thence west to the Posey county line, thence south with said river to the Ohio river, thence up said river to the bayou, thence up said bayou to where it again intersects the Ohio river, thence up said river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning. The residence of Lewis C. Stinson was designated as the polling place, and David D. Grimes was appointed inspector. May 14, 1888, a change was made in the township boundary lines by which the following described territory was taken from Perry and added to Pigeon township: commencing at the northeast corner of section 26, township 6 south, of range 11 west, and running thence due west along the line dividing sections 26 and 23 in said township and range to the north and south half section line of said section 26; thence south along said half section line and the half section line of section 35 in said township and range, to the Ohio river; thence north and northeast up said river to a point where the east line of said section 26 strikes said river, and thence north along said east line of said section 26 to the place of beginning; the territory embraced being the east fractional half sections of sections 26 and 35, in township 6 south, of

range 11 west. On the question of making this change Commissioners Wunderlich and King voted "aye," and Commissioner Bower voted "no."

Knight township was organized September 9, 1840, out of the east end of Pigeon township, with bounds as follows: beginning on the Ohio river at the line dividing fractional sections 8 and 9, in township 7 south, range 10 west, and running north to the line dividing townships 5 and 6; thence east to the Warrick county line, thence south with said line to the Ohio river, thence down said river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning. John S. Terry was appointed inspector of elections, which were to be held at the school-house near the residence of Mrs. Pauline McCollister. September 7, 1846, the west one-half of section 21, township 6 south, of range 10 west, was taken from Knight and added to Pigeon township.

Center township was organized September 6, 1843, with the following bounds: Beginning at the junction of Locust with Pigeon creek and running along said Pigeon creek to the Warrick county line; thence due north with said line to the northeast corner of section No. 24, township 5 south, of range 10 west; thence due west to the east line of Armstrong township; thence due south to Locust creek; thence along Locust creek to the place of beginning. The residence of George L. Schnee was named as the polling place.

German township, formed out of Perry and Armstrong, September 1, 1845, was bounded as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of section 14, township 5 south, range 11 west, and running thence west to the northwest corner of section 15, same town and range; thence south to the southwest corner last named of section 7; thence west to the northwest corner of section 19, same town and range; thence south to the southwest corner of section 7, in township 6, range 11 west; thence east to the southeast corner of section 11, town and range last named; thence north to the place of beginning. The residence of Michael Muentzer was fixed as the place of holding elections, and John Rettig was appointed inspector.

The Poor.—One of the chief objects of social organization is mutual protection. Incident to this among civilized people is the care of those who, because of age, natural defect, disease or unavoidable misfortune, have become unable to support themselves. The relief of this dependent class, from a time long anterior to the period written of in these pages, has been recognized as a public duty worthy an honorable and conscientious performance. The means adopted in early times for giving such relief do not accord with the advanced ideas that now obtain among humanitarians, but they were the best permitted by the times and circumstances. When this county was formed the laws of the state provided for the appointment of overseers of the poor and defined their duties, the chief of which was to cause all public charges to be farmed out on contract annually in such manner as would best promote the public good. Minors were bound out as apprentices; males until twenty-one years of age, and females until eighteen years of age. The indentures of apprenticeship were entered of record, and the apprentice was provided with lawful means for the maintenance of his natural rights against the oppressions of the master. The farming out of these unhappy individuals was not a sale into involuntary servitude, though it partook much of that nature. The sale was public and to the lowest bidder without much regard to the character or fitness of the purchaser. The buyer was en-

titled to the labor of the person sold. The price was not an amount paid for this labor, but was the sum received by the buyer from the county for supporting the pauper. It represented the difference, in the buyer's judgment, between the worth of the labor to be received and the cost of supporting the laborer. Men and women were sold under the same conditions; and at times two members of one family offered at the same sale were bought by different persons and thus separated. This system was kept up for twenty years after the organization of the county. In 1823 the records show that an allowance of nearly $50 was made to John B. Stinson, "for keeping Benjamin Davis, a pauper, being the balance in full of the sum for which said Davis was sold when said Stinson became the purchaser." In 1837 John Clark and Zerah Fairchild, overseers in Scott township, officially reported the sale of Jane Thompson for one year to David Judkins, who was to receive $52 for the year's maintenance. At the same time Samuel McDonald and Simpson Richey, overseers in Armstrong township, reported the sale for the next year of Samuel Bryant to George Bryant, of Virginia McGehee to Stephen Woodrow, and of Polly and Carrell McGehee to John Taylor, the prices ranging from $8 to $130. One of the earliest acts or the board of commissioners was the appointment of overseers of the poor; the first being John Armstrong, in Armstrong township, and Jesse McCallister, in Pigeon township. The names of the overseers show that selections for this office were carefully made. Among those serving in early times were William Gratehouse, John Johnson, James Martin, Sr., Luke Wood, John M. Dunham, John Stoner, Moses Pruitt, John Bryant, Jr., Elisha Harrison, Amos Clark and others whose names were equal to these as guarantees of upright and honorable conduct. Overseers were paid a small per diem when actually employed, and were reimbursed for money laid out in behalf of the poor. The expense on this account during the year 1818 did not exceed $25. Dr. Wm. Trafton, the pioneer physician, who afterward became prominent in the profession and in local public affairs, was allowed $10 for services rendered the poor of the county during that year. During the sickly seasons that followed, many were afflicted and helpless; the work of the overseer was much increased, and it became necessary in 1820 to appoint a person in each township to settle in behalf of the county with the overseers. For this purpose John B. Stinson, Henry Ewing and Lewis G. Ragar were appointed in Pigeon, Armstrong, and Union townships respectively, then the only townships in the county. Though 1820 inaugurated a period of the most general and fatal sickness ever known to the county, the disposition to help one another was so strong among the settlers that but few, in comparison with what might reasonably have been expected, were forced to receive public alms. The entire amount expended in that year was a little in excess of $100. During that unhappy period many a sad story was recorded on the public records in few words. Several allowances for "keeping the Morgans" were followed in February ,1821, by this record: "$13 allowed for two coffins and two graves for Mr. Morgan and his child." Thus simply the last words in the stories of two lives were written. In 1824, for keeping Benjamin Davis alone, $142 were allowed, and he was supported by the county about fifteen years. These facts are recorded not to reflect upon the person named, for poverty of itself is not a disgrace, but to show the laudable conduct of the community, itself poor, in thus relieving want. When sickness and

death took their blighting hands from the community, paupers did not increase as rapidly as the growth of the county would seem to have justified. As late as 1834 the poor expenses for the year did not exceed $255.

The adoption of a new system of caring for the poor was determined upon in 1838. John W. Lilliston, John Mitchell and Marcus Sherwood were appointed by the commissioners to purchase a farm for the purpose of erecting an asylum thereon where the poor might find a home. In January of the following year the county purchased, for $1,800.00, from Seth and Jonathan Fairchild, fifty-nine and one-half acres of land lying about one-half mile south of Mechanicsville, and appointed Judge William Olmstead to have a suitable building erected for the use of the poor. The farm and house were let for $70.00 per year to Elijah and Samuel H. Prince, who agreed to keep in a proper manner all poor sent to them by the overseers for $2.00 per week each. The plan was not satisfactory, and in February, 1840, this farm was sold to William Onyett at the price which the county had paid. Another effort was made in 1843, when Willard Carpenter leased to the county for five years twenty acres east of the city near Hull's Hill at $250.00 per annum, agreeing to build a substantial frame house to cost not less than $500.00. This transaction led to a bitter discussion in the commissioners' court. R. H. Gould, the keeper of a tavern and saloon, was allowed, about the same time, $25.00 for keeping Mrs. Plumer, a pauper. At the following April term, Commissioner Kennerly solemnly protested against the allowance to Gould, complaining that it had been made without the presentation of an account, against the advice and counsel of William R. Morgan, the overseer, who was present objecting, as well as against the opinion and vote of himself, and vigorously denounced the agreement made with Mr. Carpenter as extremely improper because effected by the votes of Grimes and Carpenter himself, while he, Kennerly, was opposing the matter and endeavoring to obstruct and destroy it by motions to adjourn. He asserted that Mr. Carpenter at first held aloof but subsequently seeing that success was impossible through such a policy, rising from his seat said, with anger and defiance in his tones, that he would not be outdone, and casting his own vote for the proposition, carried it. His final thrust was the statement that Mr. Carpenter was Gould's landlord and probably interested in his tavern. To this Mr. Carpenter replied enthusiastically at great length. He denied that Gould had filed no account, and explained that in fact a claim for $150.00 had been made. While the pauper had not been sent to him by the overseer, yet in equity he seemed entitled to some compensation for her support, and inasmuch as Gould had that day taken out a license to sell intoxicants, the fee for which was $25.00, an allowance to equal that amount was made in order to settle the matter justly and amicably. He denied that any relation save that of landlord and tenant existed between Gould and himself. Pronouncing the charge of impropriety in the least untrue in nearly every particular, he proceeded to say that primarily his land had been suggested by others than himself, and after much talk and deliberation the proposition had been passed by the votes of his associates, himself taking no part; that then Mr. Kennerly grew stubborn, trying in various ways to cause a postponement, when displeased with such tactics he concluded to end the matter by voting for it himself. Mr. Kennerly had signed the records, and at the next meeting substantially ratified the contract in proceedings had concerning the mat-

ter, in which Mr. Carpenter took no part. For this his antagonist, with effective force, charged him with placing himself in the awkward predicament of protesting against his own votes.

In September, 1844, William Onyett, still owing a part of the purchase money for the original poor farm, resold it to the county. Mr. Carpenter's protests against this transaction were vigorous, but to no avail. He had been keeping the poor under agreement with the commissioners for $1,500 per year. They surrendered his land, and in June, 1845, employed George Bates to keep them for $1,200 per year. Mr. Bates served the county as superintendent of its poor-farm for several years. While in the discharge of his duties, an insane inmate of the asylum took his life by striking him on the head with an ax.

This system of collectively farming out the poor was little if any in advance of that which had previously prevailed, for in fact they were sold to the lowest bidder — now in the aggregate instead of individually. But care was taken to have them supported decently and as became their station. Rev. Robert Parrett, Simeon Long and Philip Hornbrook, men representing the best elements of society, were appointed to visit and inspect the condition of the poor-house at least once a year. The plan of visits of inspection thus inaugurated has been continued ever since, though now performed by the commissioners in person. In 1840, a farm more convenient to the city was purchased from John Echols, for $1,600. It contained thirty acres and lay within the present limits of the city. Soon after this the system of supporting the poor was entirely changed, the element of farming out the unfortunates being for the first time eliminated. Edward Andrews, in 1853, was appointed superintendent, the county undertaking to furnish all provisions for the poor and for Andrews' family, he to be allowed $200 per year and unavoidable expenses for extra nurses, in case of sickness. Philip Jenkerbrandt was afterward employed on similar terms, except that he received $500 per year. This plan was continued in practice about ten years, but soon after the commencement of the civil war there was such an increase in the number of the poor that the old system of contracting with the lowest bidder for their support was again inaugurated, when Patrick Garvey agreed to keep all properly chargeable to the county for permanent support for $2,490 per year. A substantial brick building was erected on the Echols farm, which in 1868, was enlarged and added to at considerable cost to accommodate the increasing numbers asking for shelter under its roof. The cost of supporting the poor had rapidly increased. In 1850 the expenses were $2,638.22; in 1858, $3,845.73; in 1866, $10,731.99; in 1868, $12,767.33; in 1871, $23,288.49; and in 1875, $29,890.19. During and after the civil war period many thousands of dollars were expended for the relief of soldiers' families, which are not here included.

In May, 1882, the commissioners bought from George W. Hornby, a farm of 161.74 acres in Center township, paying for it $9,704.40. The old farm was laid out into lots and sold by Hon. Alvah Johnson, as agent for the county, the proceeds amounting to about $35,000. Plans for a new asylum on the Hornby farm, were made by Clark & Pyne, architects. A contract for the building was entered into with Charles Lieb, of Rockport, Ind., for $24,800. By reason of a change in the plans, and the addition of a barn and boiler house, the contractor was paid over $48,000; the total cost of the buildings was $52,846.53. It is a handsome brick edifice, comfortable, com-

J. S. Buchanan

1844.

Townships.	Whig. Clay and Frelinghuysen.	Dem. Polk and Dallas.	Birney and Morris.
Pigeon	485	374	...
Armstrong..	5	43	...
Union	48	53	...
Scott.....	65	17	...
Perry	8	3	...
Knight	19	11	...
Center	45	55	1
Totals	675	556	1

1848.

Townships.	Taylor and Fillmore.	Cass and Butler.	VanBuren and Adams.
Pigeon	342	259	8
Armstrong	13	71	1
Union.....	88	47	...
Scott.....	90	41	2
Perry	34	54	...
Knight	55	55	...
Center	82	39	10
German	30	101	1
Totals	734	667	22

1852.

Townships.	Dem. Pierce and King.	Whig. Scott and Graham.	Free Soil. Hale and Julian.
Pigeon	695	571	...
Armstrong	143	18	...
Union.....	51	78	...
Scott.....	56	87	...
Perry.....	82	26	...
Knight	62	42	...
Center	71	97	...
German	162	22	...
Totals	1,322	941	...

1856.

Townships.	Dem. Buchanan and Breckenridge.	Free Soil. Fillmore and Donelson.	Rep. Fremont and Dayton.
Pigeon	1,153	468	252
Armstrong	175	12	5
Union.....	38	93	3
Scott	49	63	28
Perry.....	100	43	12
Knight	80	53	4
Center	92	98	38
German.....	193	10	30
Totals	1,880	840	372

1860.

Townships.	Rep. Lincoln and Hamlin.	Dem. Douglas and Johnson.	Dem. Breckenridge and Lane.	Union. Bell and Everett.
Pigeon	1,223	939	100	219
Armstrong.	50	120	37	...
Union	89	41	9	19
Scott	139	67	6	15
Perry	80	59	13	6
Knight ...	51	66	12	26
Center ...	131	82	5	17
German ..	104	168	1	...
Totals..	1,867	1,542	183	302

1864.

Townships.	Rep. Lincoln and Johnson.	Dem. McClellan and Pendleton.
Pigeon	1,873	1,266
Armstrong	46	184
Union.....	146	68
Scott.....	159	112
Perry	150	71
Knight	82	127
Center	178	84
German	90	202
Totals.....	2,724	2,114

1868.

Townships.	Rep. Grant and Colfax.	Dem. Seymour and Blair.
Pigeon	2,335	2,100
Armstrong	44	221
Union	141	77
Scott	193	139
Perry	206	117
Knight	75	173
Center	226	128
German	170	188
Totals	3,390	3,143

1872.

Townships.	Rep. Grant and Wilson.	Lib. Rep. Greeley and Brown.	Dem. O'Connor and Julian.
Pigeon	2,919	2,454	...
Armstrong	33	204	...
Union	149	66	...
Scott	201	117	...
Perry	188	109	...
Knight	171	159	...
Center	223	118	...
German	130	154	...
Totals	4,014	3,381	...

1876.

Townships.	Rep. Hayes and Wheeler	Dem. Tilden and Hendricks.	Ind. Cooper and Cary.
Pigeon	2,996	2,879	157
Armstrong	49	247	...
Union	110	126	7
Scott	211	156	1
Perry	189	174	20
Knight	170	212	1
Center	217	157	19
German	127	174	1
Totals	4,069	4,125	206

1880.

Townships.	Rep. Garfield and Arthur.	Dem. Hancock and English.	Ind. Weaver and Chambers.
Pigeon	3,627	3,153	193
Armstrong	62	252	...
Union	130	116	4
Scott	217	180	3
Perry	243	202	17
Knight	202	230	4
Center	259	166	14
German	165	185	...
Totals	4,905	4,484	235

1884.

Townships.	Rep. Blaine and Logan.	Dem. Cleveland and Hendricks.	Nat. Butler.	Pro. St. John.
Pigeon	4,154	4,089	90	8
Armstrong	65	251	2	2
Union	102	102	1	..
Scott	199	182	2	..
Perry	262	246	10	..
Knight	205	239	5	..
Center	293	208	7	..
German	165	182	..	..
Totals	5,445	5,499	117	10

1888.

Townships.	Rep. Harrison and Morton.	Dem. Cleveland and Thurman.	Union Lab. Streeter and ——	Pro. Fisk and Brooks.
Evansville	4,740	4,510	13	52
Armstrong	64	231	..	1
Union	104	102	..	1
Scott	183	184	..	1
Perry	259	219	..	4
Knight	188	261	..	4
Center	313	213	1	2
German	175	170	..	..
Totals	6,026	5,890	14	65

Avenues of Travel.—The highway, as a means of bringing men into social and business contact, is an educator and producer of wealth. The pioneers' blazed trail and ser- Brazelton farm—adjacent to the town of pentine road, winding their way through dense and wolf-infested forests from settlement to settlement, were the first fruits of that aggressive, enterprising public spirit which has built the highways of banded steel now traversing the land from ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf; that spirit which has brought into cultivation a rich but once unappreciated territory, and built busy towns and magnificent cities where less than a century ago were wild and pathless forests. Prior to the organization of Vanderburgh county several roads had been cut out across the territory embraced in its boundaries, for settlers' cabins were raised a dozen years before the county was organized. There were roads from Evansville to Vincennes, to Darlington, to New Harmony and other neighboring towns, from Anthony's mill on Pigeon creek, to the mouth of Green river and elsewhere, some of which were inherited, as it were, from the county of Warrick. But before the commencement of Warrick county's existence, when the territory embraced in Vanderburgh county was a part of, and under the jurisdiction of, Knox county, there were few, if any, legally established roads. Settlers were extremely scarce. When they left their cabins for business or pleasure their movements were directed by the Indian trails or footpaths marked through the woods by blazes on the trees. George Linxweiler, the pioneer, assisted in blazing out one of the first roads in this section, which afterward became an established thoroughfare, from the Wheatstone farm east to the Red Bank trail, and north nearly along the line of the old Princeton road to the intersection of the Red Bank trail near the house of John Withrow, not far from the village of Warrenton. Of the settlements along this road Mr. William Linxweiler says, "There were at that time but four houses along the entire route from the Ohio river to the Princeton, and these were rude cabins, such as the hardy pioneers erected hastily whenever they found a site which their fancy suggested to be a good point for location." This was about 1811.

The system of establishing highways has remained substantially the same from the earliest times. The citizens of the locality desiring the outlet petitioned the board of commissioners, who, if granting the prayer of the petitioners, appointed three disinterested citizens or "viewers" to view, mark and lay out the proposed highway, if, in their judgment, it would be of public utility. The routes were not well defined as is now required. Often only the desired termini were named, the object, as expressed, being to get from one to the other "by the nearest and best way," and this was left to the determination of the viewers. Among the earliest acts of the commissioners was the appointment of Matthias Whetstone, Patrick Calvert and James Patton to view a desired road "from the west boundary line of Vanderburgh county at or near where John McCrery and William Cater prizd tobacco last season, from thence the nearest and best way through the settlements on the forks of the Big creek, thence the nearest and best way to intersect the road leading from Evansville to Princeton at or near Julius Gibson's." From that time like petitions have so abounded that a mere catalogue of the roads established with descriptions of the routes would fill a volume. Scarcely a regular session of the board of commissioners has passed without the consideration of papers pertaining to this subject; and many a war of words

has attended their hearing. Remonstrances have followed petitions, damages have been claimed and whether denied or allowed neighborly friendships have been broken and life-long enmities made. Annually supervisors were appointed who had charge of certain defined districts and were empowered to warn out "the hands" in a manner familiar to the able-bodied men of the present day. Some of these supervisors, as shown by the records, were men who in later years achieved fame in the nation's wars and council chambers.

With all the care that could be bestowed on these old dirt roads at certain seasons, they were almost impassable. Mud holes of boundless area and fathomless depth were everywhere found. It is told of a respectable citizen of Ohio, who traversed the state about 1825, that upon his return home, when asked about his travels, and whethre he had been pretty much through the state, he replied that he could not say with certainty, but he thought he had been pretty nearly *through* in some places.

When Indiana was admitted to the Union, it was provided by law that five per cent of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands, should be set apart for the purpose of building roads; two per cent for a state road leading to the permanent seat of government, and three per cent to be used by the several counties on the roads within their borders. This was known as the "three per cent fund," and was placed in the hands of a trustee charged with its safe-keeping and proper disbursement. He gave bond, reported his doings to the commissioners and received a small per diem when actually and necessarily employed. As the sales of land advanced, the fund was distributed to the counties by legislative appropriations. Believing that a part of the fund was never distributed, certain counties as late as 1881, made efforts to obtain what might be due them from the state officials, but without avail.

In a country traversed by streams, ferries form an important part of the highway system. These were established on the Ohio river, at the present site of Evansville, at Henderson, Ky., and at the mouth of Green river, before this county had an official existence. That at the mouth of Pigeon creek was established in 1820. A license fee of from $3 to $10 was charged for the privilege of their operation, and rates chargeable were fixed by the commissioners. Probably the first to serve the public as ferryman at Evansville, was Hugh McGary, from the first so conspicuously identified with the interests of the town, for the site of the present city, as before stated, was known as McGary's ferry. Daniel Worsham and Elisha Harrison were other early ferrymen at this point. At the mouth of Green river, Elisha Durphey was the first mentioned in the records, though perhaps others preceded him, for among the earliest settlers were those in that locality. One of the earliest ferries was that of William Anthony, who became a veteran in the service, near the present site of the railroad bridge in Union township. That at the mouth of Pigeon creek was kept by Mrs. Nellie Sweezer, whose name was perpetuated in naming the pond at that place. The interior of the county was not traversed by many streams that could not in most seasons be easily forded; still at various points there were insignificant ferries. For several years steam ferries have been operated at Evansville, and at Henderson, Ky. That at the mouth of Green river is maintained by the old-time oarsman with his skiff and flat. Bridges began to be built at a very early time. One of the first constructed was at Negley's mill, across Pigeon creek on the

Princeton road. From 1830 to 1840, various appropriations, small in amount, were made from the county funds to aid in the repair or building of bridges. The bayou and Pigeon creek were the principal streams spanned by these structures. The state legislature appropriated $400 to aid in erecting the bridge near the mouth of Pigeon creek, and much of the three per cent fund was used for the same purpose. Many liberal private subscriptions were also made, as was customary here in those days, and John B. Stinson advanced $500, which, because of the depleted treasury, was not returned to him for several years. In January, 1840, Amos Clark, J. B. Stinson, J. B. McCall and Willard Carpenter were authorized to build a toll bridge at the point last referred to, but before any action was taken, the authority was revoked. In 1850, the county expended on bridges and culverts, $3,807.43; in 1858, $17,084.38; in 1870, $23,038, and during the eight years since 1879, $150,529.29. In every part of the county where the public convenience has demanded it, the streams have been spanned by substantial bridges, all of which are free to the public.

That produce without a market is not wealth, was early understood. Cheap and rapid transportation, even before the era of railroads, was a problem which engaged the thought of intelligent men. As the county grew in population, a surplus of produce began to form a part of every farmer's possessions, and seeking to dispose of it in winter or spring, roads "without bottom" were what he had to contend with. The entire resources of the county had been diverted to other uses, and any great betterment of the highways though public agency seemed impracticable. A field for private enterprise was opened by the legislature, when, in 1849, it authorized the incorporation of plank road companies. In February, 1851, the Central Plank Road Company of Vanderburgh county was chartered, and in July following, permission was granted by the commissioners to build a plank road to Princeton from Evansville, on the state road. The company was required to build a double track as far as Negley's mill, and to allow paupers and provisions for the poor asylum to pass free of toll. This was the only road of the kind in the county. It was a good road, but never extended beyond Pigeon creek. The incorporators at first thought they had a valuable franchise, but after operating the road ten or a dozen years, became convinced of the contrary, and in March, 1865, Henry C. Gwathney, secretary and treasurer, and probably the largest stockholder in the company, appeared before the board of commissioners and formally abandoned all rights under the charter, surrendering the road bed, which again became a public highway. In this connection the venerable forerunner and probable suggester of plank roads deserves mention. The "corduroy," of poles or rails laid side by side in muddy places, gave the traveler the severest and most vigorous shaking up that it was possible for any human contrivance to administer. A ride over it in a "jolt-wagon" was an experience equal almost to the famous ride of Horace Greeley in the stage coach of Hank Monk.

Other laws authorizing the incorporation of turnpike or gravel road companies were enacted, but under these no organizations were effected in this county. In the summer of 1870, however, a system of improvement was begun by the county, which has since been prosecuted with such vigor that at this time all of the principal thoroughfares leading out of Evansville, and the chief cross roads in all parts of the county, are graveled and kept in good condition. The system

was commenced in an experimental and cautious way. Contracts to gravel about one mile on each of the roads from the city to Oak Hill and Locust Hill cemeteries, were let to Jacob S. Lowery, the city and county agreeing to share equally the expense, which was provided for by an issue of bonds bearing interest at nine per cent per annum. The work was found to be very costly, yet of such advantage to the general public that its continuance and extension were determined upon. In 1879 alone, there were expended in this work nearly $68,000, and in the two years following, over $112,000. In later years the amount expended has been less than formerly, though in the past four years it exceeded $102,000.

As early as 1822 Governor William Hendricks, in his message to the legislature, directed attention to the subject of internal improvements. Corydon was then the seat of government, and all supplies, not immediate products of the soil, were brought from Louisville in wagons. The town was of little importance save when the law-makers assembled, and the Louisville road was one of the bottomless and miry sort. "Waiting for the wagon," was the common excuse with landlords for the lack of the most ordinary articles when requested by their guests. If for no other reason, because of this state of things, the legislative mind ought to have been favorable to any suggested method of improvement in transportatiou facilities. But there were weightier reasons than those of personal convenience. A few years before, the Indian titles to the greater part of the central and eastern portions of the state had been extinguished, and settlers had pushed their way into the new country in great numbers. In most places they found a rich and fertile soil which, with little cultivation, yielded far more than was necessary to supply immediate wants. To give a market to this surplus was the desideratum. The governor seemed to realize what possibilities awaited development in the great state over which he had been called to preside. But at the very time of his message the causes were in action which soon produced all over the new state a period of depression and business inactivity from which recovery was slow. Ten years later, however, prosperity had returned and the future seemed to hold in its hand the richest of promises. From the south and the east came immigrants of wealth and character. The spirit of the age was progressive. It demanded improvement and the development of natural resources. Foreign importations destroyed the manufactories which had grown up in the east during the war with England, and abandoning these able and experienced men came with their capital to engage in commerce in the west. The practicability of railroads and canals had been demonstrated. The facilities they afforded to travel and business were quickly recognized. The legislature commenced chartering railroad companies, tentatively at first, and then boldly, the seat of government had been changed to Indianapolis, the state road leading thereto was being constructed, and congress, in 1827, had made its first grant of lands to the Wabash & Erie canal. A frenzy, epidemic like, spread among the Hoosier people. They clamored for legislation authorizing a gigantic scheme of development. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had met with some success in the prosecution of similar work, and these facts fired the zeal of those advocating the plan. Engineers, would-be contractors, and those awaiting places on the innumerable boards and commissions that would necessarily come into existence, as incidents to the plan, in every possible way added fuel to the flame. Loyal and stalwart supporters to

these were the cohorts of speculators who saw vast fortunes in the increased values of town lots and lands. The strong hand of the state alone could support this enterprise. The stock of the railroad companies already chartered was not taken, and this augured that individual effort was not to be depended on. In 1835-6, a bill providing for a general system of internal improvement became a law. Its provisions were unwise and ruinous, because its visionary and enthusiastic projectors in imagination created commercial necessities which in reality had no existence. In many cases the termini of railroad lines planned, and on which work was commenced, did not exist except on paper. Such roads led to no surplus of labor or produce, and to no market. It was not possible for them to profit anyone but the town-site company and its hangers-on. Governor Noah Noble, an energetic, capable and unselfish man, was unfortunate enough to be the chief promoter of the system. Among its advocates, next to him in efficiency and zeal, were Messrs. Burr and Evans, the former a canal commissioner, and the latter the speaker of the house of representatives. The completion of the works authorized would have cost thirty millions of dollars. Such individual prosperity as would result from this expenditure of money was enough to throw entire communities into a paroxysm of joy. In the political campaign that followed, all other issues were insignificant: the line was drawn between the element of progress and that of obstruction; the candidates for gubernatorial honors were both whigs, and national questions were wholly lost sight of. Mr. Dumont, the anti-improvement candidate, did not advocate the abandonment of the system, but only desired to impose some limit to its various extension. Such was the feeling in the state, that he was defeated by Governor Wallace by more than 9,000 votes. A year later, the folly and futility of the scheme began to dawn upon the mental retina of the self-deceived public, and soon thereafter the credit of the state failed, which occurred fortunately before it had succeeded in fastening upon itself the whole of the indebtedness contemplated. Out of the wreck of the colossal undertaking came some good, though it was in no degree commensurate with the cost, for the means of actual development were thus constructed before they otherwise, in all probability, would have been.

The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the north, and its construction from the Ohio river, commencing at Evansville, was a part of the general plan provided for, and as soon as practicable ground was broken at this place; the failure of the state system in 1838 caused a suspension of the work, but there were still hopes that the canal might be made a potent factor in advancing the welfare of the state. Through national aid it was completed to Terre Haute, in 1849, and to Evansville in 1853. When finished, it was 459 miles long; 375 in Indiana, and 84 in Ohio. The Indiana portion cost about $6,000,000. The Miami canal, 181 miles long, connected it with Cincinnati.

Many contractors did their work in bad faith. The embankments in some places were filled with logs and brush, in consequence of which the water, when turned into the excavation, found its way through the crevices and spread over the adjoining lands. The canal boats were uncertain and unreliable, and were, therefore, not well patronized. On the whole the canal had but little, if any, influence on the growth of the town, and its meagre usefulness was of short duration, being entirely abandoned about 1864.

The commerce of the Ohio river and the

relation of this county thereto, are subjects too vast for appropriate consideration in the limited space here available. The brightest hopes of the early settlers so far as they involved the material development of the city and county, were crystalized into facts by the potent influence of "the beautiful river," not, however, as a joy-giving quantity, but as a highway bringing men together and affording means for an exchange of commodities. As soon as a surplus of produce began to be brought to the village for disposal, means of carrying it to the world's markets were immediately devised. Chief of these was the flat-boat, still familiar to every resident along the banks of the river, though the magnitude of the business transacted by this means has so diminished that it affords no adequate idea of the palmy days of the past. From a small beginning, flat-boating increased rapidly until it was not uncommon to see the channel dotted with them as far as the eye could reach. At some seasons fleets of forty or fifty boats loaded with hay, corn, pork, lard, venison, hams, eggs, poultry and other farm products, manned by sturdy crews, went together from these parts to New Orleans and the south. Some of the boats used were built at or near Evansville. When the hull was completed they were launched into the river bottom-side up, and then "turned" by loading one side with dirt and swinging the boat into the current with strong lines fastened to the unloaded side. Most of the boats, however, were bought at Cincinnati and other up-river towns. These were open boats which had been loaded with salt and other commodities in the Kanawha and other rivers. When btought here they were fitted up to suit the cargo which they were designed to transport. They were some times sent out by merchants and at others by farmers, either singly or by several combined. The dignity of labor was then everywhere recognized, and some of the best men in the community were engaged in flat-boating, among them Gen. Joseph Lane, and others equally as prominent. The crew consisted of from five to twelve men who were subject to call at all hours. The pilot who had charge of the craft, by pounding on the deck warned the men to turn out from their berths and man the oars. The pilot was an important personage, and in this school many were educated who afterward held in their hands the lives of many human beings as they stood at their wheels guiding the palatial passenger steamers which later traversed the waters. Among these were Barney Cody, William Elliott, William Dougherty, Thomas J. Stinson, William Onyett, Jack Angel and many others. The introduction of steamboating did not at first check the transportation of produce by flat-boats. The county grew rapidly in population and its surplus created an increasing demand for boats of all sorts. At length, however, steamboating began to draw heavily upon the flat-boat interests and finally, practically drove it from the trade, except as an occasional carrier of a heavy cargo whose owner was in no haste to get to market. Flat-boats from the interior, which came out of the Wabash in great numbers in early times, ceased with the building of railroads from about 1840 to 1850.

The first successful experiments at steamboating were made in 1807, by Robert Fulton, on the Hudson river. In April, 1809, Nicholas J. Roosevelt, of New York, visited the western rivers and made a survey from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Finding favorable conditions the territorial legislature was applied to for a charter, and in December, 1810, an act was passed incorporating the "Ohio Steamboat Navigation Company," by which Daniel D. Tompkins, Robert R.

Livingston, De Witt Clinton, Robert Fulton and Nicholas J. Roosevelt were made a body politic to navigate the western waters under Fulton's and Livingston's patent. In October of the next year, the first steamboat built on the western waters was launched at Pittsburg. She was called the *New Orleans*, was 410 tons burden, had a powerful engine, and was altogether quite handsome in appearance. She was designed to ply between Natchez and New Orleans, and left Pittsburg for the lower river in command of N. J. Roosevelt without passengers or freight. She made from eight to ten miles an hour, and completed the trip in safety. While waiting for water to get over the falls she made several trips between Louisville and Cincinnati, and was admired and wondered at by all who saw her. Strange and ridiculous reports were circulated as to the noises then heard for the first time by the people thinly scattered through the dense forests near the river. At Louisville, it is said, the timid and superstitious were greatly alarmed and attributed the unusual sounds to the falling into the river of a burning comet. The settlers in this county had heard with amazement of her construction and all along the shore were on the lookout for her coming. There was then no town here, but the pioneers watched what they considered the wonder of the age as she steamed by waking the stillness of the forest with a puffing and blowing, such as the steamers of to-day are not guilty of. This boat after two years' service was wrecked, and sunk near Baton Rouge, La.

The *Comet* and the *Vesuvius* both passed down in 1814, but neither returned to the upper river. The *Enterprise*, built at Brownsville, Pa., and owned by a company there, made two voyages to Louisville, in the summer of 1814, under command of Capt. I. Gregg. She afterward went south, and in May, 1815, under command of Capt. Henry M. Shreve, made the first trip from New Orleans to Louisville—consuming but twenty-five days in the trip. The *Ætna* and the *Washington* were the next with which the people of this locality became at all familiar. The latter had two decks, the boilers being on the upper deck. She was the first boat built in this style; under command of Capt. Shreve, she did much to convince the public of the practicability of navigating the western waters. All early steamers were side-wheelers, and generally had but one engine. The early experiments of steamboating had no direct influence at the time on the growth of this county. Even as late as 1832, few steamers stopped at the struggling village of Evansville, then of commercial importance, though once in awhile a "high pressure" passed up or down. The business of shipping was done principally by keel boats and barges or flat-boats, the former using sails on their up-stream trips when it was practicable, and resorting to the cordelle when the wind was adverse. This sort of navigation was tedious and expensive, and those engaged in it clearly earned all the money it brought them.

In 1834, the establishment of a newspaper and a bank in Evansville, brought the town into notice throughout the surrounding country, and attracted to this point for shipment much of the surplus produce yielded by the rich lands within and far beyond the county limits. Improvements and substantial development commenced at once. Commerce with her magic wand began to effect a transformation out of which has come a magnificent city and a wealthy county. The Ohio became the great highway between the east and the west, and through the Mississippi poured the products of the northern interior into a market whence it was scattered to all parts of the civilized world. The returning

boats brought coffee, sugar, rice and other products of the tropics which were here unloaded and sent by wagon to Vincennes, Terre Haute, La Fayette and other towns far inland. The levee from end to end was covered with freight piles, and steamers lay for hours loading or unloading their cargoes. Evansville became one of the largest shipping points in the Mississippi valley, and there seemed to be in no probability of an early decline in the steamboat carrying trade.

With the advent of railroads during the decade that followed an appreciable diminution in the amount of the river trade resulted. The through steamers from Pittsburg to St. Louis began to be taken from the trade. Merchants discovered that transportation by water was too slow. A bill of goods could be ordered by rail and half disposed of before the arrival the steamer which brought other goods ordered at the same time. Quick sales and a frequent turning of money were what the merchants wanted, and a decline of the steamboat business was a necessary sequence. Yet this decline was slow, because other places not favored with the railroad, were sufficient to support a large steamboat business. The boats were gradually put in short trades with a railroad center as a distributing point for less favored communities. The change thus commenced in transportation methods did not effect the growth of Evansville or the development of the county, for stimulated by the newly adopted agency, the city became more than ever prosperous in becoming a depot for distribution instead of a mere contributor to the markets of other cities. Attention was wisely paid to manufacturing interests, crude material was converted into industrial implements of all sorts, and a considerable and constantly increasing trade grew up with the surrounding country towns of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, which induced men of sense and capital to establish lines of steamers with Evansville as a home port.

As a result, at the present time, there are more than sixty steamers registered at Evansville, and regular packets ply between this city and all neighboring points on the Ohio and its tributaries.

Railroads. — The internal improvement bill of 1835 provided for the construction of a railroad running northward from Evansville, and until some time in 1837 its successful operation was looked forward to with great expectations. The collapse of the plan of general public work put an end to all such hopes. It was more than ten years before anything further was done. In the meantime Evansville had grown and prospered; a *city* charter had been granted, and her citizens were zealous and progressive. Intelligent and far-seeing men began to take steps to draw the surplus of the rich interior to Evansville for shipment. Laws had been passed by which local aid might be granted to public works upon a vote of the people. At its March term, 1849, the board of commissioners of the county ordered an election to be held on April 12th following, to take the sense of the people on the question of subscribing for stock in the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company to the amount of $100,000. The poll showed 624 votes for, and 288 against, the proposition. In June of the same year the county auditor was directed to subscribe for 500 shares of the stock at once, and 1,500 shares additional as soon as the company was duly organized. To show the condition of the county treasury at that time, it may be mentioned that the treasurer was directed to negotiate a note for $1,020.50, running four months, at the Evansville Branch Bank, or elsewhere, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the subscription, that being $2 each on 500 shares. In August, 1849, Jas.

T. Walker was authorized to vote the stock —500 shares — at the election of directors, and was instructed to vote for Samuel Hall and James Boswell, of Gibson county, and James Lockhart, John Ingle, Jr., John S. Hopkins, James G. Jones, John Hewson, Samuel Orr and Michael P. Jones, of Vanderburgh. At the next election Mr. Walker voted as proxy 2,000 shares, this time for the same gentlemen, except that the name of Willard Carpenter was substituted for that of Mr. Boswell.

To pay the remainder due on its subscription, the county, in December, 1849, issued $99,000 in six per cent 10–25 year bonds, which were delivered to Samuel Hall, president of the road, in return for a certificate for 2,000 shares of stock. The bonds were issued in small denominations, the interest was payable in Evansville, and they were inartistically executed. These facts interfered with their sale, and later they were exchanged for a new issue, in large denominations, with coupons payable in New York, and having an appearance that might, at least, not offend the fastidious taste of eastern bond buyers. Even in those days securities were judged somewhat by their looks. The people were taxed to pay the interest on these bonds. In June, 1854, the county auditor was authorized to issue certificates of payment of taxes levied in 1850, '51, '52 and '53 to each tax-payer. These were presented at the company's office and a sort of scrip was issued for them. When a sufficient amount of this was accumulated (perhaps $50.00 worth) railroad stock was issued to the tax-payer, who thus became a part owner of the road. The company soon found that the people were getting too much stock, and stopped transactions of that character

The county held its stock for many years, drawing dividends. In 1875 Philip Decker proposed to buy the shares held by the county, and a sale was actually made on April 19, of that year, to Mr. Decker for Arnold E. Schræder, $36,000.00 being the amount of the purchase money. Robert D. Richardson in the circuit court secured an injunction against the county commissioners, preventing the sale. In the following June Messrs. Decker, Schræder, W. R. McKeen, and John E. Martin returned the stock and received back their money. On June 30, 1881, the stock was offered at public auction by Auditor Will Warren, and was sold to David J. Mackey for $150,000.00.

The city of Evansville, as well as the county of Vanderburgh, aided in the construction of this pioneer road by subscribing for $100,000.00 of its stock, which in 1881 was also sold to D. J. Mackey for $150,000.00.

The road was completed and put in operation in 1853. Its name at first was the Evansville & Indianapolis, later it was changed to the Evansville & Crawfordsville, and is now the Evansville & Terre Haute. Its first president was Samuel Hall, of Princeton, an able man, at one time judge of the circuit court of this district, the very essence of honor, and a broad man of affairs. His successor in the presidency was John Ingle, Jr., one of the most acute thinkers and able business managers ever known to this city. He attained an exalted position as a lawyer, was recognized as an efficient executive officer, upright and honorable in every transaction, and in all respects a highly useful citizen. He maintained control of the road almost up to the time of his death, and then gave way to John E. Martin, who was a worthy successor. The road improved rapidly under his management, and he was in all respects a capable and thoroughly honest manager. Those who knew him well and were in a position to know the facts,

say that he was a superior man and officer. His connection with this road terminated when D. J. Mackey assumed control. Mr. Mackey's management has been able and aggressive. Under him the road has constantly improved. Its road-bed is now in excellent condition, and its equipment unexcelled. Its varied connections afford Evansville direct communication with all cities north and east, and its facilities for the comfortable conveyance of passengers and the rapid handling of freight, are of the highest order.

In recent years there has been a rivalry between the cities of Evansville and Terre Haute over the location of the general offices and shops of this road. The controlling interest is held by Evansville citizens, and the offices and shops have been retained at this place.

The Straight Line.—The pioneer road had scarcely been completed before efforts were made to construct a line to Indianapolis. The soul of the effort was Willard Carpenter, who worked with indefatigable zeal for its success. In the personal mention made of that gentlemen elsewhere in this volume is a succinct account of the early reverses which overtook, and for many years checked, the enterprise. It was first called the Evansville, Indianapolis & Cleveland Straight Line Railroad Company. Right of way through the county poor farm was granted it in 1854. In 1869 the board of commissioners was asked to order an election to grant aid to the road, but they declined to make the order. After the first failure years went by without any effort at its revival. At length, however, R. G. Hervey, of Terre Haute, an experienced and prominent railroad man, took hold of the old franchise and induced the city, by a vote of the people, to grant aid to the amount of $300,000. This money, however, was never paid, the road not being constructed as promised. However, the city's promise hung over it as a debt for many years, and was at length compromised by an agreement on the part of the city to pay $196,000.00. Bonds were issued for this amount. Mr. Hervey failed to complete the road, although having its construction well advanced, and later sold his interests to D. J. Mackey. Mr. Mackey paid Hervey's liabilities for grading, etc., in debenture bonds, which subsequently became practically worthless and could hardly be sold for 2 cents on the dollar. The road is now a part of the so-called Mackey system, runs through a rich territory, is well managed, and is an important factor in the railroad system of this city.

In 1879 the Local Trade Railroad Company undertook the construction of a system of roads entering at Evansville, and designed, as indicated by the name, to secure to this city the commercial trade of the surrounding country. Robert A. Hill was its president. It first asked public aid to the extent of $100,000; this petition was withdrawn and $150,000 were asked for. This amount the people refused to grant. Subsequently $65,000 were voted to the road on condition that it be completed by January 1st, 1881. The road was not built and the bonds were destroyed. A proposition was then submitted by the Local Trade Company by which it undertook the construction of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road as a part of its system, and asking $100,000 as aid in the construction of the roads. The proposition did not meet with popular approval. The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road later asked the city to subscribe for $125,000 of its stock, agreeing to construct its road and maintain its shops in this city. The amount was voted and bonds were issued for 1,250 shares of

stock, May 1st, 1880. A building for the company's shops was erected, but shops were not maintained. The bonds were taken up by the city in 1881, the stock being sold for $125,000, and the road became a part of the "Mackey system" by which it is now operated. Running through a surpassingly rich country it is one of the most valuable lines entering the city.

The lines owned and operated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, form an extensive and important part of the Evansville railway system. The story of their construction is somewhat complicated. In 1870 the city and county respectively subscribed for $150,000.00 and $121,000.00 of stock in the Evansville, Cincinnati & Paducah Railroad Company, which amounts were subsequently doubled, upon a consolidation of that road with the Evansville & Southern Illinois, and the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad companies. In 1873 the consolidated lines under the name of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad Company, delivered its stock certificates to the city and county and received bonds in payment therefor. The city had also subscribed for $300,000.00 of the stock of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad Company, had paid $50,000.00 in cash, and had delivered bonds for the remainder of the amount. By the consolidation of these various lines, connecting Evansville with the south and west, the name of the city was omitted from the company's titles. This aroused the opposition of many citizens, among them H. E. Read, Esq., who has always been watchful of the public interest, and steps were taken to prevent the delivery of the bonds. Gen. E. F. Winslow, then president of the road, secured a compromise of the matter by agreeing that the road should be advertised on all its cars, at all its stations, and in its advertising matter as the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville Railroad. On this promise the bonds were obtained, the name of the road as indicated was used as promised, but in a very short time it was erased from the cars and not thereafter used. It was generally understood, also, that the contract upon which the people voted aid to the road contained a stipulation by which the company was to build and maintain its shops in this city. But the original paper was by some means lost, and the record of the contract showed no reference to the matter of its shops. The road located its shops at Mt. Vernon, Ills. Under Gen. Winslow the western and southern divisions of the line were consolidated in 1872, in order, as was claimed, to lessen the cost of management and operation. The consolidation accomplished, the western division was bonded for $1,500,000, and the southern division for $1,100,000, by which the stock of the road, of which the city held $600,000, was made practically worthless. The road in 1874 passed into the hands of a receiver, and afterward into the possession of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The bonds issued by the city form a part of its present debt. The connection between the two divisions was effected by means of transfer boats from this city to Henderson, Ky., the road having for a long time free use of the wharf. In 1885 a magnificent steel bridge 3,686 feet in length, and costing $3,000,000, was constructed at Henderson, by which through trains are now run direct from Nashville to St. Louis by way of Evansville. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was chiefly instrumental in building the bridge, owns large amounts of its stock and bonds, and controls its use. This road has done much, under progressive management, to extend the commerce of this city. Connecting Evansville with the great states of the south, it traverses in its course

a wealthy, fertile and beautiful country noted not less for its varied and enchanting scenery than for the value of its agricultural and mineral products. The offices for the division of the line between St. Louis, Mo., and Nashville, Tenn., are situated in this city, and provisions have been made by which the shops for the division are soon to be established here.

The Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad was designed to connect this point with the chief cities of northern Ohio and the southwest to the Pacific coast. This company constructed its road as far as Boonville, Ind., and for a time was unable, because of reverses, to push beyond that point. The road passed into the hands of a receiver and subsequently became the property of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad Company (the air line), in whose hands its connections have been greatly extended. It traverses the counties of Warrick, Spencer, Perry and Dubois, and at Huntingburgh connects directly with the main line from Louisville to St. Louis. This line opened up a country of vast mineral resources, materially increased the trade of Evansville and enlarged its manufacturing facilities. By contracts recently entered into this entire line has become a part of the Mackey system and is an important artery in Evansville's commerce.

The Ohio Valley Road, running from Evansville to Nashville, Tenn., by way of Princeton and Hopkinsville, Ky., traverses a fine agricultural country, and is a valuable acquisition to the railroad of this place. It has been built but recently, but already the great good to be derived from it is becoming manifest. The Belt Line traverses the suburbs of the city connecting the various railroad lines and chief manufacturing concerns.

The Evansville & Louisville Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, in 1873, asked the county to appropriate $225,000 to aid in the construction of its line, but the financial panic of that year caused a withdrawal of the petition before action was taken. In 1874, the Evansville, Jackson & New Orleans Railroad Company asked that the county subscribe for $300,000 of its stock; an election was ordered but the order was subsequently rescinded. In 1875, the Henderson Mining & Transportation Company asked for $100,000 to aid in building a road from the river bank opposite Evansville to Henderson, Ky. It was commonly called the "Gap Road," but nothing material was realized. In 1875, the Evansville & Newburgh Narrow Gauge Railroad asked Knight township for $21,065.30, but the proposition was defeated at the polls. These propositions show the extent of the efforts made some fifteen years ago for additional railroad facilities. Since that time some of the roads already mentioned at length, have been constructed and placed in operation. Unsuccessful attempts have also been made to obtain other railroad connections. Progressive citizens agree that the full development of the resources of this famed locality demands new lines to parts of the country not now reached, and competing roads to points already connected by rail with Evansville—the only debatable question being as to the extent to which the public shall aid these enterprises. There is now a strong sentiment in favor of extending proper aid to all such undertakings, but Evansville has been so heavily drawn upon in the past, and her generosity has been so imposed upon, in some cases, that the people are slow to give hearty encouragement to even what is recognized as a probable source of great public profit. Out of the vast sums donated to various roads the only direct monetary returns were from the sale of E. & T. H. and P., D. & E. stocks.

In 1888, the sum of $60,000 was voted to the Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railroad, to aid in the construction of its line (a dummy line), from this city to Newburgh, Ind., and to secure the location of the railroad shops of St. Louis & Nashville division of the L. & N. Railroad at this place. These works are in process of construction. Other roads are planned, the chief of these being, perhaps, the Evansville & Chicago and Evansville & Chattanooga.

This brief exposition of the railway system centering here, is sufficient to indicate its probable influence upon Evansville's future. That it will be the most powerful agent in increasing the growth and aiding the business of the city can hardly be questioned. Its net work of lines reaches in all directions into rich and valuable territories. That Evansville has it in her power to supplant Louisville and Cincinnati, as the gate through which the traffic from the west and northwest shall pass to the south, is not the visionary dream of an idle brain. The achievements of the past and present conditions suggest at once a greatness for the city, measured only by the wants and products of an extensive and fertile country.

Agricultural Societies.—One of the most important of man's occupations is that of agriculture. In fact, it forms the ground work for all other classes of labor, and no other industrial branch holds to its service a larger portion of the population. In tilling the soil as in every other vocation, action, to result in success, must be guided by intelligence. The best results in educating the masses in any particular branch of science are brought about, and always have been, by concerted action. The needs of organization for the dissemination of useful knowledge, and of coming together for the exchange of ideas and the comparison of various results obtained through different modes and processes, were early recognized by the more advanced citizens, and led to attempts at the formation of societies for the promotion of agricultural, horticultural and industrial interests. As early as 1829 the Indiana legislature enacted laws for the organization and encouragement of such societies, but for many years the results throughout the state were meagre. When Joseph A. Wright was elected governor he manifested a great interest in the improvement of the conditions surrounding the agriculturist. February 14, 1851, a law was enacted which afforded means of encouragement not contained in former laws. By its provisions a State Board of Agriculture was formed with Gov. Wright as president, and through the influence of this organization and that of the governor, in his individual capacity, many district and county societies were formed.

The Vanderburgh County Agricultural Society was organized soon after the passage of the act of 1851, and comprised among its membership some of the best citizens of the county. For many years Colonel Philip Hornbrook was secretary of the society and did much to advance its interests. The fair grounds were first located on the state road, north of the city, and near Pigeon creek. Here a fair degree of success was obtained, creditable displays were made in all the departments, and the people from all parts of the county gave the enterprise a cordial support. Much substantial good was accomplished through its agency by the scattering of useful knowledge among the people, by directing their energies to a more telling activity and by pricking their ambitions. At all of the early fairs speeches were made by learned men upon agricultural subjects and the topics of the times. A great variety of useful articles were offered as premiums for the best of

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every conceivable thing that might be exhibited, from the finest and best of horses and cattle to a pair of socks or a "pretty coat." Among the exhibits contending for prizes were all sorts of live stock, fowls, dogs, products of the field, garden, orchard and dairy, pickles, preserves, butter, etc., agricultural implements, mechanical productions, machine woolen goods, domestic manufactures, needlework, plowing, horsemanship, plans for farm houses, barns, cottages, and model farms, essays on farming generally, on hog-raising, etc. A healthy rivalry in these matters could not help but produce beneficial results. In many a household the annual meeting of the society—the county fair, as it was called—held when "the frost was on the pumpkin and the fodder in the shock" was looked forward to as the social event of the year, and what were there heard and seen furnished themes for conversation on long winter evenings to many a family gathering about a wide-mouthed, cheerful fire-place.

Some time late in the "fifties" new grounds were selected. They were located on the E. & C. (now E. & T. H.) railroad lines, about three miles from the city. For a short time the society was moderately successful in their new location. During the war period the grounds were used by Mr. William Dean, who was connected with the federal quartermaster's department, as a corral for government horses. After the war the fairs became mere farces and entirely unlike those of earlier days. They lost the support of the people and year after year money was lost by the company. The decline continued until 1873, when a new board of directors was elected, and it was resolved to have a fair and exposition creditable alike to individual exhibitors and to the county in general. The new directors vigorously entered upon their work and successfully conducted an exposition in the following September, from which about $40,000 were realized, and which was attended by about 40,000 people. It was, however, devoted more to a display of manufactured articles and the evidences of Evansville's great progress as a city, and to the delights of the turf, than to an exhibit of the fruits of husbandry. The new grounds were twenty-five acres in extent, the exposition building was two stories high, cruciform in shape, 220x170 feet, and contained about 80,000 feet of exhibition space. Commodious amphitheaters, stands for the judges, reporters and musicians, stables, stock pens, etc., etc., were also provided. After the successful effort of 1873, the society again began to decline. Heavy debts were incurred, to meet which the grounds were at length disposed of. They now belong to Mr. Charles Schulte. Private driving parks have since been conducted near the city, but no incorporated societies have been formed.

Horse-Thief Detective Association.—When the country was new and redress of wrongs in the courts was difficult and slow, a band of regulators often assumed the duty of taking some persistent violator of the law and of administering such punishment as was deemed best for the public good. The man who unmercifully abused his wife or child, or the one who changed the ear-marks on his neighbor's hogs so as to destroy evidence of "vested rights," was a good subject for *regulation.* But the daring villain who left the neighborhood on a horse not his own succeeded more than any other culprit in awakening thorough and widespread indignation. His crime was always magnified and never, until very recent years, did it find appropriate place in its relation to other offenses against law. In the "Circuit Rider," Edward Eggleston says: "It is a singular tribute to the value of a horse that among barbarous or half-civilized peo-

ple horse-stealing is accounted an offense more atrocious than homicide. In such a community to steal a man's horse is the greatest of larcenies — is to rob him of the stepping stone to civilization." No less a tribute was paid to the worth of this favorite animal by the framers of the code of laws for the territory of Indiana. For the first conviction of horse-stealing, the guilty one was to pay the value of the horse and costs occasioned by his theft, and to receive at the whipping post not less than fifty nor more than two hundred stripes, and for the second conviction, death! In 1852 the legislature passed a law authorizing the formation of associations for the purpose of catching horse-thieves and bringing them to punishment. Seven years later the citizens of Scott and Center townships held a public meeting and organized as a corporation, the "Vanderburgh County Vigilance Committee," for the detection and apprehension of horse-thieves and other felons. The leaders in the movement were Dr. Thomas H. Rucker and Samuel McCutchan. For some years its existence was maintained and effective work in the detection and punishment of crime was accomplished.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Capt. James D. Parvin, auditor of Vanderburgh county, though in the prime of his career, has already achieved an honorable record as soldier and citizen. It is not sought to attribute to him the attainment of greatness, as measured by ordinary standards, but in the purity and excellence of his character he exhibits, in a marked degree, the qualities which adorn genuine manhood and insure the largest measure of usefulness to society. He descends from an honorable ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Mark Parvin, a sturdy pioneer, was a native of Pennsylvania, born at Reading, October 20, 1770, who early settled in Gibson county, Ind. There, in 1810, at the homestead of Gen. Robert Evans, he was married to Miss Martha Evans, a sister of the distinguished general. His name was identified with the early annals of Gibson county, where his death occurred December 29, 1830. The father of Captain Parvin, James McMillan Parvin, was born at Winchester, Clark county, Ky., May 22, 1818. When twelve years of age he settled in Gibson county, Ind., and there learned the trade of a blacksmith, in the shop of Willis Howe. Coming to Evansville, in 1840, he was engaged as a merchant for about fifteen years, at the end of this time removing to Carlisle, Ind., where he resided until his death, May 7, 1877. He was a man of prominence in social and business circles, and in politics was known as a staunch republican. September 17, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Birdsall, an estimable lady, native of New Jersey, born January 13, 1818, who, at the age of seventeen years, came to Indiana with her parents. Six children were born of this union, five of whom are living. The second of these, James D. Parvin, was born in this city, April 8, 1844. He received a common school education in the public schools of this city and Carlisle, Ind. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Union Army to serve three years. September 1, 1862, he was mustered as commissary sergeant in the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and continued as such until September, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, because of physical disability. Returning home he recuperated his strength and, May 25, 1864, again enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, in which he served faithfully until October, 1864. On the 22d of February following, he was commissioned captain, Company G, One Hun-

dred and Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and remained with his command until mustered out, at Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1865. Returning from the service he located in this city and immediately embarked in the pork and grain business, and later was engaged successfully as a dealer in coal and coke. Dealing fairly with all men, and pursuing his interests with energy, good sense and honor, financial success and personal popularity were both attained. Having been an active member of the republican party during his entire manhood, he was elected in 1886 as the nominee of that party, to the important office which he now holds. His popularity was amply demonstrated by the fact that his majority of 957 votes was more than twice as great as that of any other candidate whose name was on the ticket. The duties of his office have been discharged with great fidelity and unsurpassed efficiency. He is a prominent member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., K. of H., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. fraternities. October 20, 1868, he was married to Miss Jeannette Ehrman, a native of York, Pa., and daughter of Dr. E. J. Ehrman, who was born at Jaxthausen, Wurtemburg, Germany, October 29, 1819, and died in this city in 1881. He was one of the first physicians to adopt and advocate the homœopathic school of medical practice in Pennsylvania, where, in the county of York, he practiced his profession for many years. Coming to Evansville in early days, he introduced homœopathy in this place, and after a severe struggle against ignorance and prejudice built up a large practice. He was known in his day as one of the leading physicians in the city. In 1840, he was married to Elizabeth Churchill, an estimable lady, a native of Prussia, who still resides in this city.

Charles T. Jenkins, clerk of the circuit court of Vanderburgh county, was born in Evansville, March 12th, 1845. His paternal grandfather, Richard Jenkins, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1793, and possessed the sterling qualities of manliness peculiar to the better classes of the pioneer era in the west. His father, Samuel T. Jenkins, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, in 1822, and died in this city in 1852, much respected. His name was closely associated with the early history of this county. In early days the Jenkins family came to Vanderburgh county and settled in the village of Evansville. When but a boy Samuel was appointed deputy clerk of the new county, and so apparent were his abilities and so acceptable his service that even before he attained his majority he was elected to the office when he was serving as deputy. He was three times chosen to discharge the duties of that important position, and died while in office. He was a man of correct business habits, well qualified, efficient, trustworthy and popular with the masses. The mother of Charles Jenkins was Elizabeth Chute, a native of Vermont, born in 1824, now residing at Washington, D. C., who belonged to a prominent pioneer family, natives of Vermont, distinguished for many polite and cultivated adornments of character, and for many years favorably known in Evansville. The immediate subject of this mention was reared and educated in this city, his studies being afterward continued for a time at Oxford, Ohio. His capacity for mental work was early manifest. When fifteen years of age he accepted a position as accountant for Morgan, Reed & Co., and excepting the period covered by his military service, remained with that firm six years, when he embarked in the boot and shoe trade with H. T. Chute. At the end of four years he removed to the country and engaged in farming for eight years. Being popular and

competent he was elected, in 1880, as the nominee of the republican party, to the office of county recorder, and four years later to his present office. A re-election in 1888 by a largely increased majority was a high testimonial to his popularity and worth. His official life has been one of the most satisfactory the county has ever known, and his widespread popularity is exceeded by that of but few men in this part of the state. His military career was brief but honorable. During the greater part of the civil war period, he was a youth, too young for service. In April, 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry for four months, and after a faithful service, at the expiration of the term of his enlistment was honorably discharged. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Diana M. Hall, of Carlisle, Ind., born April 18, 1845, daughter of John M. and Margaret Hall, natives of England. These parents have one son, Samuel M., born December 4, 1866. Mr. Jenkins is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and G. A. R. fraternities, and actively interested in the progress of the city.

Capt. August Leich, county treasurer of Vanderburgh county, was born in Prussia in the year 1842, and, at the age of six years, removed to America with his parents. He is what may be termed a self-made man. He received a common school education, and was then thrown on his own resources. At an early age he sold books and newspapers about the wharves and steamboats, and was known among the newsboys of that day as particularly enterprising. For a time he was employed as cabin boy and cook on Ohio and Mississippi river steamers, and later as a clerk in the post-offices at Evansville and Terre Haute, and in the drug store of his brother, Charles Leich. The work of a house and sign painter then engaged his attention for a time, and during the winter of 1860–1 he taught a night school, his pupils being young mechanics and laborers, nearly all of whom enlisted in the cause of the Union when the war broke out. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, was appointed fifer of his company, and, in the following February, was promoted to principal musician of his regiment. He served until the close of the war, and, on returning home, was employed as book-keeper by Leich & Carlsstedt. With this firm he went to Cincinnati, and was there engaged for several years in the county auditor's office, and as a book-keeper in various business houses. He returned to Evansville in 1872, and for fourteen years was in the employ of Leich & Lemcke, of this city. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1888. He is an efficient, accommodating and popular officer. He has been prominently connected with the military companies organized here since the war, and is now a leading member of Farragut Post, G. A. R., of which he has been adjutant since its organization in 1881. He is also a member of Knights of Pythias, Orion Lodge, No. 35, also Uniform Rank, Evansville Division, No. 4. Captain Leich was married January 12, 1889, to Miss Mathilde Klenk, daughter of Louis Klenk, an old citizen of Evansville.

Louis Sihler, county recorder of Vanderburg county, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 25, 1833, being the son of Louis and Agathe (Schleicher) Sihler, natives of Germany, born in 1800 and 1805, respectively. His parents died in their native country, the father December 19, 1832, the mother in 1867. Of three children, Louis Sihler is the only survivor. He grew to manhood and received a good education in the land of his birth. Early thrown upon his own resources, he developed the sterling traits of character which have marked his

conduct in the maturer years of his life. He served an apprenticeship of three years with a merchant in his native town, where his mother continued to reside after the death of her husband, and at the age of twenty years emigrated to the United States. Evansville was his objective point, and reaching here he was at once engaged as a clerk. From that time until 1866 he continued in the mercantile business, chiefly as a clerk. In 1872, having developed considerable tact in political work, and possessing the elements of popularity, he was appointed deputy recorder of Vanderburgh county. In this capacity he served faithfully for twelve years, at the end of which time he was elected by a majority of 206 to the office where he had so long served as a deputy, being the candidate of the republican party. His efficiency and fidelity were rewarded in 1888, by an election to a second term. True to every trust, and in a manly way performing every duty as citizen and officer, he has attained a high place in popular esteem. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. His marriage occurred in 1860 to Charlotta Lixt, who was born in Germany in 1841. He is the father of five children, Henrietta, Charles, Lona, Margaret and Clara.

Frank Pritchett, sheriff of Vanderburgh county, is a native of Evansville, born April 14, 1853. His father, Seth Pritchett, was born in 1819, in the then petty village of Evansville, the Pritchett family being one of the earliest to settle in Vanderburgh county. He was one of the early blacksmiths of the town, and at one time was engaged in the carriage business. His wife, whose maiden name was Emma Grant, was born in England in 1829. These aged people are still respected residents of the city. They are the parents of three living children. The oldest of these, Frank, was reared in this city and was educated in the public schools. In early manhood he learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked until 1875, and for three years he was engaged in teaming. In 1878 he was appointed patrolman on the Evansville police force, and serving one year was appointed deputy city marshal. In April, 1881, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Vanderburgh county under sheriff Thomas Kerth, and while so serving was made chief of the city police force. This position he filled so acceptably that when the bill providing for the "metropolitan system" became a law he was appointed superintendent of the newly organized force, which position he held until 1886. He was door-keeper of the state senate during the session of 1887, having made a successful candidacy against twenty-eight opposing applicants for the position. In September, 1888, he was nominated by the democratic party for sheriff, receiving the unanimous support of the convention. His election by a majority of 634 votes was a personal triumph and a high testimonial of his popularity. October 14, 1878, he was married to Miss Louisa Kerth, who was born in this city in 1858. They have three children: Percy, Frank and Florence. Mr. Pritchett is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. fraternities. His courage and fearless discharge of every official duty have won him the reputation of being efficient and reliable.

August Pfafflin.—The exquisite beauty of mathematics reaches a high stage in its development in the science of civil engineering. The mind that masters its niceties must be above the ordinary. The importance of the office of county surveyor has always been recognized. Gen. Robert M. Evans was the first to perform its duties in this county. Its present occupant is August Pfafflin, a young man whose success in life has been largely of his own making. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio,

December 16, 1857, his parents being August and Emily (Schneider) Pfafflin, natives of Germany, who, emigrating to the United States in 1847, settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, and moved thence in 1869 to Evansville. August Pfafflin, the elder, was educated as a civil engineer and served by appointment and election as county surveyor for Vanderburgh county from 1871 to 1874. He was a well-known citizen, and died at his home in the city in 1882. The subject of this mention was educated in the public schools of the city and at the Evansville Commercial College. In 1877 he entered the Southern Machine Works and began to learn the trade of a machinist. After five years' service in these works, four years were spent in the shops of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad and the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. The practical instruction received in this admirable school made of Mr. Pfafflin a thoroughly skilled workman. In the spring of 1887 he was appointed deputy city surveyor, in which capacity he served the public until June, 1888, when he was appointed county surveyor, to which office he was elected by the people November 6, 1888. He was married November 17, 1885, to Miss Anna Steineker, who was born in Henderson, Ky., June 9, 1859. A daughter, Edna, was born of this union, September 17, 1887. He is a member of the K. of H., and in politics he is a republican.

Christian Wunderlich, county commissioner of Vanderburgh county, was born in Prussia, January 24, 1843. His parents, Christian and Maria (Domheifer) Wunderlich, natives of Prussia, born in 1814 and 1820, respectively, for many years were residents of Perry township, this county, where the father still lives, the mother having died November 19, 1888. His paternal grandfather was Christian F. Wunderlich, born in Germany about 1756, and died in his native country about 1849. The father of the subject of this mention was a farmer by occupation, and coming to the United States in 1854 settled in Vanderburgh county, and two years later brought his family from the fatherland to this new country. Commissioner Wunderlich is the eldest in a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. He attended the schools of his native land, and since coming to this country his education has been obtained in the practical school of experience. When the life of the nation was threatened by armed rebellion he responded promptly to the call to arms. July 26, 1861, he enlisted in the First Indiana Battery, and participated in the battles at Pea Ridge, Magnolia Hill, Champion Hill, and Big Black River, the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign. He performed every duty with that patriotic zeal which characterizes the heroic soldier. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, September 13, 1864. Coming home he worked on the farm until 1865, when he came to Evansville and learned the carpenter's trade. In December, 1866, he accepted a position on the police force of this city, and served until April, 1868, when he again employed himself at his trade. One year later, however, he was elected city marshal and held this office five years. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of the county by a majority of 777 votes, and two years later was re-elected, his majority being 659. He was appointed deputy United States marshal for Indiana in 1879, and served two years in that capacity. His first election as county commissioner of this county occurred in 1884, and his re-election in 1886. During his occupancy of this office important public improvements have been inaugurated, and some completed. As a guardian of the

people's interests, and yet as a progressive man of affairs, he has discharged his many official duties with great credit to himself and with advantage to the public. In the building of the magnificent new court-house he has exercised rare good judgment, and his work in this connection will be to him a perpetual memorial. He was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Grunner, born in Germany, February 17, 1844. Of this union eight children have been born: Emma, William C., Isabelle, Christian J., Frederick, John C., Elizabeth and Meta. Mr. Wunderlich is an earnest republican, and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. fraternities. Active and progressive, he has made his own way in life and is now one of the prominent men of the county.

John J. Hays, treasurer of Vanderburgh county from 1883 to 1887, was born in London, England, in 1834, of Irish parentage, and was the second son of Thomas and Ann (Hurley) Hays. His parents emigrated to America before he was a year old, and settled for a few years in New York City, removing afterward to Indiana. Fort Wayne became the permanent residence of the family, and there his parents died, his father in 1863, and his mother the year after. The boys of the family, four in number, were early apprenticed to trades, John as a carpenter. Leaving home at the age of eighteen he set out for New Orleans, expecting to go thence to California, but meeting disappointments in the south he retraced his steps and arrived in Evansville in March, 1853. He at once went to work in the car shops of the E. & C. R'y Co., and remained so employed until August 15, 1861, when he gave up his position to enlist in the war for the preservation of the Union. He had previously been a lieutenant of the Union Artillery Company. He started to St. Louis to join the First Indiana Cavalry, the lieutenant-colonel of which, John Smith Gavitt, afterward killed in the war, was a warm personal friend, but the regiment had its full quota and he was compelled to look elsewhere for service. On September 1, 1861, he enlisted as an ordinary seaman on the gun-boat "Conestoga," was advanced to carpenter's mate in a short time; and in a few months was promoted to the position of acting carpenter, his commission emanating from the navy department and bearing the signature of Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy. On the "Conestoga," and later on the "Fort Hindman," he rendered daring and effective service. After the war he returned to peaceful pursuits, and was for a time in the employ of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railway. May 29, 1873, he was married to Miss Lucilla A. Mills, born in Evansville, October 2, 1852, daughter of Isaac R. and Susan R. Mills. Their union gave them two children, John, Jr., born March 21, 1877, and Perry M., born February 4, 1880. Mr. Hays was an active member of the G. A. R., and of the Masonic order. In 1882 he was the democratic candidate for treasurer of Vanderburgh county, and was elected by a majority of 328. Two years later he was re-elected, on the independent ticket, by a majority of 202. In the year following the expiration of his term of office he died, June 13, 1888.

Anthony C. Hawkins, deputy clerk of the circuit court of Vanderburgh county, was born in Union county, Ky., August 31, 1851, and is the son of Anthony S. and Elizabeth J. (Hopgood) Hawkins, natives of Kentucky, born in 1814 and 1816, respectively. He was the fourth of seven children, six of whom survive. His boyhood was spent on the farm and in the country schools. At the age of eighteen years he entered Princeton

Academy, and after three years' study, was engaged as a teacher for a short time. While at Princeton, Ky., he read law in the office of Judge William Bradley. Coming to Evansville in 1873 he entered the law office of Luke Wood, a prominent attorney at that time, and there continued his studies until admitted to the bar in 1874. A partnership was then formed with his recent preceptor, under the firm name of Wood & Hawkins, which was pleasantly and profitably continued for some time. For five years from 1876 Mr. Hawkins pursued the practice alone, and at the end of that period formed a partnership with S. R. Hornbrook, which continued until November, 1884, since which time he has served as deputy clerk. In politics he has always been a staunch republican, and a potent factor in the achievement of that party's successes. In May, 1876, he became a Knight of Pythias and has taken an active part in the work of the order. For five years he has been district deputy. He was married June 26, 1879, to Mollie E. Brown, born in Hamilton, Ohio, April 19, 1854, daughter of Lyman B. and Mary (Doellinger) Brown. Of this union two children have been born: Electa D., and Allen C.

Louis H. Legler, deputy county auditor, of Vanderburgh county, was born at Berlin, Canada, December 21, 1855. His parents were Dr. Henry T. and Augusta (Pfeiffer) Legler, natives of Saxony and Mayence, Germany, respectively. Dr. Legler practiced his profession in Canada for some years, and coming to the United States about the commencement of the civil war offered his services to the government. He was attached to the medical staff of a New York regiment, and rendered a valuable service extending throughout the war, being mustered out at its close as a surgeon. At the end of his service he emigrated west and located in Evansville, where he was known as a successful practioner from 1866 to 1876. He is now at Oakland, California. Louis Legler was educated in the public schools of this city and at Wells & Rank's Commercial College. At fifteen years of age he entered the employ of F. Hopkins & Co., and remained with that well known house as a salesman for twelve years. At the end of this time he was offered, and accepted, the position of deputy city treasurer, which he held under Treasurers Marlett and Sansom. Thereafter for two and a half years he served as bookkeeper for the Novelty Machine Works, and left that position to accept his present place, upon the election of Auditor Parvin in 1886. In every relation his ability and integrity have been manifest, while his affable manners and uniform courtesy have made him popular. Mr. Legler is a young man with the greater part of his career before him, but the honorable record already achieved justifies the most favorable predictions for the future. He has been twice married. July 13, 1876, Miss Eva Phar, daughter of Jonathan Phar, a prominent private citizen of Knight township, became his wife. To this union four children were born, two of whom are now living. The death of Mrs. Legler occurred May 18, 1887. Mr. Legler's second marriage occurred October 10, 1888, when he was married to Miss Marion Bonnel, daughter of Warren Bonnel.

William A. Page, deputy sheriff of Vanderburgh county, was born at Mt. Carmel, Ill., April 2, 1841. His father, W. T. Page, was a native of Rutland, Vt., and died several years ago at Philadelphia, Pa. His mother, Anna E. Page, was born in Margarafeth, Ireland, came to America about 1830, and is now living at Chicago, Ill. To these parents five children were born, as follows: Emma P. (afterward Mrs. Borden,

now deceased), Fanny V. (now Mrs. Colburn, of Portland, Ore.), Mary E. (now Mrs. Hodge, of Philadelphia, Pa.), Charlotte P. (now Mrs. Borden, of Chicago, Ill.), and William A. The only son, William A., lived in his native place until ten years of age, and has since resided in Evansville. Being thrown upon his own resources early in life his education was only such as could be obtained in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he began the battle of life for himself, and since that time has made his own way. At the age of thirteen, he entered the employ of the Canal Bank, and was subsequently promoted teller, being the youngest man to fill that position in Evansville. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal Army, and in August following, was promoted to be adjutant of the Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry. He served faithfully until the spring of 1865, when he was honorably discharged because of physical disability. After the close of the war he resided in St. St. Louis one year, having charge of the Inland Insurance Department of the Home Insurance Company of New York. Afterward, representing the same company and others, he made his home for two years at Vicksburg, Miss. From November, 1882, he has been deputy sheriff of the county and has fearlessly discharged the duties of his position. He is a member of the following fraternities: W. H. Stearn Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., of Vicksburg, Miss., Ben Hur Lodge No 197, K. of P., of this city, Excelsior Lodge No. 38, A. O. U. W., and Farragut Post, G. A. R. He was married December 15, 1869, at Madison, Ind., to Miss Annie Davidson. Of this union five children have been born: Alexander G. (now of San Diego, Cal.), Victoria, Marion, Emma and Annie.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE — COL. HUGH MCGARY, THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER— THE WARRICK COUNTY SEAT — DISASTROUS LEGISLATION — THE RENAISSANCE OF 1817–18. UNDER EVANS, JONES AND MCGARY — SEAT OF A NEW COUNTY — EVANSVILLE OF 1820 — HARD TIMES AND SICKNESS — THE TOWN OF 1831 — DISASTERS OF 1832 — DAY BEGINS TO DAWN — THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL PHANTOM — BIRTH OF RIVER COMMERCE — THE TOWN OF 1835–37 — CRISIS OF 1837 — THE BOOM IN THE 'FORTIES — THE FIRST RAILROADS — THE WAR PERIOD — DEPRESSION AND PANIC — THE RAILROAD ERA — THE PRESENT CITY — ITS BOUNDLESS ENERGIES AND LIMITLESS RESOURCES.

OCCASIONALLY an individual attains distinction through circumstances which he has no hand in shaping, though more often he molds the events and creates the means by which prominence among his fellows is secured. He whose name is inseparably connected with the early annals of the now extensive and prosperous city of Evansville was not the creation of adventitious surroundings. His iron will and dauntless courage were forced to overcome many serious obstacles. Had he yielded to adversity, a city might have grown up near where Evansville now is, forced into existence and fastened by the great natural advantages of the location, but with a different name and history. Speculations as to such a result do not lessen the importance of the achievements of Col. Hugh McGary, the founder and preserver of a village, which by a process of gradual development, has become a commercial and manufacturing metropolis, well known throughout the Mississippi valley—a city standing abreast of the age, in the possession of its varied improvements and enlightening influences, and holding in its hand the welfare and happiness of more than 50,000 souls.

Col. McGary, a sturdy pioneer, early emigrated from Kentucky to the new Indiana territory and settled in what is now Gibson county. Leaving his inland cabin he made his way to the banks of the Ohio river and purchased from the government, on March 27, 1812, the land now covered by the city of Evansville. He was not the first pioneer to visit this point. Others of the Anglo-Saxon race had preceded him into the trackless forest, not only as pursuers of the wild fur-bearing animals that infested the country, but as prospective settlers, seeking new homes for themselves and their descendants. Previous to McGary's settlement and for some years afterward, an Indian village of the Shawnee tribe occupied the lands near the mouth of Pigeon creek. At times these aborigines were quite troublesome.

A temporary settlement had been made by some white adventurer before the coming of McGary, near the spot where he afterward built his home. In 1809, George Miller, with his family, came here from Kentucky. When the rude raft of this pioneer was landed on the northern shore of the river, his attention was attracted at once by a deserted cabin standing in the vicinity

of the present corner of Vine and Water streets. The cabin, made of newly cut timbers, appeared to have been built but recently, and about it, in the unbroken forest, there was no apparent evidence of any other attempt at settlement. This cabin was a welcome sight to the adventurer. Beneath its roof his family found a shelter far more comfortable than they had anticipated. However, they were not allowed to remain unmolested, being visited by the Indians, whose demonstrations of hostility drove them back to the Kentucky shore more than once. With the courage and determination characteristic of pioneers, they returned persistently, and at length were allowed to occupy the cabin in comparative peace. Here they remained a few months, and then pushed forward, in search of a permanent home, to a point three or four miles west of the city, where, in what is now Perry township, they settled, and for many years were numbered among the most respectable members of the community.

In other parts of the county settlers' cabins had been erected previously, and in many places the woodman's ax was filling the wild forest with its resounding music of industry and progress.

The seeds of civilization had been scattered, though but thinly, and here and there in the wilderness the bright flowers, lifting their heads above the dead leaves of barbarism, were ripening a rich fruitage. Along the banks of the river opposite Henderson, or Red Banks, as it was then called, further eastward opposite the mouth of Green river, along the course of Pigeon creek, and in various other localities, the pioneers, drifting here singly and in small groups, had formed limited settlements. One of the first houses, and perhaps the first (for after the lapse of eighty years, in the absence of any recorded evidence, it is impossible to determine with certainty the question of priority), raised in this immediate vicinity, was a log cabin, which stood on the west bank of Pigeon creek, on land long since swept away by the ever encroaching waters of the Ohio river. The names of the pioneers who felled the first trees on the site of the city and raised the first log cabins must forever remain in obscurity. While their acts were a part of the beginning of the great development whose culmination the citizen to-day enjoys, they had no thought of building a town, and took no steps in that direction.

Col. McGary was the first permanent settler; the first man whose mind grasped the unusual and almost immeasurable advantages of this location; and to his good sense and unyielding determination were due more than to those of any other individual the successful early growth of the village. He belonged to the "rough and tumble" element of the new West. The qualities that gained for him a prominence among men were not the accomplishments and pleasing manners that attract the attention of polite society, but rather the sterling traits of character that unflinchingly endured the hardships of frontier experience, and enabled their possessor to deal with his fellow-men fearlessly and with moderate fairness. He was without extraordinary ability; his equals could be found without difficulty among his neighbors, and before the town of his creation was far out upon the road of prosperity his intellectual superiors towered above him on all sides. His education was limited, though for some years he served acceptably as an associate judge of the Warrick county court. A man of great spirit, he was pugnacious enough to be known as "a fighter," and this was no discredit to him when manhood was often measured by one's ability to maintain his equilibrium against the unsteadying influ-

ences of strong drinks, and by personal skill and valor in the fights resorted to by men of all classes to settle even the most trivial disputes. Morally, measured by the standards of to-day, he was not of a high order. He was aggressive, and by his strong will and keen foresight fitted for leadership. In personal appearance he was of medium height, stoutly built, brawny; and in his movements agile and athletic. His complexion was swarthy, his eyes dark and piercing, and his countenance broad. His wife was a daughter of Jonathan Anthony, an early settler on Pigeon creek, who built the old water mill, first known by the owner's name and later as Negley's mill. She was a plain woman, with the simple, unaffected manners and industrious habits of her time. Her parents, at her christening, had called her Mary, but she was known by her associates only as "Polly" McGary. Of their several descendants none are left near the scenes of their early struggles and triumphs.

Whether Hugh McGary designed the founding of a town when he left Gibson county to locate on the banks of the river; or the advantages of his situation, at first selected for no other than the purposes of a home and a farm, forced upon him the thought, is a matter of speculation. In support of the latter view it may be said that when he came the vast measures of wealth hidden in the bosom of the earth were undiscovered, no attempts had been made to reckon the true value of the boundless forests; *commerce*, of rich meaning now, was then a word seldom passing the lips of the pioneer; the county of Warrick was not then organized, and existing conditions gave little favor to the entertainment of a design of founding a town. It is certain that he did not come with a colony and the means requisite for forcing development and growth. On the other hand the vast extent of Knox county, then having jurisdiction over this territory, and the constantly growing tide of immigration argued to a shrewd observer of the times that new counties must soon be formed and new towns established as their seats of government. Then and for many years later villages hung all their hopes for growth and greatness upon the one fact of possessing the court-house and having the public business transacted within their limits. The formation of a new county out of the southern portion of Knox, may have been talked of seriously before McGary left his home in Gibson county. As a matter of fact a new county was formed within a year after he entered the lands on which the town was subsequently laid out. How soon he took possession after making the entry, it is not possible to say.

Immigrants came in almost exclusively from Kentucky, and McGary's was soon recognized as a convenient place for crossing the river. He provided a ferry which gave to this point the name of McGary's Ferry. At length the time arrived for McGary to take the first step in the prosecution of a work which later he pursued with great zeal and energy. The territorial legislature, in an act approved March 9th, 1813, authorized the organization of Gibson and Warrick counties, the latter to include all that territory lying west of Harrison county and south of "Rector's base line," embracing the present counties of Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburgh and Posey. A general law passed at the same session of the legislature prescribed methods by which seats of justice for new counties should be selected. It provided for the appointment by the legislature at the time of authorizing the formation of any new county, of five disinterested commissioners to perform this duty, but no such appointment was embraced

in the act forming the two new counties, and the legislature adjourned without correcting the important defect. During the next session of the law-makers, on December 14, 1813, the matter received attention. Commissioners were appointed, directed to meet at the mill of Jonathan Anthony, and select a favorable site for the county town. No place in the extensive territory of the new county was especially convenient to the settlers scattered from Harrison county to the Wabash. McGary's place was far from being central, but the men in whose hands lay the power of selection were to conduct their deliberations at the mill of his father-in-law, and he was shrewd enough to seize upon this opportunity of placing before them the advantages of his location. By offering to donate 100 acres of land to the new county he secured a favorable report, and the choice of his lands for the location of the county town. The report was submitted on June 13th, 1814, and was signed by the following commissioners, Wm. Prince, Daniel Putnam, Alexander Deven, John Milburn and Wm. Hargrove. With reference to the subject the records of the Warrick county court bear this entry:

"TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1814.

"Ordered by the courts that the donation of one hundred acres of land for the permanent seat of justice for Warrick county be called the town of Evansville and known in law by that name. The agent for Warrick county is ordered to proceed immediately to lay off Evansville into town lots making the streets on the bank of the river one hundred feet wide and all other streets sixty feet wide. * * *"

"AENEAS MCALLISTER,
"JAMES MARRS,
"DANIEL GRASS. } Judges Esquires."

The embryonic city was named in honor of Gen. Robert M. Evans, a distinguished soldier and citizen of Gibson county, who at that time was in no way identified with the place. Col. McGary and Gen. Evans had been neighbors in earlier times. Recognizing the General's worth and the advantages to be gained through the weight of his influence, McGary doubtless took this means of enlisting his interest in the welfare of the town. The belief has been current that the town was first called *McGaryton*, but instead of being supported by any trustworthy evidence this idea is positively refuted by the public records, as indicated above. From the outset, in all deeds of conveyance and papers of a legal character the town was designated as *Evansville*. For obvious reasons, during the early part of its career the village was very generally spoken of by settlers on both sides of the river as McGary's Ferry or McGary's town.

As directed by the court, the agent for the county, Nathaniel Claypool, proceeded without delay to lay out the town, and before the month of June was passed his work was finished. The town as then platted does not appear upon any of the maps to-day. Indeed, by subsequent legislative enactments that town was virtually blotted out of existence, and after a lapse of time another or second Evansville rose on its site. In this first town the public square was the second block from the river in the extreme eastern portion of the town. Including this square there were 100 lots. From memoranda on the records it is learned that owners of lots in the place were Hugh McGary, Nathaniel Claypool, R. M. Evans, J. Talbot, Wm. Wagnon, R. Fitzgarratt, J. B. Stinson, E. Stinson, T. E. Alsop, George Linxweiler, J. Wheatstone, F. Wheatstone, Ashbel Anderson, Daniel Miller, R. McGary, M. McClain, L. Tackett, J. Miller, W. M. Gilligen, E. Hill, James Marrs, Henry Webster, and Wm. G. Buckler. Many of these lot owners

were non-residents. The town then consisted of less than half a dozen small log cabins, rudely constructed and located to suit the convenience of settlers, with little or no regard to the arrangement of streets.

In compliance with his offer made to the commissioners to secure the location of the county town on his lands, Hugh McGary joined by Polly, his wife, on July 15, 1814, executed a deed of conveyance by which 100 acres of land were conveyed to Nathaniel Claypool as the agent of Warrick county.

Notwithstanding the evident insignificance of the place the objects of McGary's ambition seemed destined to be achieved. Thoroughly absorbed in the prospects of handsome realizations, he little suspected that his hopes even then rested on a bending reed, soon to be broken. But he and those whom he had induced to take an interest in his town were soon made to taste the bitterness of disappointment. Before the town was three months old the legislature apparently had fixed its doom. The formation of Posey county in the southwestern corner of the territory so altered the boundaries of Warrick county as to place Evansville at one extremity of the river border, still more than fifty miles in length. Because of this a law was enacted, providing for the removal of the seat of justice of Warrick county from Evansville to a point some thirteen miles eastward, on fractional section No. 7, in township 7 south, of range 8 west, which was referred to in the act directing the change as "the place at first selected by the commissioners appointed for the purpose by an act of the legislature at its previous session." There is no ready explanation in the public records of these significant words. They indicate beyond doubt that McGary's town was not first choice with the locating commissioners, and was decided upon only after some effort on the part of McGary. The act was approved by Thomas Posey, governor, September 1, 1814. The new town, established by its provisions, was called Darlington, and after a brief and uneventful career passed out of existence, its decadence being due to the removal of the seat of justice for Warrick county to the town of Boonville. This legislation seemed disastrous to Evansville. As if anticipating an entire abandonment of the place, the legislature provided a means of escape to those who had risked money on its future growth by investing in its lots, by authorizing a return of all purchase moneys and a cancellation of deeds, etc. Thus Evansville was practically legislated out of existence; the town, as the work of a surveyor was left, but its soul was taken away.

McGary, fearful lest he might be unable to stem the tide setting in against him, and seeking to save himself to some extent, became a purchaser of lots in the new town of Darlington. This was but the placing of an anchor, not a removal from a sinking ship to one that seemed starting with favorable winds upon a promising mission. Instead of surrendering and abandoning hope, he busied his brain to discover some means of avoiding disaster.

In the summer of 1815, Hugh McGary & Co. were granted a license to vend merchandise, by the board of commissioners of Warrick county, and at that time opened the first store in the village of Evansville. Near the mouth of Pigeon creek, at an early day, probably as early as 1811, a Frenchman, whose name is unknown, established a trading post where he exchanged trinkets and ammunition for the furs collected by the Indians. But the hostilities incident upon the war of 1812 drove him from these parts, and when McGary commenced merchandising he had no competitors

near at hand. In the following year Indiana was admitted to the Union; immigration, receiving fresh impulses from this fact, was largely increased; good health generally prevailed, and an era of prosperity was begun. Nevertheless, Evansville continued to go down. Town lots decreased in value until they were worth little more than neighboring wild lands. The late William Linxweiler said, "as an evidence of the value of real estate in the infancy days of Evansville, I may mention the fact that Hugh McGary offered my father an acre of ground on the corner of the block where the First National Bank now stands, for thirty hogs which had been fatted on *mast*. At the time dressed pork was selling for one dollar and a quarter per hundred weight, payable in trade or labor. This was just before McGary sold the whole of that part of the town site lying above Main street to James W. Jones and Gen. Evans."

In the meantime McGary was not idle. He retained his residence in Evansville, and made his hospitable home a favorite resort for all classes of citizens. Two years had elapsed since what seemed to be the death warrant of his town had been signed, and it still kept up at least the appearance of life. During this time McGary was on the bench as an associate judge, and made himself and his house so popular with the president judge and attorneys, that regardless of the law's directions, courts were frequently held at his home instead of at that of Daniel Rhoads, or in the court-house at Darlington. Indeed, the validity of judgments rendered under these circumstances was afterward questioned, and it became necessary to have the legislature pass a special act confirming and legalizing them.

The formation of a new county, with Evansville as the central point, was the idea which suggested itself as a means of relief from the deplorable condition into which the town was rapidly sinking, and from the death which was visibly near at hand. This McGary set about to accomplish with characteristic determination. Had the choice of a town been left to a popular vote, or had it been possible for the court, as was done in much earlier times, to establish the lines of a new county, his designs in that respect might have been readily gratified. To have the plan favorably acted on by the legislature was not so free from difficulty. A reformation in the world's affairs, or an important step in the advancement or civilization of mankind, is seldom the result solely of individual effort. Conditions slowly ripen, circumstances gradually associate themselves into proper relations, when, at the right juncture, some sagacious agent of the times enlists the aid of others, perhaps more able than himself in many respects, and, by shaping forces and directing events, accomplishes a good for the world and a name for himself. But he who sets this train in motion, and then so governs its movements as to reap a reward, is not so much a mere "creature of circumstances" as a skilled workman knowing the art of moulding the frangible and stubborn clay of events.

The county had within its borders some discreet politicians, who were not willing to permit their welfare, political as well as financial, to be put in jeopardy. To carry out his plan the necessity for influential coworkers became immediately evident. The active interest of Gen. Robert M. Evans and James W. Jones was obtained by a transfer to them, from Hugh McGary and Polly, his wife, for $1,300, on June 20, 1817, of all that part of the fractional section on which Evansville was laid out lying above Main street, except thirty acres previously conveyed to Carter Beaman, containing about 130 acres.

On the 17th of July following, Evansville, it may be said, was born again. On that day Evans, Jones and McGary prepared a plan for a town ignoring the streets and lots as previously laid out. What they then platted is known on the maps of to-day as the "original plan," and reaches, north and south, from Third to Water streets, and east and west, from Chestnut to Division streets. One-half of the public square as shown in the plat lay above Third street. There were 144 lots, eight of which constitute a block, and the following statement as to the plan of the town was signed by the proprietors.

"This town is laid out in squares of eighteen poles by eighteen poles and eighteen links; there is an alley of twenty feet wide through the center of each square, and at the rear of each lot; the lots contain one-fourth of an acre and one-half pole; Water street is about 100 feet wide, Main street is seventy-six feet wide, all other streets are sixty feet wide throughout; the block through which Main street and Third passes is reserved as a public square."

The men whom McGary associated with him in his final effort to put new life and vigor into his town were able, by reason of their large acquaintance and influence, and their knowledge of men and affairs, to render him valuable aid. Gen. Robert Morgan Evans, whose name was perpetuated in christening the town, was born in 1783, in Frederick county, Va.; and at Paris, Ky., in 1803, was married to Miss Jane Trimble, a sister of Judge Robert Trimble of the supreme court of the United States. When twenty-two years of age he came to Indiana territory, his richest possessions being youth, health and intellect. He settled in the wilderness about two miles north of where Princeton now is, and at the first sale of public lands, in 1807, bought the place which his fancy had selected for a home. After four years of pioneer life in the woods he went to Vincennes, where he kept a tavern for two years, returning at the end of this time to his home in the woods. When the war of 1812 with Great Britain was begun, he offered his services to his country, and in the campaigns of that period gained distinction, serving with such gallantry and signal ability that he rose to the rank of brigadier general. At the close of the war he returned to Gibson county and resumed the arduous work of improving his homestead. His fellow citizens soon elected him to the office of county clerk, in which capacity he rendered satisfactory service. It was not until 1824 that he moved to Evansville, and there remained but one year, during which time he resided on his farm near the struggling village. Moving then to New Harmony, at that time a prosperous village under the control of German socialists, he occupied himself as the landlord of a hotel, at the same time engaging in agricultural pursuits on lands near that place. After an absence of about four years he returned to Evansville, where he remained until his death in 1844, living an honorable life and holding a high place in the esteem of the people. In personal appearance he was tall and commanding, of dignified bearing, with a smooth face and open countenance, always attracting attention and admiration. On all occasions he was agreeable and entertaining, and in business transactions a man of sterling integrity. In the combination between himself, McGary and Jones for the betterment of their fortunes and the building up of the town of Evansville, he was the man of power and influence.

James W. Jones, as an adventurous pioneer, had pushed his way into the forests of Indiana territory soon after the organization of a territorial government, and settled near the

town of Princeton, where, as a neighbor, he enjoyed the acquaintance of Gen. Evans and Col. McGary. He was a man of pleasing address, a clever talker, and possessed some means. He, however, lacked that enterprising, persisting spirit and sharp business ability essential to a successful competition with the men who came upon the stage of action in the business life of Evansville before his career was ended. For a time he succeeded in business and public life. His popularity and his hold upon the confidence of the people were shown by the fact that for several years he was selected to perform the duties of clerk of the circuit court. At the same time he prosecuted his business interests with profit, but in the latter part of his career he sustained losses and at length returned to Gibson county, where he died. He was eminently respectable, always, and his sons became in their day prominent and useful citizens.

Having thus glanced at the characters of the men who were endeavoring to save the young town from abandonment, it may be of interest to know something of those who made up the opposition. These were chiefly Col. Ratliff Boon and Judge Daniel Grass, men of large attainments and influence. Some facts as to their personality and the manner in which those interested in the success of Evansville at length obtained the formation of a new county so bounded as to make Evansville a central point are recited elsewhere in these pages, in the chapter concerning the organization of the county.

A short time before his death, in 1881, Gen. Joseph Lane, whose name occupies an honorable place in the annals of this county and in the history of the nation, wrote a letter concerning the formation of Vanderburgh county from which the following quotations are made:

"It was while engaged in delivering logs (to the steam saw-mill of J. J. Audubon at Red Banks in 1816) and rowing back in our skiff that I got acquainted with every one living on the bank of the river, and especially did I get well acquainted with Col. Hugh McGary, and was rather pleased with him. He talked well on the subject of his town site and of the ultimate greatness of his prospective city. With him I walked over a portion of the land. A portion of it I had walked over the year before, solitary and alone. I found him quite in earnest about his town. Not long after this he put up his hewed log house, not far from Mitchell's corner; I think near the spot where, some time after, James Lewis built his dwelling house. Upon this occasion we camped near his house, and he spent most of the night with us, and talked much and complained bitterly of Col. Ratliff Boon, who was, as he held, the only obstacle to his success; that he, Boon, was opposed to the formation of a new county out of Warrick, Posey and Gibson, and so arranging the boundaries as to make his town site central. I was fond of Boon and did not like to hear him abused, but said nothing until after I had obtained employment in the clerk's office (at Darlington). Then the first time I saw Boon I took the liberty of saying to him that, perhaps he had it in his power, or if he wished he could have a new county formed out of the counties above named and still have them large enough, and by so doing he would make many friends. A few months after I happened to be present at a conversation held in the clerk's office while our circuit court was in session, between Boon, McGary, Gen. Evans and Judge Daniel Grass, all leading men, in which the whole programme of a new county was fully discussed. Boon mentioned that such chipping of Warrick county would necessitate the re-location of the county seat, and the probable point

would be at or near Settee Down's village, where he, a Shawnee chief, had lived with his little band until 1811, and who, before he left to join his nation, had killed some white people in the French Island neighborhood. He was followed and killed by a party of citizens, among whom Boon figured conspicuously.

"The county seat was re-located and located as above mentioned, or suggested, and Boon's name is, and rightly should be, perpetuated. Boonville is still the county seat of Warrick county. The boundaries of Spencer county were so fixed as to insure the location of the county seat at Rockport, a good location. Vanderburgh county was formed so as to make McGary's town site fit in exactly. Gen. Evans had now become part owner. The county seat was located and the name of the new proprietor was perpetuated in the now famous city of Evansville. * * * * * I have endeavored to give the little I know of the influence of the men who shaped and formed boundaries of counties and location of county seats, all of which was understood by the actors a year or two before the great work was accomplished, all of them more or less interested; and still all they did resulted in great public good. Ratliff Boon, Daniel Grass and Gen. Robert M. Evans were more than ordinary men in their day, and deserve a place in the history of Indiana."

Confidence in the ultimate ratification by the legislature of the plan agreed upon in this conference at Darlington had a salutary effect upon the town of Evansville. Though this legal ratification was not made until January, 1818, the town in the previous summer had been replatted and a large portion of the contiguous territory had passed into the possession of Gen. Evans and Mr. Jones. In the meantime, in 1816, J. Vigus had been licensed to vend foreign merchandise in the place, and others found here a favorable place for permanent location. The enthusiasm of McGary and his great confidence in the future greatness of his town, no doubt, had much influence in causing settlers to locate in the place. He evinced his determination to achieve success by making such improvements as the facilities of the times afforded. At length the whole plan received legislative approval. The bill providing for the organization of Vanderburgh county and carrying out other features of the scheme became a law on January 7, 1818, and McGary was permitted to enjoy a triumph and a gratification of his ambition, such as seldom comes to the pioneer. That his hopes had been almost crushed when the tide of prosperity seemed turned from his doors to those of Darlington, appears in the fact that, while the legislature had provided means for his recovery of title to the 100 acres of his town site previously conveyed to Warrick county, he had neglected to repossess himself of these lands. When the new county of Vanderburgh was formed, it was found that the title to a great portion of the lands on which the new Evansville stood was vested in Warrick county, and there seemed to be some doubt as to the existence of a lawful warrant for their transfer to McGary. To correct this condition of affairs the legislature passed an act to authorize the agent of Warrick county to reconvey to Hugh McGary, the lands which he had previously conveyed to Warrick county through its agent. The act was approved by Jonathan Jennings, governor, January 28, 1818.

About this time Col. McGary succeeded in having a post-office established at Evansville with himself as postmaster. His commission was dated February 20, 1818. The mails came by land from Vincennes at widely

separated intervals, but even this mail service was a great boon to the settlers.

As commissioners to determine the location of the seat of government for the new county the legislature appointed Wm. Hargrove, Archibald Scott, Arthur Harbison, John Stephens, and John Allen. Of these, only the two first named appeared at the time and place designated for their meeting. To fill the vacancies occasioned by the failure of the other members of the commission to be present, Thomas E. Casselberry, Wilson Bullett, and Elias Barker were appointed. When these men were ready for the transaction of business the following proposition was submitted for their consideration:

The Honorable, the Commissioners appointed pursuant to law to fix the permanent seat of justice for Vanderburgh county:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned proprietors of the town of Evansville beg leave to present to your consideration the following proposition, to-wit: Provided you shall feel disposed to fix the seat of justice for the county of Vanderburgh in the town of Evansville and have the square which has been designated as the public square on the plat of said town located as the public square for the said seat of justice on which the public building shall be erected, we propose to give as a donation to and for the use of said county, 100 lots including said public square, that is, the lots included in said square with the streets and alleys appertaining thereto, according to the plan of said town, as a donation for the use and benefit of said county of Vanderburgh, which we will convey on the terms aforesaid to such persons as may be authorized to receive a conveyance for the same, for the purpose aforesaid. In addition to the aforesaid donation we are authorized by Mr. John Gwathney, of Louisville, Ky., to give a donation to the use of said county of $500 in cash or such materials as will suit in the erection of the said public buildings, to be paid by the said John Gwathney as the said buildings progress on order from the county commissioners, for which donation we make ourselves personally and individually responsible. On that part of the land proposed as a donation there is a graveyard, which is on the land belonging to Hugh McGary, one of the proprietors; at this place the said Hugh McGary reserves one acre of ground to include said graveyard in such manner as to do the least possible injury to said town, which he reserves as a graveyard, the title of which he will not divest himself of in any way. These proposals are respectfully submitted to your consideration. By

ROBT. M. EVANS,
JAMES W. JONES,
HUGH MCGARY,
Proprietors.

March 11, 1818.

Notwithstanding the pre-arranged plan by which Evansville was to be chosen as the seat of government for the county, tradition says that another aspirant at the proper time entered the lists as a competitor for the honor and advantage. This was Mechanicsville, then an insignificant collection of cabins, whose claims were pressed because of its *more central location.* The inducements and arguments offered by the promoters of this town were insufficient to secure for it the coveted prize. The report of the commissioners is as follows:

"*To the Honorable, the County Commissioners of Vanderburgh County:*

"GENTLEMEN:— Having been appointed agreeable to law to fix the permanent seat of justice in and for the said county of Vanderburgh, being first duly sworn, we therefore report as follows, to wit: We have satisfactorily examined the situation of said county

and having taken into consideration the local advantages of said county have determined on fixing the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Vanderburgh on the square designated as the public square in the plan of the town of Evansville. In making this selection we have paid respect to what we consider the local advantages of said county, although the town of Evansville is not precisely the center of said county, yet we find that although the town of Evansville is on the bank of the Ohio river, yet from the bend of said river extending into said county much farther than the general course of said river is wont to do, that this site is the most eligible situation which can be procured equally near the center. The proprietors of the said town of Evansville have proposed to give as a donation to the use of said county 100 lots, including the lots contained in the public square agreeably to the plan of said town, or in other words, land sufficient to make 100 lots as aforesaid, and also the sum of $500 in cash or material suitable for the use of the public building, as they progress, which proposition is herewith delivered to the honorable, the commissioners for the said county of Vanderburgh. The persons interested in the establishment of the said seat of justice at Evansville, have also delivered over to your commissioners a subscription list amounting to $100, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice aforesaid; your commissioners therefore beg leave to report that they have accepted of, and fixed and established, the permanent seat of justice for the county of Vanderburgh, in the said town of Evansville aforesaid, agreeably to the terms aforesaid, pursuant to the said proposition and donation aforesaid, by the said proprietors and others aforesaid made. The foregoing report is most respectfully submitted by William Hargrave, Archibald Scott, Elias Barker, Wilson Bullett, Thomas E. Casselberry.

"March 11, 1818."

The deliberations of this commission were conducted in the warehouse of Hugh McGary.

The county commissioners who accepted this report and established the permanent seat of justice at Evansville, were James Anthony, David Brumfield and George Sirkle. In order to comply with the terms of the proposition to convey 100 lots to Vanderburgh county, an enlargement to the city was necessary. This was called "Donation Enlargement," and appears under that name upon the maps of to-day. It embraced that part of the city lying between Third and Fifth streets and with eastern and western boundaries that coincided with those of the original plan. Donation enlargement then also contained thirty-three out-lots lying on the lands of Evans and Jones above Main street, which were afterward vacated, and at a later day covered by the Eastern enlargement. Main street was laid out seventy-six feet wide, all other streets sixty feet wide, and alleys twelve feet wide. All streets, including those passing through the public square, were given to the people as public highways. The proprietors' explanation of the plat of the Donation enlargement contained these words: "Lots beginning at 145 and extending to 217 in arithmetical progression, are the lots given by the undersigned proprietors to the use of Vanderburgh county, together with the whole of the public square located in this enlargement, and on the original plan of said town, as a donation for the use of said county." Thus it appears, counting the public square as eight lots, that being the number in other blocks of the same size, the actual donation fell ten lots short of the proprietors' promise.

Lots in Donation enlargement were at

once offered for sale by the county agent, and by November following the sales had reached $4,142.00. The public square had been cleared, but at that time the lots sold were in the possession of the primeval forests. In May, 1819, and again in August of the same year, efforts were made to dispose of more of this property, to enable the new county to construct its public buildings. The lots were sold on a credit of six and twelve months, and notices of the sales were made at Princeton, Vincennes, Harmony, Springfield, Evansville, Boonville and Henderson, Ky. The art of "booming" towns and selling lots at prices fixed by a confidence in future growth, so extensively practiced in late years, was not then unknown. Though purchases were freely made, considering the newness of the country and the meagreness of the population, some of the lots donated to the county in 1818 remained in its possession unsold as late as 1840.

Thus far McGary had guided his boat with safety over the rocks and through the shoals of adversity. On every side there were evidences of improvement, and the future held out in her extended hand the richest of promises. An era of general prosperity throughout the new state was at hand. Immigrants, industrious and intelligent, were coming in great numbers from the south and the east, and from beyond the ocean, to take possession of this land of promise. Throughout the country above and below the little village, sturdy pioneers of strong character were planting their homes. These were drifting from Kentucky, whither they had previously come from Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Back in the forests north of the town, along the road leading to Princeton and Vincennes, men of equal worth were establishing themselves. Some of them had left the homes of their fathers across the sea, and reaching, after months of trial and hardship, the town of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, had there embarked in flat-boats destined for this country, bringing with them such implements as might be of use in taming the wild forests and cultivating the soil. Buoyant with hope, yet ready to meet and remove any difficulty, and to adapt themselves to any combination of circumstances, they proved by their conduct that they possessed heroic mettle. In the village, houses were being erected, and men of tact and energy were coming to stay. Hugh McGary's warehouse was officially declared a public warehouse, inspectors of produce were appointed, roads were opened for the convenience of the public, ferries were established, and every effort to encourage and advance the growth of the town was being made.

But in 1819 and 1820 influences were in operation which soon thereafter produced a period of business depression everywhere throughout the land, but the waves of distress did not reach this village until sometime during the second year named. The population of Indiana in 1800 was 4,875; 1810, 24,500 and in 1820, 147,178. The greater part of this rapid increase was along the southern border, and Evansville and the surrounding country received a fair proportion of it.

In 1819 the question of incorporating the village was submitted to a popular vote for decision. The ancient poll book and certificate of election, though yellow with age, are still well preserved, being at this time in the archives of the county clerk's office at the court-house. That the reader may have before him the names of the voters of that day, many of historic sound and some familiar to the present generation, these papers are here presented: "At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Evansville in the county of Vanderburgh and state of Indiana, on

Monday, the first day of March, 1819, at the house of Alfred O. Warner, in said town, for the purpose of incorporating said town agreeable to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, entitled, 'An act providing for the incorporation of towns in the state of Indiana,' approved January 1, 1817, Hugh McGary was elected president of said meeting and Amos Clark, clerk, who, after having both taken the oath required of them agreeable to the provisions of said act, proceeded to secure the votes for and against the incorporation of said town, which votes were as follows, to-wit: Votes in favor: Daniel McDonald, Isaac Fairchild, John Melvin, Sylvester Bordman, John G. Chandler, John M. Dunham, Porter Fuller, Willard Clark, Hernon Barrows, Alanson Warner, George W. Jacobs, Hazael Putnam, Simeon Lewis, Wilbur Hoag, James Russell, Harley B. Chandler, Alfred O. Warner, William Trafton, William Johnson, Elisha Harrison, James A. Boise, Seth Fairchild, Alpheus Fairchild, John Baldwin, John Conner, Richard Irvin, James Stinson, Thomas Johnson, Julius Gibson — 29. Votes against, none.

"We, the undersigned, do certify the above to be a correct statement of the proceedings of said meeting, and of the voters present as they voted on the question of incorporating the said town.

"HUGH MCGARY, Pres. [Seal.]
"AMOS CLARK, Clk. [Seal.]
"Dated, Evansville, 12th March, 1819."

It having been decided by this expression of the popular will to incorporate the village an election was held one week later, on March 8th, to determine who should serve as justices for the town. The certificate as to the results of this second election is here presented: "At an election held at the house of Alfred O. Warner, in the town of Evansville, on Monday, the 8th day of March, 1819, for the purpose of electing five trustees for said town agreeable to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation of towns in the state of Indiana,' approved January 1, 1817. The following is a statement of the proceedings of said election:

"Voters' names.— William Trafton, Harley B. Chandler, Isaac Fairchild, Alpheus Fairchild, George W. Jacobs, Elisha Harrison, D. A. Richardson, D. F. Goldsmith, Thomas Johnson, John G. Chandler, Hugh McGary, John Baldwin, Daniel McDonald, Seth Fairchild, Elam Fairchild, John M. Dunham, Alanson Warner, Hazael Putnam, Wilbur Hoag, Raphael Van Horn, Loring Root, James Russell, Simeon Lewis. Total, 23.

"Hugh McGary received 23 votes.
"Elisha Harrison received 23 votes.
"Isaac Fairchild received 24 votes.
"Everton Kennerly received 24 votes.
"Francis J. Bentley received 24 votes.
"Alfred O. Warner received 1 vote.

"We, the undersigned, do certify the above to be a true statement of the proceedings of said election, but Elisha Harrison having declined serving or acting as a trustee for said town, we do therefore certify HughMcGary, Isaac Fairchild, Everton Kennerly, Francis J. Bentley, and Alfred O. Warner to be duly elected according to the true intent and meaning of said act. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the 12th day of March, 1819.

"HUGH MCGARY, Pres. [Seal.]
"AMOS CLARK, Clk. [Seal.]"

At the first meeting of the board of trustees, which was held on the 20th of March, 1819, Hugh McGary was chosen president, Elisha Harrison, secretary and lister of taxable property, John Conner, treasurer, and Alpheus Fairchild, collector and marshal. The first tax lexy was twenty cents on the

one hundred dollars worth of real property and a specific tax on several kinds of personal property, the total taxes for the year amounting to $191.28¾.

At that time there were about 100 inhabitants in the town, and it was now growing fast enough to have a place of public entertainment. The hospitable house of Hugh McGary had been the favorite stopping place for all travelers, but in the spring of 1819 Alfred O. Warner and James Skidmore were granted permission to keep taverns at their houses. In those days licenses were not only necessary before conducting a business of this kind, but rates chargeable for all sorts of entertainment and refreshment were fixed by the authorities. Thus, in 1819 the rates were, for each diet, 37½ cents; horse keeping, 50 cents; lodging, 12½ cents; ½ pint rum, brandy, or wine, 50 cents; ½ pint gin, peach or apple brandy, or bounce, 25 cents; and ½ pint whiskey, 12½ cents. In this year J. Virgus opened a country store near the river bank. He was succeeded by Robert Armstrong and the Lewis Brothers. Their stocks were not extensive, being intended to supply only such necessaries as were absolutely demanded by their pioneer customers. Professional men, skilled and able, also came to the village about this time. More appropriate mention of them is made in other connections.

In 1820, John M. Dunham, Daniel F. Goldsmith, Presley Pritchett, William Mills, Jr., and John A. Chandler were elected trustees; James A. Boise was appointed secretary, and Alanson Warner, treasurer. At this time, with the advent of *hard times*, due in part to causes which produced general and wide-spread distress in the east as well as the west, and in part to other causes wholly of a local nature, the growth of the village was checked. Several years elapsed before it again took up the march of progress. This is, therefore, a convenient point in the story of its career to view the physical aspect of the little village, now grown to such magnificent proportions.

The name of John S. Hopkins must be familiar to all who have given the history of Evansville even a passing thought. From his young manhood until the day of his death, which occurred in 1882, he was conspicuously identified with the progress of the place. Possessing a sympathetic nature, ready wit, brilliant talents, and unswerving integrity, he was well equipped to lead a useful and honorable life. Holding at the will of the people, many offices of trust and honor, occupying a high place in business and social circles, and watching the development of the city from very early times, it is not strange that in later years he took a proud interest in its early history and attempted to preserve such facts concerning the pioneer era as might be of interest and value. With this end in view, assisted by a skilled artist, he reproduced upon canvas, from the tablets of his memory, a view of Evansville as it appeared to him in 1820, when he came with his father to make this his permanent home. A description of the town as it was at that date is here presented. The use of the names of streets, the numbers of lots, and familiar locations, gives the reader a correct idea, it being only necessary to keep in mind the general plan of the original town as platted upon the maps to be found in almost every home.

This review will begin at the upper part of the town and run down the river, going outward from the river as occasion seems to require. On the river side of Water street, at the corner of Oak street, stood a pretentious two-story frame house, which was the residence of Elisha Harrison, one of the early residents and men of enterprise and

spirit, of the town of Evansville. The house still remains, a good deal changed in its general outlines and appearance, and is well known as the old frame residence of Robert Barnes. On lot 33, of the Upper enlargement, stood a two-story frame dwelling, where resided J. Morehouse, also a spirited citizen of his time. On the opposite side of First street, upon lot 40, of the Upper enlargement, stood a commodious one-story frame house, which was the residence of Dr. Richardson. In the same house William Caldwell, "Old Partner," as he was familiarly called, afterward resided. On lot 1, of the Upper enlargement, at the upper corner of Water and Chestnut streets, there was a two-story frame house, which was the dwelling of A. Chandler, the father of the well remembered citizens, William J. and John J. Chandler. Passing out Chestnut street, on lot 97 of the old plan, at the north corner of Chestnut and Second streets, opposite the Cumberland Presbyterian church, stood a comfortable two-story frame house which was the property, and perhaps the residence, of the grandfather of Col. Jackson McClain, of Henderson, Ky. On lot 40, old plan, fronting First street, where the Hon. Thomas E. Garvin now resides, was a one-story frame house occupied, and perhaps built, by Elam Fairchild.

On lot 4, old plan, just above Walnut street, was a one-story frame house which is still standing, and was for a number of years known as the ferry house. Here hung a fair sized bell which was rung for the purpose of calling the ferryman across the river. The rear part of the house was built on piles driven in a ravine or natural water course which put into the river immediately below the Sunset park. This house was erected by Benjamin Jeffery, on lot 6, old plan, fronting on Water street. Between Walnut and Locust streets was the residence of John Zimmerman, who served as one of the early postmasters of Evansville, and as clerk of Vanderburgh county. Adjoining Mr. Zimmerman's residence was a diminutive one-story frame house in which a Mr. Crockwell kept a bakery. On lot 7, old plan, stood a one-story frame house in which James W. Jones, one of the original proprietors of the town site, had the office of county clerk, which official position he then held. On lot 8 at the upper corner of Locust and Water streets, Elisha Harrison had erected a low two-story frame house, which in 1820, was occupied as a store and tavern. When Edward Hopkins and family arrived in Evansville from the east, that gentlemen became in due time the proprietor of this establishment. He removed first to Saundersville and embarked in business there; but returned to Evansville after the experiment of building a town at Saundersville had failed, and took charge of the tavern-stand at the corner of Water and Locust streets. After Mr. Hopkins removed from the house, it was continued as a tavern by John Conner. On lot 31, old plan, the site of the St. George hotel, stood a one-story frame house, with porches on both the side streets, which was the residence of Amos Clark. Lot 54, old plan, fronting on First street, where the Chandler block now is, was occupied by the residence of Dr. John Shaw, which was a commodious two-story frame dwelling. Adjoining the residence of Dr. Shaw was the residence of Dr. Willlam Trafton, who was a skillful physician and one of the best known citizens of his time. Dr. Trafton subsequently became the owner of the Shaw property, and made it his permanent residence. On lot 89, old plan, at the corner of Locust and Second streets, William Warner, the father of Alfred O. Warner and Major Alanson Warner, and who was the fourth postmaster at Evansville, had a two-

story frame dwelling, where Alexander Johnson afterward kept a boarding house. The lot passed into the possession of Dr. Trafton, thence to Marcus Sherwood, and was by him sold to Major B. F. Dupuy. Here Maj. Dupuy resided till the time of his death.

The foregoing were all the houses above Locust street in 1820, which portion of the city embraces most of the fashionable and costly residences of the present day.

On lot 9, old plan, at the lower corner of Locust and Water streets, where White & Dunkerson's tobacco ware-house now stands, was a one-story log house, which was occupied as a store by Jones & Harrison, until this firm gave way to Shanklin & Moffatt. In the rear of Mr. Shanklin's store was a small log house, which was, in 1820, the residence of William Stinson. On lot 40, old plan, now occupied by the Opera-house, stood a two-story log house with a frame addition in the rear toward the river, where Alfred O. Warner kept tavern. He was succeeded by his brother, Maj. Alanson Warner, who built the Mansion House, the first brick hotel in Evansville. This house was subsequently the residence of Mr. Francis Linck, and was torn down when the Opera-house was built. On lot 58, old plan, fronting on First street, where the residence of Dr. M. J. Bray now stands, was a frame house in which Presley Pritchett carried on the business of making hats. Mr. Pritchett, who was a justice of the peace, also kept his office on the premises. Returning to the river front, on lot 10, old plan, now occupied by the American hotel building, there stood a two-story frame house, which was occupied by a Mr. Vernon, and by Alexander Price as a boarding house. Subsequently Edward Hopkins and his son, John. S. Hopkins, kept grocery in the same building. The next lot toward Main street, 11, contained a small frame house, painted red, and in its day known far and wide as "The Little Red," in which a store was kept for years, first by Lister & Wheeler, next by Joseph M. Caldwell, and afterward by the Rev. Robert Parrett and his son, John Parrett. On the rear part of the same lot Nathan Rowley had a double one-story log house, in one end of which he conducted a shoemaker's shop, employing two or three journeymen. Mr. Rowley was also a justice of the peace, and had his magistrate's office in the other end of the building. Lot 12, old plan, at the upper corner of Main and Water streets, contained a two-story frame house, which was occupied by Robert Barnes when he first came to Evansville. The house, however, was built and in use long before Mr. Barnes ever saw the town. There was also another two-story frame house, at the rear or alley part of lot 12. It was sometimes used as a dwelling house, and occasionally as a place of business.

At the corner of Main and First streets, on lot 38, old plan, where the Kazar House was afterward built, and which is now occupied by the banking house of the First National Bank, was a two-story frame dwelling, the residence of Dr. Seaman. On lot 39, adjoining the Warner tavern, was a two-story frame known as "Warner's Den." It was here that the fast young men of the village congregated nightly to take a hand in cards and other games of chance, and from the carousals they had there the place took its name. It was a noted quarter in the early days of the town.

Going out Main street, at the east corner of Main and First, on lot 59, old plan, there was a one-story frame house in which John M. Lockwood kept a grocery. On the same lot, fronting on First street, stood a tall one-

story log house, entered at the front door by a flight of wooden steps, which was the residence and office of John Conner, then a justice of the peace. On lot 60, the next above on Main street, there was a two-story frame house, which was the property of one of the McClain family, of Henderson county, Ky. Next to the alley, on lot 60, a Mr. Avery had a cabinet shop. On lot 85, across the alley, was a large two-story frame, the property of Samuel Mansel. On the next block between Second and Third streets, upon lot 108, and adjoining the alley, stood a two-story log house, where Ansel Wood kept a tavern. On a part of the same lot, but a few feet down the street from the tavern, was a small frame house, which afterward became the property of James Scantlin, Sr., and was occupied by him for a series of years as a tin shop. On lot 234 of the Donation enlargement, being on Fifth street between Locust and Walnut, where Thomas Bullen's livery stable now stands, was a two-story frame dwelling, the residence of Judge John M. Dunham. His brother, Horace Dunham, occupied the same house for many years afterward.

On the "Evans homestead," which embraced the entire block bounded by Main, Fifth, Locust and Sixth streets, occupying a gentle rise of the ground, stood a pretty one-story cottage, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, which was much admired.

The old court-house, yet standing, but hemmed in by other buildings, occupied the south corner of what was known as the "public square," at the intersection of Main and Third streets. On the opposite diagonal corner of the public square where the present court-house and jail stand, and occupying the precise location of the present jail, was a log structure twelve feet square in the clear, inside, but with walls three feet thick, made of hewed white oak timbers, which was the first jail of Vanderburgh county. It was from this structure that John Harvey was taken to suffer execution June 27, 1823. A considerable knoll arose in the rear of the court-house, and on its crest at the back end of lot 135, stood a two-story building originally a log structure, which was afterward framed over. This house stood until within a very few years past. It was built by William R. McGary, a brother of Col. Hugh McGary, and was for some years the home of Capt. James Newman, and while he lived there was a fashionable residence. On lot 136, old plan, at the west corner of Third and Locust streets, stood the blacksmith shop of Col. Seth Fairchild, where the augers were made with which to bore salt wells. Near by, on the same block, ornamenting the crest of a small knoll or hill, stood the two-story house built by Wm. R. McGary, and which for a time was the fashionable residence of Capt. James Newman.

The sketch of Evansville on the upper side of Main street is now complete, with the addition of the first jail, which was below Main.

On lot 13, old plan, at the lower corner of Main and Water streets, stood a two-story frame building, the property of William and James Lewis, wherein these gentlemen kept a miscellaneous store, dealing in most all kinds of wares sold in the market. It was the principal store of the town for a considerable time. On the same lot adjoining Lewis' store, Robert Armstrong also kept a store.

Fronting on Main street adjacent to the alley that runs at the rear end of lot 13, stood the warehouse of Col. Hugh McGary in which the first court was held in Vanderburgh county. The courts continued to be held in McGary's warehouse until the first court-house had sufficiently progressed to be used

for court purposes. During all this time the warehouse continued to be used for commercial purposes. In later years Bement & Viele opened a wholesale grocery in this same warehouse, presenting to their customers the largest stock of goods that had ever been brought to Evansville. The firm continued to do business in the premises until they finally erected their own storehouse. Subsequently this celebrated warehouse was removed to Sycamore street, between Fourth and Fifth, where it was utilized by John Gavisk and others for packing pork. It is still standing, now in use as a livery stable, and may be regarded as a relic of former days closely identified with the history of Evansville.

Where the Evansville National Bank building now stands, there was a one-story log house in which J. V. Robinson kept store. It was afterward occupied by Garrett Jones, a brother of James W. Jones. Two or three years later, J. V. Robinson built a frame warehouse on the corner of First and Main, lot 36, old plan, which was afterward occupied at various times as a store by Charles Stewart, John S. Hopkins, and probably others. In this building W. & C. Bell opened their drug store in later years. On lot 83, old plan, where the Lahr-Hopkins dry goods house now is, Mr. Posey had a two-story frame house. At the corner of Main and Fifth streets there was an odd kind of a rookery somewhat resembling a huge chicken coop.

Returning to Water street, on lot 14, old plan, the second lot below Main street, stood the historical hewed log house of Col. Hugh McGary. It was one story and a half high, 36 feet long by 18 feet wide, with an L running back and connecting at the rear with the warehouse which fronted on Main street, as above described. This house of Col. McGary was a marked feature of the pioneer era. Before the plan of Evansville had an existence, there was a small store kept there, and it was the hostelry for persons passing through the wilderness who sought temporary accommodations. In that house the first post-office was opened in 1818, and there the county commissioners held their early meetings.

Fronting on First street, on the rear part of lot 61, old plan, Daniel Tool had a small frame tailor shop. Tool was an Irishman and a Catholic. One of his failings was that he would occasionally get drunk and have a fight. On such occasions, there being no Catholic priest at hand, as soon as he got over his little spree he would mount his horse, ride to Vincennes, visit the priest stationed there, and confessing his error ask for absolution.

Next to Tool's shop there was a two-story frame house occupied by William Kelly as a residence. On lot 111, old plan, near the corner of Sycamore and Second streets, was the two-story frame residence of Andrew Graham, who was a son-in-law of Mr. King, a long time resident of the farm on the opposite side of the river from Evansville. After several transfers, the Graham property was purchased by the Reverend Father Deydier for the use of the Catholic church, and upon the ruins of the old frame house of 1820 arose the walls of the first Church of the Assumption, some twenty years later. The church building, later known as Viele hall, has been torn down within the present year and on its site the building of the Business Men's association is being erected.

On lot 65, old plan, at the corner of First and Sycamore streets, where Sweetser & Caldwell now have their wholesale notion store, there stood a two-story log dwelling house, and one of similar size and material stood on the adjacen t corner across First street, being lot 32 of the old plan.

Farther down First street, on lot 30, old plan, stood the finest brick residence of the city. This was a large, double front, two-story brick dwelling, built by Nicholas Thompson, and occupied at different times by various old residents. Mr. Edward Hopkins resided there for a while after returning from Saundersville, and partially put the finishing touches upon its construction. In after years a large public hall was attached in the rear and the premises converted into a restaurant and theater. It was first called the Apollo, and subsequently the Mozart hall. On the opposite side of First street from this building, on lot 67, old plan, stood a one-story log hut in which dwelt a man named Paxton.

On lot 120, old plan, where the city hospital now stands, stood a commodious two-story frame dwelling, erected by Varner Satterlee. On lot 3, Douglas addition, at the north corner of Division and First streets, was a large two-story log house, occupied by the Sullivan girls. On lots 1, 3, and 4 of the Lower or McGary's enlargement there stood three two-story log houses.

The foregoing were all the houses of the embryo city in 1820, except two which were far removed from the center of the village. One of these was a good sized two-story frame dwelling, which stood below Goodsell street, and the other a two-story log house in the Upper enlargement, occupying a part of the site of the present water works, which was for a considerable time the residence of William Stinson, the father of Thomas J. Stinson, the well known river pilot.

The drive down the rugged river bank at that time was protected from caving by interlaced wooden buttresses. Some old citizens have believed that this work was constructed nearly a generation after the time here mentioned. In support of their belief they assert that they saw the laborers preparing and putting the timbers together. This is possibly true, but the work then being done was probably repairing and not original construction. Taken altogether the description of the town as outlined above is very nearly perfect. The picture from which it is taken stood the severe test of a critical examination by many old residents, now gone forever, who pronounced it accurate in all its details.

In viewing Evansville's condition during the period of adversity following 1820, it may be well to examine briefly the causes of that condition. During the war of 1812. manufactories had grown up in the eastern and middle states, which employed much of the capital and industry that had previously been engaged in commerce. This created a demand for western produce, which continued active until the change of times soon after the peace was effected, when large importations of foreign goods induced many of the manufacturers to relinquish the business for a time and engage in commerce or emigrate west. Prices of produce were, however, kept near the previous rates until after 1819. In this year the banking system of the west began to be seriously convulsed. Specie payments were suspended in all the states south of New England. The government paid its soldiery in the west and bought provisions for them in money issued by the banks of Ohio. A large circulation was required, and banks were established on fictitious capital, and, as a naturall consequence, the country soon became flooded with a depreciated and often worthless currency. By 1822 the western banks had failed, and there was no longer any circulating medium. Even *cut silver* (which has been facetiously described as an attempted division of a dollar into five quarters) disappeared, and the coonskin became the basis for all financial transactions of lim-

ited dimensions. The Bank of Vincennes had been established in 1814, and was prudently managed at first, but its failure was one of the most discreditable occurring in the country. Its paper became entirely worthless, and the government received only a small proportion of some $200,000 which, as the proceeds of public land sales, had been deposited with the bank.

The commercial disasters and the widespread want among the people are a part of the nation's history. The village of Evansville shared the general distress prevalent throughout the states of the nation, and had additional woes of a local nature to endure. The years 1820, 1821 and 1822 were attended with more general and fatal sickness than ever before had been experienced. Bilious and intermitting fevers were prevalent in all parts of the state. Not a neighborhood, and, indeed, hardly an individual, escaped the ravages of some form of malarial poison. The larger towns in the state lost from one-fourth to one-half of their population, and some villages were entirely depopulated. All business was, in a measure, suspended, not because of any general seriousness produced by so much sickness, for even in the chambers of death and at the grave there was much apparent levity, but more on account of a carelessness respecting all kinds of business, that seemed to possess all alike. As a direct result of the hard times and the general sickness, immigration almost wholly ceased. The price of lands went down rapidly, and there seemed no limit to the decline in values. There was absolutely no money to be had, and it was one of the pioneer's misfortunes that the government would not accept produce or coonskins for land, but insisted on receiving cash. The county of Vanderburgh was suing, or threatening to sue, all who had bought lots in the Donation enlargement and had failed to pay for them. Property to large amounts was sacrificed for costs merely, and even creditors got no benefit. The details of many cases are almost beyond belief. In one instance, the purchaser of certain lands had paid three-fourths of the purchase money, and had mortgaged the property to secure the payment of the remaining one-fourth; on a foreclosure of the mortgage, the property was sold for one-half the amount due — that is, for one-eighth of the original purchase money; and the mortgagee, after the return of better times, collected the one-half remaining unpaid from the debtor out of other resources. Relief laws, the fruits of wrong principles and wrong feelings, were enacted, and efforts were made to prevent the collection of debts. These but added to the business stagnation. Congress lowered the price of public lands, extended the time of payment on lands already entered by settlers, attempted to afford relief against forfeitures, and in various ways sought to relieve the general distress, but with little success.

For a time after this period of adversity was begun, some imagining it to be only temporary, continued to invest their means in business ventures. In 1821 the publication of a newspaper was commenced in the village. This was the *Evansville Gazette*, established, and for a time conducted, by Gen. Elisha Harrison, a prominent man of his day, self-taught, energetic and able, and William Monroe, a practical printer, under the firm name of Harrison & Monroe. Later it passed into the individual ownership of Mr. Monroe and after a brief struggle for life passed out of existence about the latter part of 1824. William and James Lewis, Robert Barnes and John Mitchell were then engaged in mercantile pursuits here, and during this period of depression, probably about 1823, the firm of Shanklin & Moffatt was estab-

lished. The first-named member of this firm, the late John Shanklin, on account of his probity, integrity, and intelligence in business, drew about his name a lustre which time has not yet dimmed.

Among the improvements in the town which evidenced the faith that some had in its ability to withstand the storm and come out safely in the future, were the first brick houses erected. The old court-house still standing at the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, was the first structure of this kind erected in the village. Various make-shifts were resorted to by the county officials to meet the demands of the contractors. Lots in Donation enlargement, the notes of purchasers of other lots, judgments secured by the county against individuals, and other credits of a like nature, in the absence of ready money, were used to keep up the work on this public building. The bricks for its construction were burned on the northwest quarter of the public square, on the site of the court house now in use, the wood for the purpose being cut from the forests in the immediate vicinity. The first brick residence was quite a pretentious two-story dwelling built by Nicholas Thompson, on First street, between Vine and Sycamore. The next brick house was erected on Main street just below the corner of First, by J. V. Robinson, about 1825. This building was one of the most pretentious habitations in the town in its day, and stood for nearly a generation. It was afterward occupied for several years by Mr. John Walsh as a residence, and was finally torn down by Judge M. W. Foster, when he erected the storehouses now standing on that corner.

It may be of interest to know that in 1824, for the first time, the assessed value of real estate appears upon the public records, as follows;

Original plan.....	$21,681 00
Donation enlargement.....	2,115 06
Upper enlargement.....	2,690 00
Lower enlargement.....	848 00
Total.....	$27,334 06

At this time the following persons were the trustees of the town: Amos Clark, president; Charles I. Battell, Harley B.. Chandler, Nathan Rowley, and Joshua V. Robinson.

Like a pall, hard times settled down upon the village. Taxes were unpaid and the collector was without a remedy. He might levy upon property and expose it to sale, but he found no purchasers. There was plenty of produce, and the spectre Famine was not invading the homes of the poor, but business was paralyzed and motionless. Men ceased to make efforts to enliven trade, their apparently sole aim being to exist and, Micawber-like, wait for something to turn up. The maintenance of civil government in the village received no thought or care. From March 14, 1825, to January 28, 1828, there appears to have been no meeting of the town trustees, and Evansville almost ceased to maintain its existence as a corporate body. There were few acquisitions to business circles, and some who had established themselves in a period of brighter hopes, were forced to retire and resort to other means of gaining a support.

It is a pleasure to turn from this dark picture and look upon a canvas illumined with brighter tints. Congress, by legislative enactments, guaranteed a degree of protection to home industries against disastrous foreign competition, and in the larger cities of the land, and in the country generally, the beneficial effects of the policy adopted were soon apparent. Here, in the immediate vicinity of Evansville, about 1828, steady industry and economy had paid off most of

the individual debt of the country; the people had accustomed themselves to hard times, and by the tireless work of their own hands brought back prosperity. The commencement of the national road to the state capitol, which in 1825 had been removed from Corydon to Indianapolis, turned the attention of emigrants towards the state; the interior counties of the state were filling with a class of good citizens, progressive and industrious; congress had made its first grant of lands to the Wabash & Erie canal, and the subject of internal improvements had begun to wield its exciting influence upon the minds of men. The great west, with its apparently boundless stores of wealth, with the revival of prosperity throughout the country, began to attract the capitalist seeking profitable investment for his means, as well as the impoverished pioneer who came seeking a home and a field for the display of his energy and native shrewdness, his only talents.

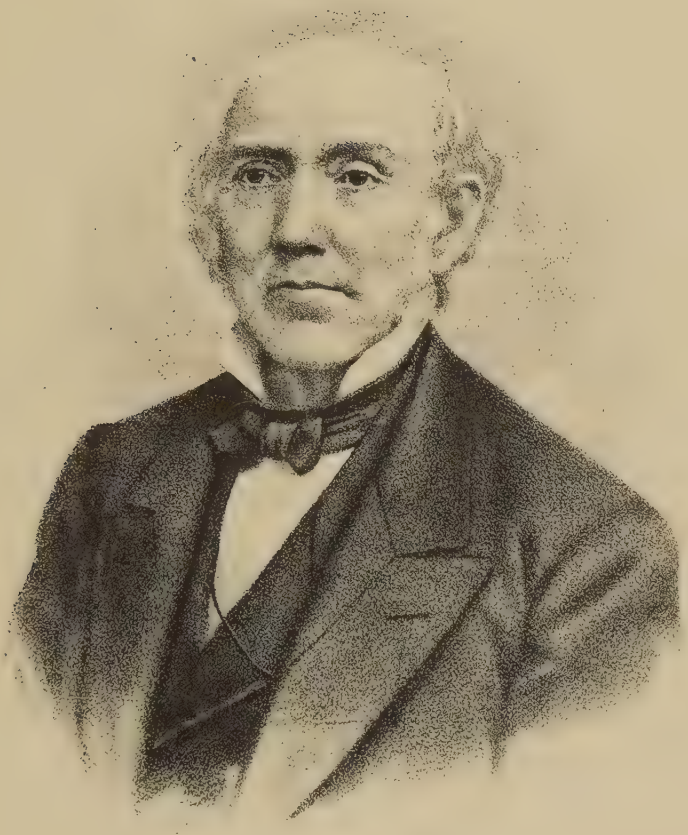
On the 28th of March, 1828, a board of trustees was again organized, and Evansville revived. John Shanklin, president, John Conner, Alanson Warner, Jay Morehouse and William Lewis, all men of more than ordinary ability, whose names were subsequently conspicuous in public affairs in the town and county, were chosen as trustees. The tax duplicate for that year shows that the assessment of taxes amounted to $107.28½, a sum considerably less than that which appeared upon the duplicate nine years earlier, when the town was more populous and flourishing. But from that time onward the pulsations of new life were felt, and these grew in strength as the years advanced. Up to this time Evansville had not even boasted of a blacksmith's shop, one of the earliest conveniences demanded by an agricultural community. To supply the demand for a smithy, Gen. Evans brought a negro, by the name of Worsham, from Kentucky, for the purpose of operating his trade. In the course of a year or two Jonathan Fairchild and his sons emigrated from New York, and established a smithy in the village of Mechanicsville, which became quite an institution in its day. For several years all the livery horses in Evansville were taken to Fairchild's shop to be shod. All kinds of iron work was executed there, the smithy running five forges a good deal of the time.

Other mechanical industries began to be represented, and the list of merchants grew in length. Stocks carried were enlarged in quantity and improved in variety to satisfy the growing demands of a diversified population. Concerning this period, Judge William F. Parrett, in an address delivered in 1880, used these words: "You may readily imagine those who were engaged in business here as merchants closely scanning the natural advantages of this locality. They saw, 200 miles above us, the falls of the Ohio, and about the same distance to the northwest the old city of St. Louis, which had been established a little more than a half century before by a trader by the name of Laclede, the navigable condition of the Wabash river for the greater part of each year, the elegant and almost continuous fitness for navigation the year round of the Ohio river to the Mississippi river, and thence to the Gulf; they saw Green river and other tributaries above, and the Wabash, Cumberland and Tennessee below, not only supplying the Ohio with water, but these were themselves destined, at an early day, to be made to contribute largely to the trade and commerce of this city and locality. They also saw the feasibility of good roads by the way of Princeton and Vincennes to the prairies of Indiana and Illinois, and also by the way of Petersburgh to the rich lands

bordering on the Patoka and White rivers; nor did they forget that unsurpassed and almost unequalled body of land near by, lying in the counties of Spencer, Warrick, Gibson and Posey. These merchants were soon joined by others, both German and American, of whom the late Asa B. Bement, Samuel Orr and others were true types. Ships began to run from New York and the Atlantic coast to New Orleans, and a superior class of steamboats began to move like 'things of life' upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and there are men here who well remember the trains of large wagons heavily loaded going out to, and coming in from as far out as, Rockville, Terre Haute, Vincennes and many interior towns both in Illinois and Indiana. It is needless to say that under such men and conditions all the diversifications of commercial business prospered, and the citizens generally hailed a bright prospect in the near future, and yet it may well be said of these men that they builded wiser than they knew."

In mentioning the period of depression in Evansville, from 1820 to 1828, it was noticed that the change from good to bad was not sudden but gradual. So the commencement of a better era was not sharply marked, and during the first few years the progress was not easily discernible. As description of the town and its inhabitants in 1831, the words of Hon. John M. Lockwood, of Posey county, are here quoted: "In 1831 I located there (in Evansville), boarding with Robert M. Evans—price of board per week $1.25. His residence was on his farm over the canal outside of the corporation, on the state road. From the Ohio river to Evan's farm up Main street there were five buildings on the west side and seven on the east side, and some other streets were built in about the same proportion. I found the town small and dull; plenty of vacant lots and no sales mentioned; any number could be had for $20 or $25; dog-fennel and stumps in every direction. * * * Of the early inhabitants, the men having families in 1831, were: Gen. Robert M. Evans, Dr. William Trafton, John Mitchell, Amos Clark, Thomas Johnson, Silas Stephens, John M. Dunham, Mr. Ruark, Capt. James Newman, Maj. Alanson Warner, William McNitt, William Lewis, Joseph Hughey, Alpheus Fairchild, John W. Lilliston, William Scates, Camillus Evans, Edward Hopkins, Robert Barnes, Alex Johnson, William Dougherty, Daniel Tool, Alex McCallister, Henry Greek, Levi Price, L. J. Stinson, Dr. Phillips, James Lewis, Samuel Mansel, Abel Sullivan, Daniel Sullivan, Clark Lewis. The unmarried men in Evansville, in 1831, were: John Shanklin, John S. Hopkins, John M. Lockwood, William Caldwell, William Campbell, John Mansel, Horace Dunham, Henry Carrington, George Thompson, James Johnson, Joseph Leonard, John Young, Marcus Sherwood, John Newman, William T. T. Jones, James Johnson, William Johnson, Capt. Barber, Nathan Rowley, David McArthur, John Ross, George Leonard, Richard Leonard, Stephen Woodrow. Allowing six for each family, the population of Evansville at that time was about 216. The following are the names of farmers living in the vicinity in 1831: Robert Parrett, Emanuel Hall, Charles Dunk, John Duncan, James Neal, George W. Lindsey, Luke Wood, John B. Stinson, Benoni Stinson and Daniel Miller."

The absence of Hugh McGary's name from this list may cause an inquiry as to the whereabouts at that time of the founder of the village. Up to this time he had remained a citizen of the village, engaged in merchandising and trading, and it was probably not earlier than 1832 that he took his final departure from this place. This



JOHN SHANKLIN.

man, whose energies were spent in founding and fostering a village which has grown to be one of the largest and most magnificent cities of a great state, left the scene of his early struggles and triumph under a cloud. He went away in humiliation and disgrace, — a soldier drummed out of a camp which he had been most instrumental in erecting. About 1832 he was charged before Esquire Jacobs, of Scott township, with stealing a horse from Mark Wheeler. In those days a charge of homicide was perhaps less disgraceful than that of horse stealing. A warrant was issued for his arrest. The constable, Samuel Hooker, anticipating resistance, took five men, Joshua W. Stephens, Silas Stephens, Wilson Short, John C. Henson and Wm. Linxweiler, to assist him in making the arrest, and proceeding with this martial array against the accused culprit, found him astride the stolen horse. Surrendering without a murmur, McGary returned with his captors, and was arraigned at the bar of justice. When called upon to plead he claimed to have purchased the horse from a man named Wasson, and this account of the matter was generally believed by fair-minded men. Wasson had run off and could not be found; the prosecution was not pushed; the horse was returned to its rightful owner, and the matter was dropped except by the enemies of McGary, who with busy tongues kept the evil story fresh in the minds of the people. For awhile he bore up bravely against all taunts, but his rough exterior covered a tender heart, which bled under the piercing blows of slander. He continued apparently attentive to business, but at times was unable to conceal his discomfort and chagrin. At length he went south, ostensibly on business, and never returned.

Concerning some events of the times under consideration the following extracts are made from the reminiscences of Mr. Lockwood: "The most pernicious and deleterious events that occurred in 1832 were the cold weather, the great flood, and the cholera. The ice froze to the thickness of twenty inches on the Ohio. There were no thermometers in the town, and the degree of coldness was not known, but to say that it was cold, cold, bitter cold, *intensely* cold, does not fully explain the extreme bitterness of the winter weather. The average citizen, thinly clad, suffered intensely; heavy cloaks and wraps were not the fashion; frosted feet, ears, and even noses caused much complaint. Dr. William Trafton crossed over on the ice and married his second wife, a Miss Butler, whose father was then living some distance above town. She was among the first of the Kentucky girls brought over on the ice.

"Finally spring weather came with a rush; the rain poured down in torrents; the snow and ice melted; the Ohio rose and overflowed her banks, and Evansville lacked but about six inches of being on an island. The surging waters backed up Pigeon creek, rushed over the banks and up a deep ravine from the mouth of Pigeon and up northeast through the woods to the west side of Evans' farm, advancing until it was checked by a small ridge of land in the east part above town, lacking about six inches of connecting with water that came down through a ravine from the river near the Parrett and Lindsey farms, southeast of town. This great flood caused immense destruction of stock and property. Several farmers living opposite and above town moved over to escape being drowned. Houses, barns, fences, and dead animals floated down. A steamboat passed up through the cut-off above town (the Green river bayou) on the Indiana side, all in plain view of a number of citizens on the river bank.

"The beautiful Ohio river had no sand-bars visible at any season of the year. Its delicious water was drawn up and stored in whiskey barrels at most of the dwelling houses and cabins in town. The probable cause of the cholera in September, 1832, that proved so fatal, may be charged to the daily use for drinking and culinary purposes of water standing in whiskey barrels. About twenty-five or thirty died, which was a large fatality considering the population, which was only about 225. This great calamity had a depressing tendency—so much so that no sales of real estate were reported, except lot number 60, old plan, for $200.

"The United States mail arrived once each week from Vincennes in a small two-horse stage, or on horseback when the roads were bad. Coal and cook-stoves were unheard of. Cooking on the hearth by the fire-place was the order of the day, using "Dutch ovens," skillets and lids, frying pans, etc. Not a newspaper was published nearer than Vincennes. Steamboats seldom passed or stopped. Once in a while a high pressure plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans passed up or down.

"In 1833 times began to improve. A slight advance was made in the price of lots, but few sales were reported. A small increase was also made in population. Dr. Lane, Dr. A. P. Hutchinson and a few others came in. In the month of November in this year, on the morning of the 13th, before daylight, the citizens were aroused to see the rain of meteors that were falling thick as hail. It looked as if the stars had all broken loose and were descending to the earth. The sight was sublime."

From 1831 to 1835 quite a number of deaths were reported in the village and vicinity from a disease called milk-sickness. There were shaking ague, chills and fever, but no disease called "snakes in the boots" was heard of at that time. Evidences of prosperity became clearly visible in 1834. In the spring of that year William Town settled in the village and immediately made known his purpose of establishing a newspaper, which was accepted as joyful news by the citizens of the place. His means were limited, and while teaching school, he set up a printing press in the old Mansel House, a frame on Main street, and commenced the publication of the *Evansville Journal*. In the same year upon the establishment of the first state bank, Evansville was designated as a point for the organization of one of its branches. These two institutions gave the town a metropolitan air and attracted toward it the favorable notice of other communities. The bank especially, by enlarging the financial facilities of the town gave an impetus to all departments of business. New energy and high hopes for the future sprang up in the village and encouraged the citizens to more than ordinary effort. The news that Evansville was of sufficient importance to have a branch of the state bank and a newspaper, went abroad, and immigration was measurably increased. A steady demand for real estate grew up, and improvement and development were observable on all sides.

About this time the spirit of progress was thoroughly aroused throughout the state. It clamored for the development of Indiana's natural resources. The construction of railroads and canals became the all-absorbing theme, not only among legislators but also among the people, who, acting under the frenzy of excitement, asked for legislation authorizing a gigantic scheme of internal improvements far beyond the actual needs of the country and impossible of realization. In 1835-6 a bill providing for a general system of improvements throughout the state became a law. It might have been

salutary and beneficial if prudence and common sense had confined it to proper limits, but instead of this it brought suffering to the state's character and resources, and in the general crash that followed destroyed many private fortunes. The completion of the various works authorized would have cost thirty millions of dollars, and in the expenditure of this vast sum many individuals hoped for, and expected, large personal benefits of a legitimate character. The citizens of Evansville were to be favored with a railroad, but their brightest hopes were based upon the construction of the Wabash & Erie canal, for which liberal provisions had been made in the bill. This great thoroughfare, commencing at Toledo, Ohio, was to strike the head waters of the Wabash river and, following the fertile valleys of that and White river, was to terminate on the Ohio at Evansville. The Central canal was to form a part of the same great system, pouring the surplus wealth of a large territory into the world's markets through the town of Evansville. This canal was intended to pass from Muncie-town through Indianapolis to Point Commerce, on White river, where it would be united to the Wabash & Erie canal. Thus Evansville was to be placed in the most favorable position that could then be conceived of for a commercial center, commanding the outlet of two of the richest and most productive valleys on the hemisphere.

An incident illustrating the customs of the times occurred in connection with the location of the southern terminus of the proposed canal, in the summer before the passage of the bill. The construction of its northern portion, based on the land grants of 1827, by the general government, was authorized by the legislature in 1830-1, and during the following year its actual construction with pick and shovel was commenced. The great event in 1835 in Evansville was the establishment here of the southern terminus of the thoroughfare. What was known as the canal dinner was one of the most interesting events of the important occasion. Strong drinks were freely indulged in, as was customary at that time, and as a result, so remarkable was the occasion, nearly every man in town, it has been asserted, was reeling, staggering, whooping drunk in the streets. The senators, representatives, and other invited guests, with reckless abandon, gave themselves up to the most unbecoming indulgences. The event exceeded any demonstration of popular joy that up to that time had been witnessed in the town. When the internal improvement bill had become a law, business received an impetus such as it had never known before. The vast plan of public work attracted the attention of the adventurous spirit of the east, and immigrants from beyond the seas. A tide of immigration swept into the state such as always follows the announcement of facts that appeal to man's cupidity. The public lands of Vanderburgh county had for a few years been passing into the possession of industrious and frugal settlers from Germany and other parts of the old world. About this time the influx of settlers was at its height. The town of Evansville was rapidly growing in size and commercial importance. The immediate and large success of the place seemed assured.

But within a year the gigantic scheme of development began to crumble and fall. Some capitalists in the east had purchased the state bonds on terms that placed but little money in the hands of the authorities for immediate use. It became evident at once that the times were not ripe for the progressive steps that had been contemplated and authorized by legislative enactments. The state's credit failed, and this

occurred fortunately before the immense debt at first intended to be incurred was fastened on the people. However, even when it was evident that the work could not be carried to completion, vast sums of money were expended in pushing forward the plan, the indecision of the public officials permitting a great waste of money. Railroads in various parts of the state were left in an incomplete condition and were soon abandoned altogether. The system of canals terminating at Evansville formed a part of this extensive and ill-advised plan of improvement. As soon as practicable ground was broken at this end of the great highway, and the work was pushed forward sufficiently to provide an excellent skating place for the boys of the town in the winter of 1837, but no better results were achieved before the "state system" broke down. With aggressive zeal, commendable and characteristic of the enterprising citizens of that day, in order to be ready for business as soon as the canal was opened, a passenger boat, of good appearance, substantial and commodious, was built, named in honor of that manly pioneer, Nathan Rowley, launched upon the waters and there allowed to float until she became a useless, rotten hulk. At this time, when the system had collapsed, the state in general and this city were in a far worse condition than they could possibly have been had the work commenced never been thought of. All hope of improvement from this source was abandoned. The rapid filling of the country with industrious people was supporting the growth of the town, independently of the canal. A large surplus of produce was annually brought to Evansville for shipment. Steamers began to ply regularly between Pittsburg and St. Louis, or Cincinnati and New Orleans, and Evansville was the shipping point for a large area of fertile country. Not content with using the boats that were brought here from other docks the same enterprising spirit that was visible in other branches of business led to the construction of a steamer here. An account of the building of the first boat in the town of Evansville has been given to the public by Dr. Floyd Stinson, and is here quoted: "The *Otsego* was probably built in 1834.

"The hull of the steamer was built on the bank of the Ohio river, near the mouth of Pigeon creek. The lumber used in building its hull was principally procured in the woods within 600 yards of the site of building, and was hewed and sawed out by hand. She was built by Joseph Lane, Frederick E. Goodsell, and John M. Ham jointly. Mr. Sampson was the boss ship carpenter, and Joseph Lane, F. E. Goodsell, John M. Ham, W. Kirby Ham, John M. Stinson, W. H. Stinson, Thomas J. Stinson, James McCorkle and others were carpenters who assisted in the building. When the hull was finished it was launched into Pigeon creek. Thomas Scantlin says that he was at the launching, and saw the bottle of wine broken on the hull as she went down, that being the custom on such occasions in those days.

"The boilers and engine of the *Otsego* were out of the steamer *Delaware* which had been wrecked on the Scuffletown bar. They were used in a saw-mill in Evansville prior to being put into the *Otsego*. There were three boilers each twenty-four inches in diameter, single flued, sixteen feet long. The engine had three feet stroke. The wheels were fourteen feet in diameter. When she was finished she was named *Otsego* for the town of Otsego, New York, Mr. Goodsell's native town. Her officers and crew were as follows: Captain, Joseph Lane for a time, and John M. Ham permanently; clerk, William Lockhart; engineers, James Brown and Dow Talbott; pilots, Sam-

uel Lun and James Terry; carpenter, Wm. H. Stinson.

"Her trial trip was up to Joseph Lane's landing and back. In a short time afterward she was run to Henderson on an excursion trip. Among the passengers on board were Miss Mary McNitt, (afterward Mrs. James Steele), Miss Amanda Miller (afterward Mrs. Groves), Thomas Scantlin and Thomas J. Stinson. The boat was put into the trade from Louisville to St. Louis, making the round trip in a week. She was running in this trade in 1836. Some persons say that she was run up the Wabash but her power was such that she had to be cordelled over the rapids. She was bought by Capt. Crochan and put in the Yazoo river trade, Vicksburg being her objective point. The next we hear of her, is that she was tied up at St. Louis for debt. From there she was 'sneaked out' and run to Evansville where she was again tied up for debt. She lay at this place for some months, part of the time sunk upon the sand-bar just above the city. She was raised and again sold. Mr. Henry B. Oldham says that she was, in the year 1839, run up the Wabash river, commanded by Capt. Alf. Bellwood, and at that Point Coupee or Nine Points, she struck a snag, sunk and was wrecked."

With the departure of the prosperous times of 1834-36 this enterprise, like many others of less magnitude, was entirely checked. However, in later years boat building and repairing assumed some prominence. Some of the boats built here compared favorably in material and workmanship with any boats of like dimensions built on the western waters.

Before passing from this fortunate era, whose general prosperity was evidenced by the fact that in 1834, of the net revenue of the state — $45,945 — *less than one per cent*, was unpaid at the treasury when it became due, to that which followed the financial crisis of 1837, of national proportions. Some reminiscences illustrating the condition of the town and the characteristics of its people at that time, contributed in 1881 by William Brown Butler, a distinguished citizen of early times, who represented the county in the state legislature and occupied other places of trust and honor in the community, are here inserted:

"In the autumn of 1835 I left New York to visit different places in Indiana on the Ohio river with a view of locating and doing a wholesale or jobbing dry goods business. After visiting Madison and New Albany, I arrived in Evansville in November, and remained until the last of December. I was most favorably impressed after my first visit there, and became satisfied that Evansville at no distant period must become a business place of note, with no rival in the state on the Ohio river below New Albany. It being the natural landing point on the river of the great Wabash region, must make it a prominent business place independent of the advantages which would accrue to it in consequence of being the terminus of the grand artery of the internal improvement system.

"My great trouble, after deciding to locate in Evansville, was to secure a suitable store. The only one vacant that would answer my purpose was on the northwest corner of Main and Water streets belonging to the Messrs. Lewis. I had much difficulty in getting a lease of it. Mr. James Lewis' course in the matter grew out of the impression that I did not mean business. When I proposed good security, Horace Dunham was instructed to write out a lease at once. As soon as it became known what my object in coming to Evansville was, I was most kindly received by all and promptly furnished with desired information and proffers of

assistance in getting established. First among the citizens of Evansville who paid me particular attention was the late Hon. James Lockhart. For several of my first days there he was much with me, inducing me to believe I had made a favorable impression on him. When the fact leaked out I ascertained that I was indebted for his kindness to a rather singular mistake on his part. He mistook me for a Mr. Barlow, an absconding cashier of the Commercial Bank in Albany, N. Y., for whose arrest a reward of $3,000 was offered.

"I found Evansville without a schoolmaster and no settled minister. Fathers Wheeler and Parrett, and the Rev. Benoni Stinson preached occasionally, I was told. The first religious service I attended there was when Bishop Kemper preached in the little school-house on the public square. The mud was terrible. Mr. A. B. Carpenter, who had attended the morning service, proffered with his lantern to pilot all who wanted to attend in the evening. Quite a number accepted. On our arrival at the school-house the condition of our pants and boots was lamentable. I said to a young stranger, one of the party, 'Mr. Carpenter is a first rate pilot, is he not?' 'First rate," he responded. 'He struck the channel all the way.'

"The seating accommodations of the school-house were simply loose boards on blocks of wood. It had a fire-place, however, which neither the court-house nor the church had. The old Presbyterian church on Second street, between Main and Locust streets, was the only church in Evansville at the time, and it was in an unfinished condition. Bishop Kemper's visit suggested the propriety of making the church more comfortable. On mentioning the subject to Gen. Evans, he approved of it, and proffered to contribute as much toward it as I would, and said that his son would do the same. I at once wrote a brief heading to a sheet of foolscap, stating the object desired, and my subscription to the fund. Gen. Evans' and his son's names followed, with others who were present. In two or three days an amount sufficient was subscribed to procure comfortable benches with backs, in place of boards on blocks, for the audience, and a plain, respectable looking pulpit in place of the dry goods box with John Shanklin & Co. on it in bold letters facing the audience. On my way to the east a few days afterward, I purchased in Cincinnati a large stove with pipe for the church, which arrived and was put in its place the following week, when the carpenters had completed their part of the improvements.

"The court-house was in a more unfinished state than the church. The floor was brick paved. There were wooden shutters, but no sash or glass in the windows. It was all open to the roof. Nothing had been done toward finishing or flooring the second story. Benches with backs, for the jurors, one large and one small plain table for the use of the clerks, lawyers and court, with sundry split-bottom chairs, comprised the furniture of the room.

"The jail, to me, was a great curiosity, the first and only one I ever saw built of logs. While Mr. William H. Walker was sheriff, a notorious Texas counterfeiter was arrested and lodged in the strong room of the jail, to await the sitting of the court. To insure his forthcoming when wanted, Mr. James T. Walker, supported with a well charged double-barrelled shot-gun, slept in the room over the prisoner. All went well for awhile, until one night, after locking the outside door and proceeding to his room, Mr. Walker found himself confronted by his prisoner, shot-gun in hand, calling on him to quietly surrender the fort, which he, knowing the desperate character of the culprit,

did without a murmur. Mr. Walker soon found himself the prisoner, and the man en route for Texas, taking the gun, and, I believe, the key of the jail with him. It required some nerve to occupy lodgings over so desperate a scoundrel."

Mr. Boyd Bullock, a well-known old-time resident of the city gives this general description of the town as it appeared in 1836, showing but little improvement in its appearance in sixteen years: "My first sight of Evansville, was in 1836. There was a ragged bluff bank probably forty feet high, with a winding track along the river front wide enough for two carts or drays to pass. There were but two persons in the village who followed the business of draying. On reaching the top of the bank I found a few scattering buildings, most of which were small frames. There were two hotels, or taverns, as they were called in those days, one an old frame building kept by Mr. Thomas Johnson, and the other a two-story brick kept Maj. Alanson Warner. The latter was a pretentious edifice, in fact, extra fine for those days. There were about fifteen buildings of all kinds on Water street, log and frame for the most part, with two or three of brick. On First street there were more houses than on any other thoroughfare — twenty-six in number. Main street at that time was very poorly built up. On the upper corner of Main and Water streets was John Mitchell's store and residence. On the opposite corner was an old establishment belonging to the Lewis Brothers, with the old warehouse in the rear, in which was held the first court. In this building the fashionable balls were held, it being the only suitable place for a pastime of that character. Here apple-toddy was wont to be served to the company in an indescribable style, with gingerbread as an accompaniment. Across Main street was another old warehouse belonging to Mr. Mitchell. In the rear of his store on the corner, stood the Kazar House. On the west side of Main street was an old frame, where W. & C. Bell afterward kept a drug store. Next came Sherwood & Rowley's two-story brick store, which was torn down when the Merchants' National Bank building was erected. Opposite this on the corner of Main and First stood an old log cabin and another log house next to the alley, opposite which stood Mr. Samuel Mansel's dwelling house weatherboarded with clapboards. Above Second street on the lower side of Main were two or three small frames, in one of which Mr. James Scantlin, Sr., kept a tin shop. There was nothing on the other side. The old court-house stood on the corner of Main and Third streets. Court was held up stairs, while hogs and sheep contended for possession below. Across the public square was a small brick school-house. Where the court-house now stands there was what seemed to be an old brick pond from which I often gave my cow water. The other corner of the square contained the old jail, which stood a little off the street. Farther out above Fourth street, stood Mr. Varner Satterlee's frame residence, and across the street Mr. Henson's brick. At that time there were ponds, sloughs, gullies, and places for back-water, running nearly from Main street to the river and Pigeon creek, near its mouth. There was an old graveyard between Third and Fourth streets, two blocks below Main, and when there was a funeral, which occasionally took place, it was no light task to cut the way into it, such a thicket of brushwood and briers covered the ground."

In 1837 the real estate and personal property in Evansville was valued at $863,675, and the taxes assessed reached the sum of $3,266.06½. The following

citizens, all prominent men of that day and of later years, formed the board of trustees and filled the town offices: Robert M. Evans, president; James Lockhart, Wm. Walker, Edward Hopkins, Abraham B. Coleman, John Douglass, Thomas F. Stockwell and Francis Amory, trustees; Joseph Bowles, clerk; James Cawson, treasurer; John S. Hopkins, collector; and Amos Clark, attorney.

In this year the march of Evansville's progress and prosperity was checked and the extravagant hopes of her people were dashed to the ground. The financial crisis of 1837 is a part of the country's history. The banks suspended specie payments, real estate everywhere declined in value, and distress prevailed in all parts of the country. Evansville, instead of enjoying any immunity from the general calamity, received a greater blow, perhaps, than towns in other states, because of the downfall of the internal improvement system. The period from 1838 to 1844 was indeed gloomy; much property in the town passed into the hands of eastern creditors, in payment of the indebtedness of merchants and speculators, and for several years possessed very little market value; many were forced out of business and a considerable number left the town for other and better fields. The town decreased in population, wealth and commercial importance. For a time some struggled against the calamity and hoped for a betterment of conditions, but at length, with courage and patience exhausted, went into bankruptcy or turned over their possessions to creditors and migrated elsewhere to start anew. Among these was Amos Clark, Esq., a lawyer of early times, who maintained a high position at the bar and before the people. Col. Dobyns, of Tennessee, married Clarissa, daughter of Hugh McGary, and thus became possessed of certain property interests in and about Evansville, which were entrusted to the management of Mr. Clark. The condition of the times preceding and following the financial panic of 1837, is well shown by the personal letters which passed between these gentlemen at that time, from which some extracts are here made.

Mr. Clark wrote to Col. Dobyns January 20, 1837, as follows:

"*Dear Sir:*—I have been applied to repeatedly for leases upon the land adjoining town, but have not yet given any, and think it best not to offer the land for sale. The favorable termination of the canal renders the land extremely valuable. I have no doubt but if it were laid out in lots it might, a considerable portion of it, sell from one to two thousand dollars per acre. The canal terminates in a large basin at the end of the street which leads out from the public square, and by opening a street to the Princeton road following the course of the street which divides the Lower enlargement from the original plat, will render this land of incalcuable value. Laughlin has done nothing concerning the six acres on which the old steam mill stood. That piece is now worth not less than twenty thousand dollars. * * * Our railroad, I have no doubt, will be commenced this year. The canal on this end of the line is under contract and the work is progressing."

Soon afterward conditions changed. On February 21, 1838, Mr. Clark wrote thus: "As to money, there is none in my hands or anybody's else in this part of the country. It is an article now more difficult to obtain than I ever knew it." He proceeded to tell of failures, assignments, the taking of mortgages and judgments to secure claims, and pictured the greatest financial distress. Again, June 6, 1838, he said: "As to getting money out of Walker, it is out of the question at pres-

ent. * * * It is impossible now to collect money except by suing, and under existing circumstances I would hardly advise that course." More than two years later, on July 2d, 1840, he wrote, "I tried every means in my power to raise some cash for you, but it was out of the question. In fact there is no cash here. Town is dead and his estate is not settled. Goodsell is doing all he can, and will get through. Walker is worth money, but has got none, and says this week he expects to be protested in bank. As to myself I shall recover judgments next term against some of the best men in the place sufficient to pay all I owe, and am determined to close my business as soon as the law will let me, so there is no use suing me." With an account of foreclosures, ejectments, etc., he portrayed greater distress than prevailed two and a half years earlier. The following letter is presented in full:

"EVANSVILLE, 4th March, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:*—I have not heard from you this winter, except Mr. Goodsell told me on my return from Harrisburgh, where I attended as a delegate to the National convention, that he had received a letter from you. It will be advisable for you to be here at our court, by all means. The New Yorkers have brought their suit now for the land in an action of ejectment, of which I am this moment apprised, and it renders it still more necessary for you to be here. I have another reason why I want you to come. I have a good little steamboat exactly calculated for your trade which I want to sell you. She sold last summer at $3,500.00, and an additional $500.00 was laid out on her. I will let you take her at a fair price and take claims here and property for her. By this means you will get your pay and have it under your control. She is a sound, good boat and will carry I suppose sixty or seventy tons. As to any money being now collected, or for years to come, it is out of the question. Our legislature has passed a most extraordinary law with a view to relieve the people, by which it will be next to impossible to collect debts, and have taken away one term of our court. Our public works are stopped, the state is bankrupt and half the people in it. Produce is low and falling, and what is to be done God only knows. I returned last night from a trip far up the Wabash and found times harder there than here, if possible. Property here can not be sold at any price, and I am well satisfied I can make you a trade in this steamboat that will be much better to you than to have your concerns lying as they now do. You will, of course, be here as soon as a letter could reach me; if not, write immediately.

"Yours truly,

"AMOS CLARK."

In 1838 the census showed a population in Evansville of 1,228, represented as follows: white males, 567; white females, 621; colored males, 24; colored females, 16. In 1840 the population of the county was 6,250, and of the town 2,121. In the last named year, the mercantile interests of Evansville were represented by the following individuals and firms: Shanklin & Johnson, Rowley & Sherwood, Henry D. Allis, John Mitchell, John M. Stockwell & Co., Burbank & Co., Jones & Royston, Jerome B. Lamphear, John R. Wilcox, F. C. Gwathney, Alexander Price, S. W. Townsend, Edward Hopkins, John H. Maghee, William Caldwell, Fred Wetsell, Martin Schovel, A. B. Carpenter & Co., Charles L. Rhomann, C. M. Griffith, Robert Barnes, Thomas Gedney, Charles Folmen, Bittrolff & Geissler, Joseph Raim, P. Wise & Co., G. A. Meyers, G. Venneman & Co., J. E. Wood, B. Jacobs & Co., Daniel Wolsey, John Greek, Edward Jewell, W. & C. Bell,

Decker & Kramer, L. & P. Hornbrook, A. M. Klein, C. Newburgher & Co., T. G. Thurston, Peter Vaughn, John S. Hopkins, A. Laughlin, J. Farquher, G. W. Miller, Harrison & Walker, C. D. Bourne, C. Levy & Co., and J. W. Tileston & Son.

In the midst of these hard times the brilliant and spirited campaign of 1840 was fought, and William Henry Harrison was triumphantly elected. The stirring scenes of that campaign can never be forgotten by those who witnessed them, and they form an interesting chapter in our national history.

About 1842 wise legislation and private thrift and economy brought back a fair degree of prosperity, and the country began to recover from the results of the panic. Evansville shared in the improved condition of affairs, but her revival was more largely due to favorable causes of a local nature. Faith in the future of the town, however, was not firmly fixed until about 1845. In the midst of the distress attending the business stagnation, in November, 1842, the town was swept by the most destructive fire that thus far had ever occurred in its limits. All the houses fronting on the east side of Main street, between First and Second, were destroyed. There were no fire engines in those days, and the citizens were compelled to carry water in buckets from a cistern located in the yard of the old State Bank, and had great difficulty in controlling the flames.

Work on the northern portion of the Wabash & Erie canal had been pushed forward as much as possible. It was completed to La Fayette in 1841, in which year a second grant of land was made by the general government. The sagacious and far-seeing men of that day held tenaciously to the idea that Evansville's location was exceptionally favorable for the building of a great city, and they set about industriously to work a realization of their hopes. The state debt was honorably compromised, but there was no possibility of inducing the legislature to undertake anew the scheme of internal improvement, and the national congress was again looked to for aid. Hon. Conrad Baker, Gen. Joseph Lane, Hon. William Brown Butler, Willard Carpenter and other prominent men did their part in effecting an honorable settlement of the state debts, and in securing favorable legislation by congress. In 1845 the third grant of lands for the construction of the canal was made. It included one-half of all unsold lands in the Vincennes land district. The completion of the canal thus became assured, and the anticipation of the benefits to be derived from its successful workings strengthened confidence in future growth, and gave an impetus to business such as it had not felt before. At once hopes began to crystalize into facts, not so much through the agency of the canal when constructed (for, indeed, of itself it was a disappointment) but through the agency of other conditions and facts produced by the anticipation of benefits to flow from the construction of this waterway. When pursuing wealth and prosperity in one direction other means silently combine to produce the desired results regardless of the touchstone sought after. Evansville became an El Dorado to which men of all classes flocked to better their conditions. Speculators visited the town, examined its advantages and prospects, pushed on across the prairies to Chicago, or went by steamer to St. Louis, investigated those places and returned to Evansville as the land of greater promise. Life, hope, and energy were infused into every branch of business. The surrounding lands far to the interior had by this time passed from the possession of the government into the hands of individuals, and the agriculturist seeking a new home was forced to induce some earlier settler to

part with some of his holdings. Values of real estate in town and country rapidly advanced. New farms were fast brought into cultivation, forests fell before the ax of progress, and because of the productiveness of the soil, which had garnered in its pores the accumulating richness of ages, vast quantities of farm products found their way into the markets of Evansville. Merchants buying produce and shipping it southward and furnishing supplies of tea, coffee, sugar, spices, and manufactured goods to the farmers multiplied and the volume of business transacted increased so rapidly as to occasion wonder and amazement. Long lines of wagons from points as far inward as Vincennes, La Fayette, and Terre Haute came to Evansville to effect these exchanges. Magnificent steamers daily landed at the wharf and lay for hours discharging and receiving freight. The levee as soon as it was constructed, in 1848, and prior to that time the river bank in front of the city, from end to end was stacked with produce of all kinds. This was the commencement of Evansville's career as a great commercial city. Her favorable position for handling the products of a vast and productive region, recognized for years and, indeed, from the first looked forward to as a source of greatness only awaiting development, was now yielding the rich fruits so long anticipated.

Men of large attainments, broad experience and dauntless energy were coming from lands beyond the sea, England, Ireland and especially Germany, and from distant states, to engage in mercantile or professional pursuits in this thriving place. Skilled artisans and manufacturing laborers were also seeking here a home. The descendants of the earlier pioneers in various parts of the country, of strong character and sterling worth, in the vigor of youth, left the farms of their fathers and came to the town, to enter upon broader fields of usefulness than were promised at the old homesteads. Evansville soon became a city in its proportions, its advantages and its importance.

On the 29th day of January, 1847, the governor of Indiana approved an act of the state legislature, granting to the citizens of the town of Evansville a city charter. Its mayor, the members of its first council, and its officers chosen at an election held on the first Monday in April, 1847, were all men of distinction and recognized ability. Hon. James G. Jones, a distinguished lawyer and citizen, was selected as mayor. In the council, which met for the first time on April 12, 1847, there were: L. L. Laycock, First ward; Silas Stephens, Second ward; Willard Carpenter, Third ward; C. M. Griffith, Fourth ward; L. Howes, Fifth Ward; John Hewson, Sixth ward. The first officers of the city were: John J. Chandler, clerk; William Bell, assessor, collector and marshal; Samuel Orr, treasurer; James E. Blythe, attorney, and Wm. M. Walker, surveyor. At the time of its charter as a city, the area covered by its corporate authority was about 280 acres. It had within its limits about 4,000 souls; the valuation of its real estate and personal property was $901,324; and the amount of taxes assessed on this valuation was $3,319.47, a sum adequate for the needs of the young city, though insignificant when compared with the annual expenses of to-day.

"Up to this period, notwithstanding Evansville had become the most important shipping point between Louisville and the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of 400 miles, very little wharf improvements had been made other than the cutting of roads through the high and almost perpendicular banks to the landing places. But the constantly growing commerce and increased shipping interests made it neces-

sary to construct a wharf commensurate with the extensive business which was being established; and in March, 1848, the city entered into a contract with John Mitchell, Marcus Sherwood and Moses Ross to grade the river bank and complete a wharf having frontage on five squares, a length of nearly 2,000 feet. This at the time was considered a great work, and was an important step forward in the commercial history of a place now dignified with municipal proportions and recognized by the important appellation of a *City*."

About this time saw- and grist-mills were springing into existence, some propelled by water and some by steam; a small foundry and machine shop and various other industries which have since grown to huge proportions were begun on a small scale. The growth of schools and churches, as elsewhere noted, was commensurate with the industrial advancement, and the community was supplied with an adequate number of those practicing the learned professions. In 1850, the census showed a population of 5,105, and at that time there were in the city, 10 grist-and saw-mills,—4 propelled by water; —about 100 stores, groceries and warehouses; 3 printing offices each issuing a daily newspaper; 15 lawyers; 16 physicians; 13 preachers, and a great variety of mechanical, manufacturing and mining laborers, all afforded constant employment by the abundance of coal in the vicinity and the demands of the large region of productive country which made Evansville its supply depot. At this time the annual exports from Evansville amounted in round numbers to about 600,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of oats, 1,500 tons of hay, 1,500,000 pounds of pork and bacon, and large quantities of tobacco, wheat, potatoes and other products of the farm.

And now began the era of railroads. For several years this means of transportation was more a feeder to the carrying trade of the river than a rival to it, but at length a revolution was wrought in the continued progressive development, and the railway became the king of transportation. The canal was in course of construction when the feasibility of a railroad northward from the young city began to be seriously considered. Indeed, it was not completed and made ready for boats until 1853, and then it had but little influence on the growth of the city. Awaited for anxiously, in its coming it brought no fulfillment of promises. A few warehouse were constructed on its banks and there was some handling of freight, but the anticipated business activity was not realized, even to the tenth part. Its meager usefulness was of short duration, it being entirely abandoned about 1864, the railroads by that time having absorbed the whole of its business as a common carrier.

The practicability of railroads had been demonstrated, and progressive citizens were on the alert to keep Evansville fully abreast of the times. Early in 1849, the matter was thoroughly discussed, and at the March term in that year, of the board of commissioners, an election was ordered to be held on the following April 12, for the purpose of taking the sense of the people on the question of aiding in the construction of the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad, by subscribing for $100,000 worth of stock to be issued by the company proposing to build the road. At the election there were cast 624 votes in favor of the proposition and 288 against it. The county treasury at this time was in a depleted condition, and when in June following, it became necessary for the county to pay $2.00 per share on the 500 shares required to be taken at once (the taking of the additional 1,500 shares being postponed until the company was properly

organized, etc.), it was forced to negotiate a note in bank to raise the necessary $1,000. At the same time the city, as a separate corporate body, also aided in the construction of the road by subscribing for $100,000 of its stock. The president of the company was Samuel Hall of Gibson county. This pioneer railroad, whose construction was commenced in 1850, was subsequently known as the Evansville & Crawfordsville, and at present as the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. Besides the incalculable value of this railroad to the city and county in developing their natural resources, both city and county realized handsomely on their investments, the stock subscribed by each being sold in 1881 for $150,000, to Mr. D. J. Mackey, whose energy and great executive ability, as well as the public spirit controlling his actions, have made the property a great agent for good to the city of Evansville.

In 1853 the valuation of real and personal property had increased to $2,537,965.00, and the amount of taxes levied was $29,799.60. The growth of the city continued, and in the tenth year of its career as a city, in 1857, the valuation of real and personal property was $4,399,040.00, and the taxes levied amounted to $58,285.21.

In 1857 the adjoining corporations of Evansville and Lamasco, which had existed up to this time as separate municipalities, were consolidated, by the annexation of Lamasco to Evansville. In location, business and social interests they had been one, and their union under one city government was a consummation which added materially to their prosperity. The city of Lamasco included that portion of the present city lying between Division street and Pigeon creek. It was laid out by four gentlemen, Messrs. John and William Law, and Macall and Scott, who gave the place a novel title, taking the first two letters of *Law* and *Macall* and the first three of *Scott*, thus succeeding in producing a distinctive and hitherto unheard of name. Later an unsuccessful attempt was made to change the name of the city of Evansville to Lamasco, the friends of the movement setting forth the advantage to result from general advertisement over the country. The proposition, however, was not adopted.

Evansville had been made a port of entry in 1856, at which time trace chains and other staples of hardware were brought here from foreign countries. Manufacturing industries, however, were gaining a foothold, and in some branches an advanced position had been reached. But the chief cause of the prosperity enjoyed at that time was *commerce*. The wholesale and jobbing trade had attained large proportions, and the shipments to the south of agricultural products were great. The board of trade report for 1857, prepared under the supervision of Judge M. W. Foster, gave the following figures as representing the sales of merchandise in the city for that year:

Groceries	$2,034,629
Dry goods	845,271
Iron and hardware	275,000
Boots and shoes	123,000
Drugs and medicines	69,095
Queensware	61,000

In the table of "exports," in this report, there were the following items:

Corn, sacks	101,683
Oats, sacks	19,770
Wheat, bushels	62,699
Flour, barrels	62,228
Pork, barrels	49,628
Bacon, hogsheads	10,480
Lard, kegs	58,885
Tobacco, hogsheads	9,781

The report shows the extent to which manufacturing had grown by the following items, indicating the amount of some manufactured articles in that year:

Flour and shipstuff	$477,000
Stoves and castings	120,000
Steam engines	165,000
Steam boilers	33,000
Saw-mill products	62,000
Planing-mill products	35,000
Furniture	96,000
Wagons and blacksmiths' iron	65,500
Brewery products	58,000
Tannery products	58,835

The banking capital in that year, as represented by the public banks, was $325,000.00. The population of the city was 12,250, and it was estimated that during the year 100 houses had been erected, valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

In this year there came to the country at large another financial crisis and period of business depression, from which there was no recovery before the outbreak of the civil war had changed social and business conditions. The working classes in Evansville had begun to feel the influence of hard times before enlistments for the army were called for. Some shops had closed their doors and operatives were forced into idleness and want. The favorable position occupied by Evansville with reference to the commerce of the Ohio river, prevented the distress from becoming general. Its shipments were constantly increasing, its population and wealth were growing, its trade was being extended and the city was apparently maintaining a steady and healthy progress up to the commencement of hostilities, but there were nevertheless many mechanics and shopmen out of employment. Indeed, the manufacturing industries of the city were languishing; they were not keeping pace with the advancement being made in trade and agriculture.

In 1860 the citizens of Evansville witnessed the most hotly contested and exciting political campaign known in her history. The rail-splitter, Abraham Lincoln, in the simplicity and purity of his manhood, exhibited such elements of strength, that the people were wildly enthusiastic over his canvass. Gorgeous street parades with banners, emblems and various spectacular contrivances, soul-stirring discussions of issues finally submitted to the "fierce arbitrament of the sword" for decision, and massive assemblies of people from the surrounding country, fanned the fires of patriotism and encouraged the enthusiasm of the people. Following this came the firing upon Fort Sumter by an armed force in rebellion against the authority of the nation, and then in quick succession the scenes of a civil war, which laid waste a great area of rich and prosperous territory, consumed unreckoned quantities of individual and public wealth, and sending desolation and woe to the homes and hearts of many people. An attempt to describe these scenes so far as they concern this locality, to give some account of what the loyal people of Evansville did in those trying times, and what occurred in and about the city as incident to the prosecution of the war, is made in another chapter. As to the business interests of that period Hon. John W. Foster, the distinguished soldier, citizen, and diplomat, in a compilation of facts made by him in 1868, when acting under the authority of the board of trade, and basing his comparisons on the tables quoted above, said:

"In 1861, at the commencement of our late civil war, Evansville was one of the most important ports of southern shipments on the western waters. In the leading articles of produce and provisions it compared favorably with St. Louis and Louisville (exceeding in many articles the latter city), as its shipments had largely increased since 1857. There was established a regular triweekly line of packets to Cairo, mainly owned and controlled here. Regular packets

were maintained between Evansville and Bowling Green, Ky., on Green river. The Wabash packets made this their home port. Its steamboat interests were very considerable and rapidly increasing. The whole trade of the city came from the border counties of Kentucky on the lower Ohio and Illinois, the Green river valley, in Kentucky, the Lower Wabash valley, and the regions of country traversed by the Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad and the Wabash & Erie canal, for a distance of seventy-five miles. The war caused material changes in these interests and the circle of trade. For a time the steamboat interest was apparently destroyed. Communication with the Lower Mississippi was entirely cut off, and nearly so with Green river. The Cairo packet line was greatly hampered and harassed by military restrictions. The immense produce and provision carrying trade from the Wabash ceased with the closing of business relations with the South. The freight business of the Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad was, for a like reason, materially lessened. About this time the navigation of the Wabash & Erie canal became uncertain and finally closed. A valuable part of the trade, on this account and the cutting off of our New Orleans communication, was lost to this city. Under these circumstances the future of Evansville at that time looked gloomy in the extreme. But steamboat owners, merchants and manufacturers, in a little while began to experience a more hopeful state of affairs. The wants of the government gave employment at remunerative rates to such of the steamboats as were not profitably engaged in the carrying business of the city. The grocery merchants, whose supply market at New Orleans had been cut off, found a more enlarged depot of supplies at New York, to which place the operations of the war turned all wholesale merchandise dealers. As the field of occupancy of the federal army was enlarged, the enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers extended. The old packet lines were re-established, and new lines opened up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and down the Mississippi to Memphis. Evansville became the most convenient point of supply for western Kentucky, and for the rich valleys of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and received a very considerable trade from Memphis and the country bordering the Mississippi, between that city and Cairo. From 1862 forward the business of this city began to revive, and in a little while it exceeded that done before the war. The restoration of peace found it greatly increased in population and wealth, its area of trade enlarged threefold, its steamboat interests more than doubled, its manufactories much more numerous and their product largely multiplied, and the various departments of industry quickened into new life and activity. Since the close of the war, with all the channels of trade and commerce open and unrestricted, and with all the embarrassments of finances and the fluctuation of values, Evansville has been enabled, not only to retain the business which was attracted to it by the changed condition of affairs, but has reached out into new fields of enterprise."

The second decade in the history of Evansville as a city, ending in 1867, notwithstanding some unfavorable circumstances at its commencement, was, in its entirety, one of progress and prosperity. The war, blighting in its first effects, eventually proved a cause of lasting good. Never before had the commercial interests of the city been so well served by its location on the dividing line between a body of producers and a body of consumers as at the restoration of peace. The South, wealthy

at the commencement of hostilities in 1861, "found itself as the result of four years of civil war entirely prostrate, without industry, without tools, without money, credit or crops; deprived of local self-government, and, to a great extent, of political privileges; the flower of its youth in hospitals, or dead upon the bloody, storm-rent battle-fields; with society disorganized, and starvation imminent or actually present." The first efforts of the people to lift themselves from this gloomy and depressing condition were opposed by great obstacles. For two years the cotton and grain crops were, to a great extent, failures, and much difficulty was experienced in making satisfactory arrangements for the employment of labor. The South had not been supplied with manufacturing establishments, and was, therefore, compelled to seek a supply of breadstuffs and clothing, of mechanical tools and agricultural implements, in other than home markets. This she had been accustomed to doing, and, therefore, while vast quantities of the raw material used in forming the products which she consumed were in her possession and easy of access, no efforts were as yet made to utilize these great sources of wealth.

The heavy duties placed upon imported articles during the war by the national congress encouraged manufacturing and rendered successful competition by foreign competitors impossible. To a large portion of the South, Evansville was the most convenient depot for supplies. Her marts were well supplied with every necessary of life, her factories and furnaces were in full blast, her merchants were liberal, conscientious, accommodating, honorable. Business grew rapidly under this new stimulus. The steamboat carrying trade was then appoaching the height of its importance. From Pittsburgh to Cairo the towns along the course of the Ohio river and those along its tributaries were growing in wealth and population. At Evansville the steamboat arrivals had grown from 1,493 in 1861 to 2,580 in 1868, and some of the exports during the last named year were as follows: Corn, 2,017,794 bushels; flour, 58,840 barrels; hay, 12,045 bales; meal, 16,728 barrels; oats, 54,595 bushels; pork, 12,374 barrels; tobacco, 19,758 hogsheads; wheat, 175,410 bushels. In 1867 there were 354 houses built in the city, their estimated value being $1,131,700.00. The assessed value of real and personal property was $15,785,555, and the taxes levied amounted to $165,004.10. The merchandise sales amounted to $12,763,690.00; those in dry goods and groceries each exceeding three and a third millions of dollars. Of manufactured articles produced there were $2,890,202.00 worth. The banking capital, as represented by National bank stocks, was $1,550,000.00, and the deposits ranged from $399,397.00 to $692,308.00. The discounts ran, per quarter, from $1,423,174.00 to $1,547,222.00. This was an era of general prosperity and improvement. The favorable outlook begat confidence, and the growth of the city was then more rapid perhaps than at any other period of its career. Cotton mills, the largest in the west, and other large and important mills and factories were put in operation, street cars and other public conveniences began to be provided, and on every hand there were striking evidences of individual and public prosperity. The city was receiving valuable additions to its population by an influx of intelligent citizens from the south and east. Business and professional circles were being recruited with a class of people that was in all respects highly beneficial to the community. In 1867 the enrollment for schools and estimates based on the votes cast at the elections indicated a population

of 22,000 inhabitants. Three years later, however, in 1870, the United States census credited the city with only 21,830 inhabitants, but this seemed so manifestly a mistake that it caused great dissatisfaction to those interested in having Evansville's importance as a city undiminished by incorrect statements regarding its size. The votes cast in October of that year at the congressional election numbered 4,665, and if one vote represented five people, a basis of computation accepted by statisticians, the population was about 23,325; and estimating one vote for every six inhabitants, there were at that time 28,990 residents of the city.

The year 1868 marked the commencement of a period of depression. While the growth of the city continued it was not with the rapid strides which had characterized its movements from 1862 to 1867. An abnormal condition of affairs continued for some years after the close of the war. Among its results were an inflated paper currency, high prices, and a stimulated demand for articles of trade which was not abated while people were forced to restrict their purchases and accommodate themselves to their changed conditions. During this settling process, or the period in which the public was learning its true condition, and especially that portion of the public which was drawing most heavily upon the merchants and manufacturers of Evansville for its supplies, there was a marked decline in prices, a contraction of business, a repression of speculation, a reduction of public and private expenditures, and a restriction of commercial enterprises and improvements. These, together with financial embarrassment and uncertainty growing out of the questions of national currency, banking, taxation, debt, and the aspect of political affairs, upon the peaceful settlement of which naturally depended the commercial operations of the country, caused a general depression affecting the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the entire country. The chief influence affecting Evansville locally was the business rivalry of other cities in the Ohio valley. The merchants of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo and Paducah made vigorous efforts to divert from Evansville the large and valuable trade of the lower Ohio, and the rich valleys of Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. Rival packet lines and mercantile agents used every exertion and resorted to every expedient to draw the trade away from this city, and while at the close of the year the business men viewed the operations of the year with satisfaction, there was not that increase in the volume of business transacted, which under favorable conditions, the results of the previous years would have justified. While an increase in the general business of the city was observed, there was a decre ase in some articles of export or departments of trade and manufactures, when reckoned in dollars and cents. It is possible that there was no actual falling off in the amount of goods handled and that the decrease observable was due to the decline in prices. However, this was a decrease in *general business.*

The year was the first of the national bankrupt act, and there were widespread financial embarrassment and distrust, but no large and disastrous failures occurred in this city. Some individuals were forced to yield before the storm of adversity, but there were no failures of moment. The substantial character and reliability of the business men of this community, were attested by the fact that the credit of but few leading merchants or manufactures was seriously impaired. While conducting their business with just liberality toward their customers, and with a reasonable degree of enterprise

and spirit, they engaged in no unhealthy speculations and did not seek to extend their business beyond their capital or ability to control it. At that time there was no appreciable decline in real estate values, thus showing that confidence in future development was unshaken. Rents, especially of business houses, were reduced to conform to the reduction in profits of trade, wages and the prices of building materials, and the value of improvements depreciated, but real property was maintained at its highest quotations throughout the year. A revival of business was confidently hoped for, but these hopes rested on an unsound basis. The bursting of the storm and the crash of failures was not long postponed. The crisis was reached in 1873; panic and dismay were the results.

Just prior to this time many valuable improvements, public and private, were provided for. A large rolling mill, now out of operation, extensive additions to the cotton mill, which had proved to be a successful venture, many fine buildings for manufacturing and commercial purposes, and many elegant private residences were erected. Congress had appropriated the money for the erection of a postoffice and custom house building, although work on it was not immediately commenced. The St. George hotel, a magnificent building, costing in the neighborhood of $200,000.00, was constructed in response to the demands of the traveling public and to push forward the growth of the city. Improvements in the streets, wharves, and elsewhere through the city were undertaken.

The extent and diversity of the manufacturing industries were by this time very great. The list included 150 different classes of articles, and almost everything of importance in the way of ordinary manufactures was comprised in it. The total value of articles manufactured yearly was then estimated at $12,000,000.00. The most extensive manufactures were heavy machinery, such as mills, engines, etc., and furniture. The milling interests had assumed large proportions and the products in breadstuffs was up to this time annually increased. There were about 150 wholesale houses, and a very considerable proportion of them carried as large stocks as could be found in the leading houses of similar branches in the principal cities of the West. Commodious business buildings were erected for the accommodation of this rapidly growing trade, until there were many blocks in the lower or wholesale part of the city that would have ornamented the chief wholesale streets of Cincinnati or St. Louis.

The commission business had attained considerable importance. Large assignments of flour, grain, salt, seed, tobacco, cotton, meats and every article of commerce, of large or small bulk, were made to the houses of this city. The growth of the retail trade had been commensurate with that in other departments. The progressive men of that period, many of whom are still in the van and forefront of the fight for industrial supremacy, were not standing with idle hands and watching with complaisance the efforts of other cities to outstrip Evansville in the race for advantage. Railroads were planned in various directions, and active steps were taken to secure their construction. Far-seeing men realized that the day was at hand for the railroad to usurp, or rather, by right to succeed to the throne, so long and so well occupied by the majestic river, from which was ruled the growing empire of the great West.

At length, however, the climax was reached in the business stagnation of the country. Industries that had languished

since 1868, were now to be engulfed in the general ruin. The financial panic of 1873, national in its proportions, swept across the land, blighting hopes and wrecking fortunes. The convulsions of the storm were felt in Evansville, as in other cities of like size and like environments. Many private enterprises were abandoned. Business men were driven to the wall, and their failures increased the general feelings of distrust. Capital was timid. Its investment was withheld for signs of better promise. Projectors of railroads gave up their plans to await a recovery from the season of distress. Private improvements were suspended and real estate values declined. Few exchanges were made and there was no active demand. The banks and leading commercial houses, however, weathered the storm and there was no disastrous or sensational collapse of business.

The condition resulting immediately from this panic was not long continued, but after passing out of the trying experience, the city resumed the march of progress with slow and cautious steps. There was visible advancement within a year, but entire confidence was not immediately restored, and improvement was consequently slow. Real estate soon recovered, though there was no immediate demand. Holders had unshaken confidence in ultimate prosperity, and were not anxious to dispossess themselves at a sacrifice. The valuation of real and personal property in 1874 was $24,758,355.00, and for the twelve months ending with August of that year, the sales of real estate numbered 814 and aggregated $2,307,562.00 These changes in possession occurred between individual residents principally. There was no attempt to inflate values or raise prices by fictitious means. The *Courier* of May 2 of that year, contained this pertinent statement:

"Real estate has no fanciful or feverish values here, raised by rings of speculators. Good lots can be had for from $100 to $1,500 according to location and improvements. There has been a steady advancement in the value of property with each successive year. Some vast tracts in the suburbs of the city are held by foreign capitalists, and they have no doubt found a profitable investment. There has, however, been but little speculation outside of purely legitimate channels. Property is regarded here by all as certain to pay handsomely, and there are splendid opportunities for investments of all kinds."

That the financial crisis and the resulting depression did not long deter citizens from progressive activity is attested by the following statement from the same paper:

"The present building season is only about one-third over, and yet our contractors and architects have been engaged for work till the end of the season, while building material can scarcely be manufactured to meet the steady demand. At the opening of the present season, it was predicted that the financial stringency would affect our building operations disastrously, but such has not been the case. On the other hand it will even show much larger results. In addition to the large business blocks being erected, the number of private residences going up was never in numbers so great as in the present season. This is attested by all persons who are associated with this department of business. At least two millions and a half dollars will be expended in buildings alone this season. A list of these blocks and houses, which we have secured, would cover four columns of this copy of the *Courier*. We have passed that period of development when all buildings are constructed for use without regard to the beauties of architecture or the satisfaction of taste, and the city rejoices in scores of

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business would be transacted on the water. If Evansville had blindly clung to commerce to the exclusion of other factors that enter largely into the growth of modern cities in the middle states, her people would have suffered for the want of employment, or her population would have decreased and her growth been effectually checked. For when supply depots, themselves directly connected by rail with producers and consumers, multiplied, the usefulness of Evansville would have been diminished, and at length, it seems reasonable to believe, the city would have been of little more importance than other towns that supply a limited agricultural region. But early in her career the merchant and manufacturer joined hands. Before passing, however, to the consideration of the relative influence of manufacturing upon the growth of the city, the results of her commerce may profitably engage some attention.

The cheapness of water transportation makes the river a desirable means of getting many kinds of produce to market, and there are many portions of an exceedingly productive country still directly dependent upon the river as the carrier of its supplies, with Evansville as a supply depot. These considerations serve to keep up the business about the wharves, though its volume is not so great as formerly. At the present time there are as many steamers registered at this port as there have been at any previous time, and regular packet lines to all the principal places between Louisville and Paducah, and along the Tennessee, Cumberland and Green rivers, make Evansville their home port. But the commerce of the place has, especially in late years, drawn the railroad into its service. The pioneer road, the Evansville & Terre Haute, is splendidly equipped, and handles large quantities of freight. In 1872 the St. Louis & Southeastern, running from St. Louis to Evansville, was consolidated with the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville, and thus through trains to the south were supplied. Subsequently these lines became the property of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Its trains were transferred by boat between Evansville and Henderson until 1885, when the Ohio river was spanned by a steel bridge, 3,686 feet long, and costing $3,000,000, which connects Evansville directly with the wealth of the south, so extensively traversed by the great L. & N. system. Later, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad (air line) furnishing a direct route to the East, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad traversing the rich lands of eastern Illinois, the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad (straight line) affording an outlet for a mining and agricultural region of great wealth, the Ohio Valley railroad and the Belt Line, have been constructed. Aid has been voted to other lines, and many additions to the already splendid system of railroads centering here are proposed. To any one familiar with the good results that flow in such large streams from these powerful agencies in the development of cities, the fact that Evansville maintains a steady growth can bring no surprise. In 1880 the population of the city, by the census report, was a little in excess of 29,000. This census was probably not well taken, for, by careful estimates, based on the number of voters in the city at that time, the number of children in the schools, and the number of names in the city directory, the population was shown to be at least 40,000. The assessed valuation of property amounted to $18,152,005, being divided as follows: Real estate, $7,769,805; improvements, $5,149,555; personal property, $5,232,645. In that year the wholesale and jobbing trade was very large in all classes of articles.

The annual sales of some of these, as estimated upon merchants' reports, are here quoted: Groceries, $3,550,000; dry goods and notions, $2,800,000; hardware, $180,000; boots and shoes, $1,800,000; leather, $500,000; drugs, $740,000; clothing, $1,500,000; hats, caps and furs, $500,000; china, glass and queensware, $350,000; pork packers, $700,000.

Those who, as they grew up into a knowledge of affairs, and in the active periods of their careers saw that Evansville's prosperity was drawn almost entirely from the river trade, as was the fact in earlier days, may view the alterations in that trade as a mark of the city's decline. If so, they err, for not only is the number of boats registered larger than ever before, but the changes in the character of their business have been such as to furnish employment to a greater number of men and women residing in Evansville. Formerly steamers brought raw materials and manufactured goods here from different localities, and Evansville merely effected an exchange between the separated consumers and producers. Now these steamers bring crude materials and carry away manufactured goods, the transformation from one condition to the other being effected by the brains and hands of the toilers here. Besides the steamers, in this work there are the great steel highways leading in all directions, over which are run, with systematic regularity, thousands of freighted cars in every month of the year, themselves furnishing employment to a vast number of workmen whose families are a portion of Evansville's society, assisting to support its schools and churches, and each doing something to enhance the public welfare.

That the founders and early settlers of this city builded better than they knew is nowhere more strikingly exhibited than in the fact that the place selected by them is so favorably located for the development of vast stores of natural wealth of the existence of which they at that time had no knowledge. That immeasurable quantities of coal lay under the surface of the new land where they were raising their rude cabins, that the extensive forests of hard wood, with the passage of years, would enter into the world's consumption at so great a value, and that mountains of building stone and rich ores, so essential to the satisfaction of needs they could not dream of then, were to the southward, within easy access, could not possibly have entered into their consideration. The trials and misfortunes that checked immigration to the state of Indiana at various times, and the causes which made the incoming of settlers spasmodic, have already received some consideration in these pages. When that great tide of immigrants poured in between the years 1835 and 1840, the easy-going habits of earlier pioneers were abandoned. There was a general awakening, and every new demand evoked an attempt to supply it. Some of the most ordinary farm implements were neither made in Evansville, nor were they to be had at the stores in the place. But the importance of manufacturing, as the most reliable source of substantial growth, was recognized soon thereafter, and from the time when the work of utilizing the wealth of the forests and the fields by converting their wild products into implements and articles of use was begun, the merchants and capitalists of the city, with unflagging zeal, have sought to encourage and foster this interest in its varied branches, until to-day there is probably no city in the United States, of equal population, that has a greater diversity of established manufacturing industries.

The growth of the city in this particular has been gratifying, but perhaps not so

great as might reasonably have been expected when the vast possibilities and means of advancement are considered. There has been a constant increase in the variety of these interests and the aggregate volume of their output. At times the progress has been slow, and some enterprises have failed because of faulty management or financial depression of more than local proportions, but nevertheless the aggregate of the work done has grown from period to period. Manufacturing, in its relation to the general commerce of the present day, is the chief organ in the industrial anatomy. Through the vast channels of commerce, millions of values annually find their way to the artisans, mechanics and wage-workers of the world, and by them are worked up into new articles of usefulness, again to be sent out on missions of advancement and upbuilding. Manufacturing and commerce, then, are mutually dependent, and in the developed conditions of this age and place, "useless each without the other."

It is estimated with acceptable accuracy that at this time fully $3,500,000.00 of capital are invested here in manufacturing plants engaged in producing various lines of merchandise. The following is a partial list of the number and variety of these establishments now in successful operation:

Agricultural implements, 4; architectural iron works, 5; awnings and tents, 2; bag manufacturer, 1; bakery, cracker, 1; baking powder, 2; barrel hoops, 1; barrel heading, 1; bedstead, 1; bent material, 1; blank books, 4; boiler makers, 5; boot, shoe and gaiter uppers, 3; box manufacturer, wood, 1; brass founders, 2; breweries, 3; brickyards, 12; broom manufacturers, 3; candy manufacturers, 4; carriage manufacturers, 10; carriage springs, 1; chair manufacturers, 6; cigar box manufacturer, 1; coal mines, 8; coffin manufactory, 1; corn meal mills, 4; cotton mill (largest west of New England), 1; excelsior manufacturing machine, 1; feather renovating machines, 1; files and rasps, 1; flour mills, 8; furniture factories, 8; galvanized iron work, 6; hoe manufacturer, 1; hominy mill, 1; horse collars, 8; ice factory, 1; iron foundries, 10; jeans clothing manufacturers, 4; jewelers, manufacturing, 4; laboratory, 1; lumber manufacturers, 8; machinery builders, 5; malt manufacturers, 2; metallic bottle caps, 1; paper box manufacturers, 1; piano maker, 1; picture frame makers, 3; planing-mills, 7; plow handles, 1; plow manufacturers, 3; potteries, 3; saddles, harness, etc., 17; sash, doors, etc., 8; saw-mills, 11; shoe factory, ladies', 1; shirt factory, 1; soap manufacturer, 1; stave factories, 3; steam engine builders, 5; stone yards, 3; stove foundries, 6; sugar cane mills, 2; table manufactory, 1; tanneries, 2; tin, copper and sheet iron, 20; tobacco manufacturers, 3; tool manufacturer, 1; trunk manufacturer, 1; upholstery manufacturers, 4; veneers and veneer goods, 1; wagon makers, 13; washboard manufacturers, 2; whip maker, 1; woolen mill, 1; miscellaneous, 50.

The extent of the flour milling interest is already considerable, and the extraordinary advantages afforded by cheap fuel and location in the grain growing region, and near the consuming population of the great South, is already attracting the attention of millers elsewhere, with every prospect that this interest will be enormously increased. The following is a statement of the flour business under the present capacity:

Total output of flour per day, 2,100 barrels; total output of flour per week, 12,600 barrels; total output of flour per year, 630,000 barrels; consumption of wheat per day, 9,500 bushels; consumption of wheat per week, 57,000 bushels; consumption of wheat per year, 2,736,000 bushels; average cost of

wheat per day at 80 cents, $7,600; average cost of wheat per week at 80 cents, $45,000; average cost of wheat per year at 80 cents, $2,188,800; average cost of packages per day, $546; average cost of packages per week, $3,276; average cost of packages per year, $157,248; average cost to manufacture per day, at 40 cents a barrel, $840; average cost to manufacture per week, at 40 cents a barrel, $5,040; average cost to manufacture per year, at 40 cents a barrel, $241,920.

This represents the output of seven mills, and it is believed that notwithstanding the capacity of all of them is small, as compared with that of the mammoth mills at Minneapolis, the cost of production is as small as the cost at Minneapolis, due in large part to the low price of coal and nearness to the grain, while the cost of marketing is very considerably less. Evansville, therefore, may justly claim an unequaled location for the profitable production of flour.

That Evansville should be a large manufacturer of furniture and woodenwares of all kinds can not occasion surprise, when it is known that the last United States census showed this city to be the largest hardwood lumber market in the United States.

Some conception of the magnitude of the saw-mill and lumber interests may be had from the following statistical data, gathered from the books of those engaged in these enterprises: number of saw-mills, 11; number of men employed, 855; amount of wages paid yearly, $385,000; feet of lumber sawed, 107,500,000; capital invested, $500,000; yearly business, $2,545,000; amount of ground occupied by mills, about 40 acres.

Another evidence of the city's growth is the immense trade in building brick. There are fourteen brickyards within, or just outside, the city limits, with an aggregate daily output of 90,000, and an annual output of more than 15,000,000. There are 200 hands employed. The increase in the growth of the city is partially represented by the increase in the output of these brickyards, which is about thirty per cent over the product of last year. The entire output of 1887 was sold before the beginning of the spring trade of 1888, and 8,000,000 of the present year's make have already been sold for future delivery. The brickyards not only make the common building brick, but two of them are manufacturing stock or repressed and ornamental brick the equal of any to be found west of the Alleghany mountains. The makers of brick here now ship from 600,000 to 1,000,000 a month to southern states.

One of the most faithful handmaids of manufacturing is mining, the growth of which industry has been commensurate with that concerning which some statistics have just been given. In early days the only fuel used was wood. Many pioneer farmers along the river bank laid the foundations of their fortunes by establishing woodyards and furnishing fuel to the steamboats. The towing of coal from the mines far up the river was commenced in 1850, and a few years later collieries were established in this vicinity and operated with great success. The amount of coal within easy access of the furnaces of Evansville is beyond computation. The great abundance of this product of nature and the comparative ease with which it is brought to market, the chief item of cost being the labor-cost in its mining, makes its price to the consumer very low. Under the city there are two veins of soft coal which are reached by ten different shafts within or near the city limits. Vast quantities are transported here by rail and water, there being within a radius of thirty miles no less than sixty shafts in operation. A coal famine has never been known in Evansville, and it is now recog-

nized as an impossibility, so varied are the sources of supply. The cost of coal is from fifty to seventy-five cents per ton. With such cheap fuel there has not been here, as in many other places, that intense anxiety for the discovery of natural gas, a substance recently thought to promise a revolution in manufacturing industries; however, wells are being sunk in close proximity to the city limits, and gas has been secured within a few miles of the city.

In this connection attention may be directed to the vast areas of rich iron ore in the states immediately south of Evansville, and to the fact that for the purposes of combining the two substances, iron and fuel, in manufacturing enterprises, the advantages of this city are unequaled. Statisticians show that the values of farm lands in any prescribed area increase in direct proportion with the per cent of the population engaged in other than agricultural pursuits. The farmer early learned that surplus produce without a market was not wealth. The distance between him and the consumers of his products measures the extent of his prosperity. The same rule governs the prosperity of the producers of other commodities. A diversity of interests and a diversity of employment, call into action the highest degree of mental force and make a community great. Evansville is in the center of a great corn producing country, in the midst of what is known and recognized as the corn belt. Three-fifths of all the tobacco grown in the United States is produced within a circle described about Evansville as a center with a radius 100 miles in length. Ten thousand hogsheads were sold on the "breaks" here last year, and from the earliest times the business of handling this product has been engaged in extensively by men of high business standing and of great financial strength. The grain producing country directly tributary to Evansville, extends over a large portion of three great states. All forms of produce find here a ready market. Very recently the canning industry has been entered upon, and the cultivation of vegetables and small fruits is receiving proper encouragement.

If diversity of interests is the touchstone of municipal greatness, the magnificent growth of this city need not occasion wonder; indeed, the only cause for wonderment is that with its great natural advantages the city has not moved forward with more rapid and more gigantic strides. At this time the population of the city, based upon the most reliable data, is 53,000; and the assessed value of real and personal property within the city limits is $20,825,708.00, to which, to obtain the actual amount of the city's wealth, must be added the value of many factories, among them the cotton mill and the potteries, and many residences located beyond the city limits, as well as from 35 to 50 per cent upon the figures quoted, that being the difference between assessed and actual values. That extensive improvement is being made is apparent to the most casual observer. On every hand can be seen evidences of continuous and healthy growth and sound prosperity. Many handsome buildings are being erected, and the hum of industry is everywhere heard. In 1887 the estimated cost of improvements was $276,500.00, while up to the middle of October of the present year it was $294,260.00. The city directory now being made shows an estimated increase of 4,000 or 5,000 in the city's population during the present year.

Much of the recent growth has been due to an organized effort on the part of progressive citizens to utilize the gifts of Providence, showered in such abundance at the feet of this city. A Business Men's Association has been formed, its objects

being to effect the betterment of the city and its people in every possible way, and by developing its natural resources to earn for Evansville that rank and recognition among the cities of the world which it ought to receive. The association has already done much good by inducing the establishment here of labor-employing enterprises, and by planning for a magnificent opera-house and public building, now in course of construction, to cost $100,000.00. Its officers are M. J. Bray, Jr., president; W. J. Wood, first vice president; Samuel Vickery, second vice president; S. S. Scantlin, treasurer, and W. S. French, secretary, and among its members are about 500 of the most progressive and advanced citizens of the place.

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The development thus far made and past achievements in the various divisions of human effort, suggest the possibilities of the future. Nature with lavish hand has bestowed her favors; the rapidity and extent of Evansville's growth hereafter must depend wholly upon the amount of wisdom and enterprise exercised by its citizens. But it is attempted here to record only the works of the past and the present status of the city. To recite achieved facts, not to utter hopes, speculate upon possibilities, suggest public needs, or means of quick development, is the sole privilege of the writer. The "lamps of prophecy" can not be lighted; the realms of the future can not be invaded.

With its population of 53,000, Evansville is already the second city in a state having over 2,000,000 intelligent and progressive inhabitants. Located on the Ohio river, above the reach of the highest waters known to history, commanding the trade of the great south, with eight steamboat lines, five of them daily packets with this as a terminal point, sixty registered steamboats, and seven well constructed and admirably equipped railroad lines, the commercial advantages of the city are patent to all. From the earliest times, with every change in the commercial facilities and methods of the west, Evansville has had a most enviable position. When the waterways were in the ascendency she commanded a great trade; as they are paralleled and perhaps worsted in the sharp contest for supremacy in the commercial world by their great competitor, the iron horse, Evansville becomes a railroad center and maintains a high position among the chief cities of the middle states. The fittest survives always, in means of transportation as well as all things else. Great streams like the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio have already lost much of their commercial value. They may continue to lose throughout the coming half century. That this city may maintain its commercial standing, its large minded citizens will doubtless see to it that its advantages are not curtailed by any neglect in the construction of railroads, the only means of securing its proper relation to the surrounding country, now rapidly developing.

With cheap fuel and cheap transportation from the cotton fields and iron mines of the south, as the center of an almost limitless supply of hard wood, and with every facility for manufacturing, it is not surprising that no place of equal population throughout the length and breadth of the land has a greater diversity of manufacturing interests. The largest cotton mills west of New England, and over 300 manufacturing establishments in operation, give the city a prominent place among producers of manufactured goods. With a banking capital of $3,000,000, and surrounded on all sides by the richest agricultural region, her mercantile exploits are of necessity very extensive.

With artificial gas and electric light plants, waterworks, street railways, well improved streets, many miles of free gravel-roads, elegant and commodious public buildings, and every public convenience; with schools, churches and libraries worthy her industrial importance, unsurpassed social advantages, many elegant private residences, and numerous cottages owned by their occupants; and with several extensive and important enterprises projected and in process of establishment, Evansville, as it now is, may be truly called a great city. And, further, its varied and extensive natural advantages, inexhaustible sources of wealth, already referred to in detail, lead to the conclusion and warrant the assertion that this city has nothing for which it may be more thankful than its *future.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hon. William Heilman was born in Albig, Rhenish Hesse, Germany, October 11, 1824. His father, Valentine Heilman, was a reputable farmer who died in 1826. For her second husband Mrs. Heilman married Peter Weintz, and in 1843 the family came to America, landing in New Orleans. Thence they moved to St. Louis and shortly afterward to Posey county, Ind., where Mr. Weintz engaged in farming. William was at this time a sturdy lad of nineteen years and had evidenced the possession of those traits of character which have since contributed so largely to his success. Life on a farm was not congenial and he resolved to seek a more profitable vocation. In 1847 he came to Evansville, and in company with his brother-in-law, Christian Kratz, established a small machine shop and foundry on Pine street, using two blind horses to supply the motive power. In a comparatively short time the tact and sagacity of Mr. Heilman as a man of affairs began to attract attention. Three years later the business had increased to such an extent that increased facilities became absolutely necessary, and the firm built a commodious brick shop and commenced using steam power. In 1854 they manufactured their first portable engine, and in 1859 their first thresher. Upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion many of Mr. Heilman's business associates were in doubt as to the ultimate success of the Union armies. Mr. Heilman and his partner took a decided stand for the preservation of the union of the states, and it was here that that business forecast so essential to the successful business man was exhibited in its strongest light. In 1864 Mr. Kratz, receiving for his interest $100,000, thus showing with what success they had worked up to that time, retired from the firm, since which time Mr. Heilman has conducted the business alone. Through his energy the establishment has grown to massive proportions, occupying nearly an entire block. While so deeply engrossed in business, matters of public import have always received Mr. Heilman's careful attention. In 1852 he was elected councilman, and for many years discharged the duties of that office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Heilman has always been a staunch republican. In 1870 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1872 was nominated for congress, and although the district was democratic by 2500 votes, he reduced his opponent's majority to 112. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate, and while in Europe in 1878 the republicans of the First congressional district of Indiana again selected him as their standard bearer. He accepted the proffered honor, and after a short stay in his native land, returned, and at the close of a spirited canvass of sixteen days, was elected by a flattering majority. In congress as everywhere else, Mr. Heilman evidenced

that keen perception and sterling good sense which have been conspicuous in all his undertakings. In evidence of this fact, a portion of a speech delivered in the house in 1879, on the "Warner Coinage Bill," a measure intended to enrich the holders of silver bullion at the expense of the people, to the extent of 15 cents on the dollar is quoted below. Mr. Heilman was thoroughly convinced that the success of the important measure of resumption, then but a few months old, required nothing but letting alone. He insisted that "honesty is the best policy" in governmental matters as well as in everything else, and while denied a finished education in books, he had always been an apt pupil in that other school in which the teachers are observation and experience. In his speech his business acumen asserted itself. He thus expressed his views on the bill: "I am strongly in favor of well considered, practical legislation to benefit the agricultural and manufacturing interests, to increase our commerce and wealth, but by all means let us have some stability in our financial legislation. The condition of the country is at last surely, although perhaps slowly, getting better, and what commerce and finance need just now more than anything else is to be let alone."

In congress he was noted for his keen foresight and watchful study of public affairs, and he was regarded by his fellow members as one of the best of business legislators. His views were always practical and his advice sound. While Mr. Heilman's political record is enviable, his pre-eminence lies in his career as a man of affairs, and it is safe to assert that what his enterprise and genius have done to advance and foster the commercial prosperity of the city of Evansville has not been excelled by the efforts of any other individual. The cotton mill owes its existence to his energy and capacity in financial investments, and the same remarks will apply to many other important enterprises. Every project having for its object the advancement of the interests of the city of Evansville has always found in him a warm friend and supporter. To him the Latin phrase "*faber suae fortunae*" is eminently applicable. Beginning with little more than his natural endowments as his capital, he has achieved success in all departments of life, and his course is worthy of emulation by all classes of young men. Commencing at the bottom round of the ladder with a borrowed capital of $500, he is now regarded as one of the wealthiest manufacturers of the state. His capacity for work has been great and his dispatch of business rapid. He is now sixty-four years of age, but is still an indefatigable worker and always punctual. These characteristics have contributed largely to the successful achievements of his life.

In 1848 Mr. Heilman was married to Miss Mary Jenner. She was born in Germany, and came to this country when nine years of age. The result of this union is a family of nine children. His sons, George P. and William A., are prominent business men, the former manager of the Heilman Hominy Mills and the latter associated with his father in the Heilman Machine Works. Mr. Heilman has been a consistent member of St. John's Evangelical church since its organization in 1851.

JOHN SHANKLIN, one of those whose honored names are imperishably written in the history of southern Indiana, had a career that is a notable illustration of the possibilities of life in a land of freedom to an energetic and indomitable spirit. When he was a babe of two years, the father, who bore the same name, fell in the Irish rebellion of 1798, fighting for the liberties of his native land. For this

orphaned child, born at Carrick Magra, county Donegal, on the 17th of February, 1796, there surely could have been, in those troublous times, no augury of a prosperous future. At the tender age of thirteen years, after receiving such education as could then and there be obtained, he began the battle of life as an apprentice in a general store at Donegal, and remained there five years. Then the story of the new world drew him, and on the 5th of August, 1815, after a six weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel, he set foot on American soil at New York. His apprentice lessons then stood him in good stead, and he immediately began an engagement, which lasted three years, with Samuel & James Lambert, wholesale hardware merchants on Pearl street, New York. The end of this engagement was caused, again, by tidings of the promise for young men further west. He talked with a hardware dealer from Frankfort, Ky., a Mr. Miles, who invited young Shanklin to become a salesman for him, and the offer was accepted. At this new pioneer home, a great misfortune befell him, only a few days after his arrival, an accident which caused the amputation of his right foot. This at first seemed to force him to abandon business, and he essayed teaching, in which he had fair success, at Shelbyville and vicinity, for about three years. Then he went back to trade, entering the extensive auction store of Robert J. Ormsby, at Louisville. Ormsby proved to be a good friend, and established Mr. Shanklin in the dry-goods business at Newcastle, Ky. But the hopes of the young merchant were speedily crushed. Ormsby failed, and a nice sense of honor impelled the young man to send back to Louisville all the goods he had received. He had nothing of commercial value left but a horse and saddle and a good credit. The latter enabled him to obtain a stock of goods at Shelbyville, Ky., and he established himself again in business, this time at Hardenburgh, Ky., with one Moffatt as partner. In a few months they moved to Evansville, beginning business life in this city, December 3d, 1823. Their stock was too large for the town, and the partner, Moffatt, took half the goods to Cynthiana. Under the firm name of Shanklin & Moffatt, Mr. Shanklin conducted the business at the corner of Locust and Water streets until 1827, when the firm was dissolved. Then for five years the firm name was Shanklin & Co., changing to Shanklin & Johnson in 1837, and afterward to Shanklin & Reilly. Until 1853, the original business stand was occupied. On the first of January, 1872, Mr. Shanklin retired from trade, and devoted himself to the care of his private affairs, and five years later, on the 11th day of January, 1877, he was called to rest, peacefully closing a long life well spent. In business he was active and sagacious. His enterprises were grand in scope and remarkably successful. For many years he engaged in shipping the agricultural products of the region, first by flat-boat, and then by steamers, to New Orleans, and throughout the great region in which his trade extended, his name was always untarnished and his honor and his credit unquestioned. Not only in business was he active, but in those enterprises which make men beloved of their fellow citizens, in those things which work for the general good, and in his attitude toward the religious and benevolent movements of society, he was ready, sympathetic and open-handed. His estimable wife was truly a helpmeet in these functions, and to her as the founder of the Sunday-school movement in Evansville, the community of to-day owes a deep debt of gratitude. Her zealous, self-sacrificing spirit will be immortal here, in the good that she

has done. As time rolls on, the memories of these two noble lives will grow fresher and sweeter, an inspiration to all earnest souls who would achieve honest success for themselves, and lend an ever-ready hand of aid and encouragement to others.

FOSTER FAMILY.—Judge Matthew Watson Foster, and his descendants, have occupied a conspicuous place in the annals of Vanderburgh county from very early times to the present. Judge Foster was born in Gilesfield, county of Durham, England, June 22, 1800. When a boy he was apprenticed to a bookseller, and through the opportunities thus afforded, became remarkably well informed both upon literary and legal topics. Leaving his native country he came to New York in 1812, five years later removed to Edwards county, Ill., and in 1819 settled in Pike county, Ind. He occupied a prominent place in the early annals of Pike county, and for several years served as associate judge of the circuit court. He was engaged as a farmer, miller and merchant in that county until 1846, when he came to Evansville, then attaining sufficient prominence to claim recognition as a city. Here he resided until his death, which occurred April 13, 1863. Upon his arrival in Evansville he engaged actively in business, and immediately took a prominent position as a most enterprising, upright, enlightened and philanthropic citizen. Concerning every public enterprise his advice had great weight. The city's railroads, churches, free schools and public libraries were all aided by his generous heart and enlightened mind. When the civil war broke out his patriotism early proved itself. Too far advanced in life for personal service in the field, he was among the first to raise his voice and open his purse to secure recruits. Three of his sons enlisted in the federal army and rendered effective and distinguished service. Judge Foster was one of the most prominent men of the city during his day, and contributed largely to the general advancement of Evansville. In every relation of life his conduct was characteristic of a true, pure and upright man. He was married June 18, 1829, to Miss Eleanor Johnson, who died September 22, 1849, aged thirty-seven years. To this union eight children were born. In 1851 he was married to Mrs. Sarah Kazar, widow of Nelson Kazar, who died in California in 1849. Two children were born of the second marriage: William M. Foster and Elizabeth Clifford. George Foster, eldest son of Judge Foster, now resides at San Diego, Cal. He was born in Pike county, Ind., about 1831, and from 1855 to 1863 was wholesale merchant and pork packer, doing a large business. Eliza, the second daughter of Judge Foster, is the wife of Guild Copeland, Esq., a prominent banker and broker of Passaic, N. J.

Col. John W. Foster, the third child, a distinguished citizen, soldier and diplomat, was born in Pike county, Ind., March 2, 1836. His early education was obtained in the schools of this city. He studied law and actively engaged in the practice, but when the civil war broke out he left his private affairs and went to the front. His service commenced with the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry—the first regiment that went out as a distinctively Vanderburgh county organization. He was commissioned major, and April 30, 1862, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On the following August 4, he left the regiment to take command of the Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry, as colonel of which organization he served until November 10, 1864, when he was induced to resign because of physical disability. Recuperating his health somewhat, on May 21, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Indiana

Infantry, and served through the campaign of that year, being mustered out with his regiment on November 10, 1864. Returning home he occupied a prominent place as a citizen, and in 1866, became interested in the *Evansville Journal*, as one of its editors and proprietors. In 1868, he was appointed postmaster of Evansville by Gen. Grant, which office he resigned later to enter the diplomatic service of the government. As minister of the United States to Mexico, Russia and Spain, he has rendered distinguished service. Throughout his career he has been a staunch republican, a wise and judicious politician. His abilities are such that he was sent abroad by President Cleveland to attend to particular matters of state, requiring the highest degree of skilled diplomacy for their proper settlement. He now resides in Washington, D. C., practicing international law, but is deeply interested in the welfare of Evansville. He is a member of Farragut Post, G. A. R. He was married to Miss Mary Park McPherson, to whom four children have been born.

Eleanor, the second daughter and fourth child of Judge Foster, was born in Petersburgh, and died in Little Rock, Ark.

Alexander H. Foster, a leading citizen of Evansville, was born in Petersburgh, Ind., March 1, 1838. He was educated in the State University of Indiana. In July, 1861, he entered the federal army as regimental quartermaster of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served two years. Later, he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Memphis, Tenn. He returned to Evansville in 1866, and engaged in the pork packing business. He served three years as a member of the Evansville city council, and on January 11, 1888, was appointed metropolitan police commissioner of Evansville. In 1882, he began business as a grain broker, and has continued the same up to present. Mr. Foster was married April 11, 1861, to Martha Hopkins, daughter of the late Hon. John S. Hopkins, one of the leading men of the city and state, and to this union four children have been born. John H., an attorney at law in this city; Frank, bank clerk in First National Bank; George, assistant city assessor, and Mary.

James H. Foster, youngest son of Judge M. W. and Eleanor Foster, was born in Pike county, Ind., March 12, 1844. He was graduated from the State University at Bloomington, Ind., in 1864, receiving the degree of A. M. and delivering the master's oration. A few months before his graduation he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and served with that regiment until mustered out in September, 1864. For a time after the war he was engaged as a wholesale grocer in Cincinnati, Ohio; Memphis, Tenn.; and New Orleans, La. He remained in the south until 1884, engaged until 1872 in mercantile pursuits, and later as a planter in Mississippi. Coming to Evansville, he was elected city auditor in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888. He is an efficient and popular officer. He was married in 1868 to Miss Retta Riggs, daughter of Judge Riggs, of Sullivan county, Ind. Of this union three children have been born: Riggs, who died when twelve years of age; Guild C. and Matthew W. Mr. Foster is a republican in politics, and a member of the following fraternities: F. & A. M., K. of P., K. of H. and G. A. R.

Samuel Orr, an early merchant of Evansville, and prominently identified with the best interests of the city throughout a long and honorable career, was one of the enterprising, benevolent and Christian citizens, to whom the city is indebted for much of its wealth, prosperity, and high commercial and

Wm. Heilman

social standing. He was born in the village of Newtownards, county Down, Ireland, in 1810. He married, in his native country, Miss Martha Lowry, and in 1833 the young couple came to America. Landing in Baltimore, they proceeded thence to Pittsburgh, where Mr. Orr obtained employment in the store of a Mr. Fairman. His ability, integrity, and industry soon made for him a reputation. Attracting the attention of the Messrs. Laughlin, of that city, they induced him, in 1835, to come to Evansville in their interest, where they began a pork and general merchandise business. In the following year he became a partner in the concern, and for many years, with the Laughlins, carried on a wholesale grocery and iron trade. In 1855 the business was separated into two departments. In the grocery department, his son, James L. Orr, and Matthew Dalzell, were admitted as partners, and under the firm name of Orr, Dalzell & Co., business was transacted until the beginning of the war. The iron department was carried on in the name of Samuel Orr until 1866, when James Davidson and James L. Orr were admitted to an interest, and the firm style was changed to Samuel Orr & Co., by which it continued until the change occasioned by the death of Mr. Orr. It is one of the oldest and largest iron houses in the west. Mr. Orr's integrity and high character permitted only the use of the most honorable methods in the conduct of all his business affairs, and because of this the reputation of the house for fair dealing has never been questioned. Its trade is large, extending in all directions throughout the surrounding country, and at all times it has been considered one of the soundest concerns in the city. The career of Samuel Orr as a business man was not confined to the house he founded. The imprint of his individuality is found on nearly all the great enterprises of the city, for he was enterprising, progressive and public spirited. He was one of the incorporators of what is now the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company; for many years was a director in the Evansville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and one of the original directors of the Evansville National Bank (the successor of the old State Bank), which, as reorganized, is known as the Old National Bank. When the German National Bank secured its charter he was made its president and held the important position as its chief executive until his death. This brief outline of his business life shows his capacity and ability, but it was not in business alone that the best traits of his character displayed themselves. His kindness of heart, liberality and pure every-day conduct drew to him a vast number of friends, and probably no on eever lived in Evansville who was known and beloved by a greater number of people in all classes. His charity was proverbial. He used to say: "I love to help worthy objects. I love to give for the good it does me, as well as the good it does those receiving." His hand was ever ready to help the needy who were worthy objects of charity. He was a prominent member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church and carried his religion into all the affairs of every-day life. The handsome parsonage of that church is a memorial to him and his wife, erected by a loving son and daughter. His was a long life of noble effort, and his death, which occurred February 8, 1882, was by all regarded as an irreparable loss. Mrs. Martha Lowry Orr was born in Ireland, and died in this city October 9, 1882, after a long life of usefulness, full of good and charitable acts. She was a true Christian, exemplifying in her life the ideals of perfect womanliness. Mr. and Mrs. Orr were the parents of three children, two of

whom survive, Mrs. Martha J. Bayard and James L. Orr.

An illustrious name in the history of Evansville is that of JOHN INGLE. For three generations the name has been borne by men of celebrity in their time. The first John Ingle that Evansville knew arrived here from England on the first Monday in August, 1818. He was born in Somersham, Huntingdon, in 1788, where he had been raised to the career of a farmer and was in good circumstances until the close of the war with Napoleon of the allied powers. Having a strong belief in America, he had come to the new land. After his arrival at Evansville he chartered a wagon and proceeded to Princeton, where he purchased a house. Soon after, he returned to Vanderburgh county and bought a farm in Scott township, at the place now known as Inglefield. He was appointed postmaster by President Monroe and retained that office for over forty-five years. He was a hospitable gentleman, and "John Ingle's cabin" became known as a place where the latch-string was out for the itinerant preacher and the wayfaring emigrant. Plain and simple in his habits, he lived to his eighty-sixth year. The eldest son, John Ingle, Jr., was born in Somersham, England, January 29, 1812. He attended for some time a "dame school," taught by an elderly lady who tried to keep the children out of mischief. After coming to this country, he was a student for a year and a half in the common schools of Princeton, and at home read over and over the small but select library of his father, while the wolves howled about the clearing. He applied himself to cabinet-making, and after learning his trade, started south in 1833 and first worked as a journeyman cabinet-maker at Vicksburg at the time of the great cholera excitement. He went on to New Orleans, worked there eight weeks, and then by a steerage passage reached Philadelphia. For two weeks he walked the streets of the Quaker City seeking work, and no doubt attracting much attention with his hog-skin cap and clothing of Kentucky jeans. Finally he found employment, and then not satisfied with ten hours of labor daily, he managed to read law of evenings in an office where George R. Graham, afterward editor of *Graham's Magazine*, and Charles J. Peterson, since publisher of *Peterson's Magazine*, were also students. Their preceptor, Thomas Armstrong, Jr., since celebrated in his profession, was president of a debating society, in which John Ingle became noted for his skill in defending the unpopular side of many a knotty question. After three years of reading, he was admitted to the bar, in March, 1838. He came to Evansville and opened an office with Hon. James Lockhart, which partnership was dissolved a year later and he became associated with Charles I. Battell. His career as a lawyer was highly creditable to him, and he obtained a leading position. In 1846 he and E. Q. Wheeler became law partners, and in 1849 Asa Iglehart was admitted as a junior member. In 1850 Mr. Ingle turned away from the practice of law and devoted himself to the Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad enterprise, which had been started by Judge Lockhart, Judge Jones, himself, and others. Judge Hall was afterward associated with the movement. That was a gloomy period for Evansville; the town was poor and unpromising in appearance, the canal had proven an utter failure, and something must be done for the town. Mr. Ingle was one of those who inspired the railroad movement with life and energy, and made it a success, by his indomitable courage and perseverance, in spite of unpromising surroundings. He was an invaluable superintendent, and as president of the company he displayed finan-

cial and executive talent of a rare degree of development. He was married in 1842 at Madison, Ind., to Miss Isabella C. Davidson, daughter of William Davidson, formerly of Scotland. Seven children were the fruit of this union. On account of failing health he resigned the railroad presidency in 1873, and his death occurred October 7, 1875. One of the far-reaching deeds of John Ingle, Jr., was the establishment, in 1866, of the firm of John Ingle & Co., miners and dealers in coal. The products of this famous firm are indeed the "black diamonds" in the crown of Evansville. Their business has assumed enormous proportions, and under the sagacious management of the third generation of the Ingle family, the head of the firm being John Ingle, son of John Ingle, Jr., there seems to be no limit to the future of the business. The firm possesses 542 acres of coal near the city limits, known as the "Ingleside" mine. From this are extracted annually 900,000 bushels of coal and $55,000 paid out annually in wages.

Major Albert C. Rosencranz, member of the city council and manager of the Heilman Plow Works, was born in Baerwalde near the city of Berlin, Prussia, October 26, 1842. His father, C. F. Rosencranz, a watchmaker by trade, was a man of prominence in his native village, and took an active part in the German revolution of 1848. Having taken up arms against the king, he was obliged to leave his native country, and in 1850, emigrating to America, settled near Evansville. About a year later he located in the city and resumed his business as a watchmaker. He returned to Europe in 1867 and died twenty years later. His wife, whose maiden name was Dorothea Nohse, died in 1884. Albert was educated in private schools, and at the age of twelve years learned the trade of a watchmaker under his father's directions, at the same time pursuing his studies. When the civil war broke out he was engaged in his father's shop. In 1861 he aided in the organization of Company A, First Regiment Indiana Legion, and upon the muster in of the company became orderly sergeant. In July, 1862, he recruited Company F, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and was commissioned first lieutenant, and in 1863 was promoted to the captaincy. His first service in the field was as bodyguard to General Ebenezer Dumont, a Mexican officer of prominence. He followed the fortunes of his regiment, and was engaged in several important battles, notably among the number, Chickamauga. In March, 1864, the regiment was ordered to join Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Near Buzzard's Roost the brigade to which he was attached, while making a reconnoissance in front of the left flank of Sherman's army, was attacked by the enemy and lost heavily. Eight officers were lost. Capt. Rosencranz was slightly wounded and captured; he was confined in rebel prisons at Macon and Savannah, Ga., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C. March 1, 1865, he was paroled, and on May 3 following, was exchanged. He rejoined his command and was mustered out June 29, 1865. During the winter of 1863–4, he had at times been in command of the regiment, and soon after his release from prison was commissioned major, his commission being dated May 1, 1865. Returning to Evansville he succeeded his father in business, in which he remained until 1868. In that year he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Hon. Wm. Heilman, and shortly afterward took charge of the office business of the Heilman Machine Works. In 1873, his health became impaired by overwork. On this account he went to Missouri and engaged in stock-raising, in which he was highly successful,

Losing both his children by sudden death, he disposed of his interests there in 1876 and returned to Evansville. On the 1st of the following January he took charge of the works of the Heilman-Urie Plow Company. In 1878 Mr. Urie retired, since which time Maj. Rosencranz has been in exclusive control of the business. His executive ability and his close attention to business have made his management eminently successful. The company is now manufacturing chilled plows, in addition to their steel goods, for which patents were obtained in 1888, and to meet the extensive demand the capacity of the works has been doubled. Maj. Rosencranz has not confined his abilities and energies to the prosecution of his own business enterprises, but has taken a proper interest in all matters pertaining to the public good. In March, 1887, when the question of settling the city debt in some way was seriously disturbing the public mind, the city council appointed an advisory committee of prominent citizens to consider the subject. Maj. Rosencranz was placed on this committee and took a leading part in the discussions engaged in. His capacity for handling important public questions was at once recognized, and in April following he was elected to the council from the Fifth ward. Upon the organization of the council he was made chairman of the finance committee. Here his skill as a financier soon showed itself, and he did much valuable service in shaping financial interests, and especially in making satisfactory arrangements for the payment of the city debt. He has also served as chairman of the water-works committee and in other important relations. His career as a public officer is beyond reproach; he performs every duty fearlessly in the manner suggested by his conscience and judgment; he places himself under obligations to no man or party of men, and acts always for the public good. In politics he is a staunch republican, but by no means a ward politician in the common acceptance of that term. He is a prominent member of Farragut Post, No. 27, G. A. R.

Emerson B. Morgan, a member of the firm of Mackey, Nisbet & Co., the largest wholesale dry goods merchants in Evansville, was born in Springfield, Mass., February 19, 1844. His early life was spent in Meriden, Conn. In the public schools of that place and at Norwalk, in the same state, he received his education. When about sixteen years of age he went to New York city, and for five years was engaged as a book-keeper. In January, 1865, he came to Evansville with Isaac Keen, a prominent and well-known citizen of this place, and took a position in the dry goods house of that gentleman. He entered the house of Mackey, Nisbet & Co. as a book-keeper in 1868, and seven years later was admitted to the firm as a partner. His excellent business qualifications have made him an influential factor in working out the great degree of success achieved by this enterprising house. In social as well as business circles he enjoys an enviable prominence. As a member of the order of F. & A. M. he has attained the degrees of templarism. July 1, 1869, he was married to Miss Kate M. Laughlin, a native of Evansville, and the daughter of James Laughlin, a prominent man here in his day.

L. M. Baird, produce and commission merchant at No. 220 Upper Water street, was born in Spencer county, Ky., September 22, 1831. His father, Stephen Baird, a Virginian, early moved to Kentucky, there married Mrs. Sarah Pierson, *nee* McDonald, a native of that state, owned a plantation worked by slave labor, and was prosperous. Selling his farm, he distributed some of his slaves among his children, took some to

Vigo county, Ind., whither he moved, and gave them their freedom. Purchasing a tract of land near Terre Haute, he settled there in 1833, and remained until his death, which occurred six years later. Seven years after his father's death, at the age of fifteen, the subject of this mention accepted employment as a clerk, and remained so engaged in various positions until October, 1851, when, yielding to the excitement caused by the rich discoveries of gold on the Pacific coast, in company with Robert N. Gilmore, he he went to California by New York and the Isthmus. Returning to Terre Haute in the spring of 1853, he entered the clothing store of Samuel Mack, where he remained until the beginning of the next year, when he embarked in the clothing business for himself at Worthington, Green county, Ind. At this place, on Christmas day, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss D. H. Blount, who, two years later, passed away, leaving a little daughter six months old. In May, 1859, he was married a second time, to Miss Ann E. Blount, a sister of his first wife. It was in April, 1861, that he moved to Evansville. After traveling about a year in the interest of Roelker, Blount & Co., he accepted a situation as book-keeper with W. M. Aikman & Co., at 220 Upper Water street, remaining in that capacity until the summer of 1865, when the firm failed in business, Mr. Baird buying the stock, etc. In September, 1865, he formed a copartnership with George H. Start, under the firm name of Baird & Start, which was dissolved after nine years of successful operation. For fourteen years past the business has been continued by Mr. Baird alone, thus making more than twenty-six years of occupancy of the same building, first as book-keeper and then as proprietor. Industry, integrity and wise management have been the chief factors in building his prosperity. The fruits of his efforts embrace, not only the commodities purchasable with money, but also the more valued comforts which a good reputation and a high standing in the community afford. In politics he is an ardent republican, always ably championing the principles of that party. During the campaign of 1888, as a clear and forcible card-writer, he contributed largely to the success of the triumphant party. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having attained the degree of Knight Templar. Mr. Baird's second wife died in January, 1873. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom died in infancy. On December 25, 1873, his marriage to Mrs. Mary Peterson occurred. She was the mother of two children at the time of his marriage, since which six more have been born.

Capt. Charles H. Myerhoff was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1842. His mother dying when he was but six years old he was sent to live with an uncle residing on a farm in Jackson county, Ind., with whom, and with John J. Cummins, a lawyer of the same county, he remained until 1856, when he returned to live with his father who had again married. His father's death occurring two years later, he hired to a gardener near Newport, Ky., but soon thereafter moved to Grandview, Ind., where he was occupied as a laborer. He made a trip to Vicksburg, Miss., on a flat-boat, and in 1859 started out in a sail-boat with three others to seek adventure and employment. A storm drove them to shore near Hickman, Ky., where they took possession of a cabin, and for so doing were set upon by a planter and his hounds. They were thought to be hard characters and were roundly abused by the irate planter, but when he learned the truth he was profuse in his apologies and offered

the men employment. The next morning all went to work in the woods, and while absent the cabin burned to the ground, by which mishap all their clothes were lost. Young Myerhoff was sent to interview the planter, who furnished what money they needed, declining to take a note for the amount, considering the young man's verbal promise to pay sufficient. After some hard work in the woods and in the employ of a store boatman, the young man retracing his steps reached Evansville, at the time carrying all his possessions in a bandanna. His brother, John H. Myerhoff, was foreman in the Armstrong Furniture Factory, and here he obtained employment, remaining until the tocsin of war was sounded in 1861. He attended the meeting in the old Crescent City hall, when the two first home guard companies were organized. His name was entered on Gen. Blythe's company roll, but when Blythe Hynes moved down the aisle rapidly, vaulted upon the platform and announced that Dr. Noah S. Thompson had received a commission as captain and orders to organize a volunter company to start for Washington, D. C., at once, to defend the capital, young Myerhoff arose from his seat and asked that his name be taken from the roll of the home guard. In a few minutes he presented himself to Capt. Thompson, offering to enlist, but was refused because he was too young and too frail. He persisted, however, and after an examination, in which he showed a familiarity with military tactics, was accepted, being the first accepted man in the first company that left Evansville for the war. While company drill was being conducted in Klausman's hall he was armed with a broomstick and detailed as guard at the front door of the building. His general bearing and sternness made such an mpression on the boys that when he returned to the city as a first lieutenant in 1863, on recruiting service, they remembered him as the man who kept them from seeing the first soldiers in company drill. He was in all the battles participated in by the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, except those fought while he was on recruiting service or in prison. He was appointed corporal; was promoted on Cheat Mountain to sergeant; to orderly sergeant October 1, 1862; to first lieutenant May 7, 1863; was in command of the company in the famous charge of Carroll's brigade on east Cemetery hill at Gettysburg; had command of Co. H in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor. Of the twenty-three that he started with on the 4th of May, 1864, only two were left to leave the works when the regiment's term of service expired on the 7th of June, 1864. Capt. Myerhoff was seriously wounded while in front of his men at Cold Harbor — the ball being still in his body — and was sent to hospital, where he effected some heroic reforms, for which he received the thanks of every patient. His regiment was mustered out long before he was able to leave the hospital. When at length he was discharged, he came to Evansville, and soon became interested in a saw-mill at Grandview. But this work was too heavy for him because of his wounds, and he entered the employ of Philip Decker, who was then sutler of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, stationed at Nashville. While attempting to go to Nashville he was arrested four times on grave charges, but he was not long delayed. He remained with Mr. Decker as a clerk until the war was over. Returning to Evansville, he entered the Commercial College of Jeremiah Behme and studied book-keeping. In 1866 he entered the employment of Keller & White as book-keeper,

and in the next year went with Boetticher, Kellogg & Co. in the same capacity. Here he remained for nearly twenty-one years, and is now a member of the firm of Harrison, Goodwin & Co., proprietors of the Evansville Stove Works. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Evansville Union Stock Yards Company. His civic prominence consists principally in his connection with drill organizations. He was elected three times successively as captain of the Evansville Light Guard, a prosperous organization during his captaincy; was elected captain of Orion Drill Corps, K. of P., and was so thorough as an officer that the corps took three prizes, and he himself was awarded a magnificent gold medal as first prize for excellency as a commander at St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1880. His drill companies, Red Shirts and Zouaves, in political processions, have attracted much favorable notice. As chief marshal of several large processions he has acquitted himself with credit. He was on the staffs of National Commanders Kountz and Fairchild, of the G. A. R.; district delegate to the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at St. Louis, in 1887; was strongly urged for department commander of the G. A. R., in 1888; was the second commander of Farragut Post, and is now serving as officer of the day. Capt. Myerhoff was married December 1, 1867, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Alexander Sharn, of Evansville. Two children have been born of this union, as follows: Carl S., born September 22, 1868, and Zulma Lois, born October 17, 1888. Misses Emma Wollner and Fannie Sharro have made their home with them for years.

Hiram E. Read was born at Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky., February 9, 1823. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Logan county, Ky., where they purchased a farm of several hundred acres, on which Hiram was reared, working with fifty or sixty negroes belonging to the family. In the fall and winter months he attended a country school. In a few years thereafter his father, DeGrafton Read, who was born in Butler county, Ky., in 1802, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza May Hunter, of Logan county, Ky., born in 1805, built what was very familiarly known as the Rockspring male and female academy, and in 1834 purchased White Hall in Russellville, establishing a female academy, which had a large patronage from many of the southern states. DeGrafton Read was known in his day as a great educator, being thoroughly versed in general literature and the classics. His death occurred in 1838, after which Mrs. Read conducted the academy until her death in 1841. They were the parents of eight children — three boys and five girls — Hiram being the eldest. At the academy conducted by his parents, facilities were afforded Hiram for obtaining a good English education. Later he was sent to the seminary taught by Prof. John P. French, in Russellville, where he completed his education, becoming thoroughly versed in the Greek and Latin classics. In 1839 he came to Evansville, and obtained a situation as salesman, with Robert Barnes, Esq., one of the principal dry goods merchants of the then flourishing town of Evansville, and remained with him until the death of his mother in 1841. He then went to Owensboro, Ky., to take charge of his younger brothers and sisters and bought a farm near that place. The farm was worked by negroes, and Hiram and a sister, Emma, taught school until the girls were nearly all married. He returned to Evansville in 1850, and taught an English school in the old Methodist church on Locust street. While so engaged, one day he whipped a boy for disobedience and idleness. At recess the boy went home and informed his

uncle of the fact. The uncle came at once to demand an apology, instead of receiving which he was hustled into the street and badly beaten by the indignant school-master. Two law-suits were immediately brought against Mr. Read, one for whipping the man, and one for assault and battery on the boy. He paid the fines and costs in both cases, returned to the school-room, rang the bell "for books," gave each pupil an affectionate good-bye and dismissed school for the last time. Thus ended his career as a teacher. He then accepted a situation with J. H. Morgan, Esq., a retail dry goods merchant. The firm soon thereafter became Morgan & Keen, and later Morgan, Keen & Preston, wholesale dry goods and notions, and Mr. Read remained with them as principal salesman. The manner of his leaving the house was characteristic of the man, who never allows his rights to be trampled on. One day Mr. Read had shown a customer through the stock, when one of the proprietors undertook to sell him what he wanted. Mr. Read claimed the customer and insisted on waiting on him; words passed, Mr. Read demanded his rights, was denied, then walked to the desk and asked for settlement. He left the house, and in thirty minutes had engaged his services to Merritt, Field & Co., then the largest wholesale dry goods and notion house in the city, at double his former salary, and afterward sold the customer whom he had shown through the stock of Morgan, Keen & Preston. Two years later Mr. Read accepted a situation in the large dry goods jobbing house of Conkling, Barnes & Shephard, of New York, where he had a large and profitable trade. In a short time Merritt, Field & Co. offered him the same salary he was receiving in New York, with an assurance of an interest in the house at the expiration of two years. He accepted the offer and returned to Evansville. At the end of two years with J. S. Jaquess and H. C. Gwathney, he bought out the house in which he was employed and later sold his interest to his partners. The firm of Read & Burrow was then formed for transacting a whol esale boot and shoe business. This house was succeeded by Read & Lawrence, and this by Morgan, Read & Co. During the war the firm sold annually between $500,000 and $600,000 worth of boots, shoes and hats. At the close of the war a large stock of goods was on hand and the styles had changed. It became imperative to dispose of the stock as speedily as possible. For this purpose the house of Read, Morgan & Co. was established in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1866. After disposing of his interests in Cincinnati, Mr. Read returned to Evansville and re-entered the old firm of Morgan, Read & Co. He began then to enlarge his operations, and for a time was engaged in buying leaf tobacco in Evansville, Louisville, and Paducah, his purchases in the three markets often amounting to $10,000 per day. It was often said then that "it would take the largest bank in Evansville to run Hi Read." The closing of the Prussian and French ports to export tobacco during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, caused a very heavy decline in tobacco that entailed a heavy loss on him, which was added to by heavy losses through the bankruptcies of his customers. He tried hard to extricate himself from embarrassment by selling between $75,000 and $100,000 worth of valuable real estate. Finally he sold out his interest to his partners, they obligating themselves to assume the indebtedness of the firm. He then accepted a situation as salesman in the wholesale dry goods house of Jaquess, Hudspeth & Co. for one year. At the expiration of that time he opened a real estate office in Evansville

and has so continued since except for about three years, when he was disabled by a stroke of paralysis. The character of the man, his progressive spirit, his activity and boldness, his honesty and philosophical acceptance of reverses, are shown in this narrative of the chief events of his career. His efforts for the public good illustrate another important phase of his character. In 1880 a tax league was formed by the business men of Evansville to check the lavish expenditure of the public funds by the board of county commissioners. Mr. Read was appointed by the league to watch the actions of the board and stop questionable allowances. It was not an uncommon occurrence for two or three injunctions to be taken out daily. As a result of his watchfulness many improper allowances were prevented and much money saved to the public. Mr. Read is now sixty-five years of age and seems as buoyant and as ambitious as a young man, to sell property and in every way to keep pace with this progressive age. He has used all his influence to make Evansville a railroad center, and every effort to advance the general good has found in him a ready, willing and influential supporter. Mr. Read was once passing around a petition with the view of getting 100 freeholders to sign it, asking the city council to order an election to take stock in the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad to the amount of $125,000. He accosted a prominent citizen and asked for his signature. "No!" said the man. "I would like to shoot about half a dozen men who have run us in debt so for railroads." "I hope," said Read, "you would let me pass." "No, sir, I would shoot you the first man," was the quick reply. He is perfectly alive to the interests of Evansville, and fondly hopes to see 100,000 inhabitants of the city before he gives up business. Mr. Read has been married three times. In 1846 Miss Torisa A. Jones became his wife. She died in 1853, leaving three sons. In 1856 he was married to Miss Angie A. Combs, of Evansville, Ind. Of this union thirteen children were born. The death of his second wife occurred in 1876. His marriage to Miss Virginia Conn, of Evansville, was solemnized in 1878.

Laban M. Rice, one of the leading cotton and tobacco commission merchants of Evansville, doing business at No. 414 Water street, is a native of Webster county, Ky., born March 6, 1838, and is the son of James R. and Elizabeth (Nichols) Rice. His father was born in North Carolina in 1790, and when a young man emigrated to Kentucky, settling in what is now Webster county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1852. His mother was born in Caldwell county, Ky., in 1807, and was the daughter of Noah Nichols, a Virginian who moved to Kentucky in the pioneer era. She died in 1873, after a long and useful life. Their family consisted of eight children, four of whom survive. Laban M. Rice was reared on his father's farm and was forced to depend on the imperfect neighborhood schools of early days for his mental training. However, possessing studious habits, he obtained a fair education. When the civil war was commenced his sympathies were with the south, and acting upon the honest convictions of his conscience he enlisted as a private in the First Kentucky Cavalry and for about fifteen months served faithfully with that organization. Returning home after the war, he engaged in merchandise at Dixon, Ky., for about ten years. During that period he was also engaged as a banker and dealer in leaf tobacco. In October, 1878, he located in Evansville and began the

cotton and tobacco commission business with the firm of Rice, Givens & Headley, of which he was the senior member. In 1885 Messrs. Givens & Headley retired, since which time Mr. Rice has conducted the business alone, being ably assisted by his sons. His sagacity and the honorable methods pursued in the conduct of his business have won for him a high rank among the able merchants of the city. Mr. Rice has been married three times. First, in November, 1860, to Ann E. Wilson, of Webster county, Ky., who died in August, 1861, leaving one child, John T. In March, 1866, he was united in marriage to Mattie M. Lacy, of Providence, Ky., who died February 15, 1882, leaving five children as follows: Herschel T., Lacy L., C. G., Goldie N., and Cottie M., all of whom are living. In April, 1883, he was married to Goldie N. Lacy of this city, to whom one child, now deceased, has been born.

W. B. Hinkle, senior member of the firm of Hinkle, Nisbet & Co., the largest wholesale boot and shoe house in Evansville, if not in the state, was born in Robertson county, middle Tennessee, September 4, 1838, and is the son of Peter and Doxey (Tate) Hinkle, both Tennesseans. He was reared and educated in his native state. Coming to Evansville in 1863, he entered the old dry goods store of Archer, Mackey & Co., and for eleven years remained in that house, during all the changes in the firm. In 1874 he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business, being a member of the firm of Minor, Dickey & Hinkle, which continued for three years, when Mr. Minor withdrew. The business was then conducted for two years by the firm of Dickey & Hinkle, when Mr. Dickey withdrew, and the firm became that of Hinkle, Nisbet & Co., continuing so to the present. Mr. Hinkle is a member of the Business Men's Association, in which he is at present a director. Coming to Evansville a poor man, he began with no capital, save his ability as a thorough business man, and has passed through the ordeal successfully, being now one of the substantial and influential men of Evansville. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Willie Eveas, of Greenville, Ky. To this union three children have been born, as follows: Clarence L., born in 1867, now traveling salesman for his father; Mary L., born in 1877, and David M., born in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle are members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.

Lewis Seitz, of the firm of Bement & Seitz, wholesale grocers, was born in Mt. Carmel, Ill., November 23, 1848, and is the son of William and Mary (Schafer) Seitz. He received a common school education in the schools of his native place, and at the age of eighteen came to Evansville, where he has since resided. His first engagement here was with the house of Venemann & Behme, well-known wholesale grocers, where he was employed as book-keeper. He continued so engaged until 1880, when the firm of Behme & Seitz was formed by his admission to partnership with Anthony Behme, who had previously purchased the interest of Mr. Venemann. This firm continued with an annually increasing business until 1887, when the interest of Mr. Behme was disposed of to C. R. Bement, the style of the firm becoming Bement & Seitz. For more than twenty years Mr. Seitz has been identified with this house, first as book-keeper and later as proprietor, in every capacity giving faithful and valuable service. The house is one of the oldest in the city, and through all the vicissitudes of trade has maintained a steady advancement, its transactions increasing year by year, and its position in the commercial world growing

more prominent. Actual merit and continued fair dealing have been the main factors in the achievement of its success, and the reputation of the house is established on a firm basis. It now ranks as one of the solid institutions of Evansville, and probably does the largest wholesale grocery business in the city. Its trade extends through Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and other western and southern states. Public-spirited, energetic and liberal, Mr. Seitz is a highly respected and honored citizen in all the various walks of life, and his able and judicious management has contributed largely to the success of the house, which has become justly celebrated as one of the most enterprising and complete establishments in the southwest. In 1871 Mr. Seitz was married to Miss Allie T. Fuller, whose death occurred December 8, 1888, at the age of 37 years. Of this union three children were born, all of whom survive, as follows: Addie, aged 16; Percy, aged 14, and Charles, aged 11 years.

John A. Reitz & Sons.—The importance of Evansville as the largest hardwood lumber market in the world, and the extent of the saw-mill interests, have been adverted to elsewhere in these pages. The firm of John A. Reitz & Sons conducts one of the largest lumber mills in the country, with the prestige of nearly forty-five years' successful business. John A. Reitz, Sr., started this business in 1845, not amply provided with capital, but backed by his own good business qualities and determination to succeed. As the business prospered, he found it necessary to have help in its management, and his sons, Francis J. Reitz, John A. Reitz, Jr., and Edward Reitz, have become associated with the firm, and their mill, located at the mouth of Pigeon creek, is one of the most extensive of the region, employing a large number of men, and is of great capacity and supplied with the most recent and perfect machinery obtainable. The members of the firm are remarkably skillful in business, and have not only reaped ample personal reward, but have done much toward making Evansville famous. On account of the advanced age of the father, the management of the business devolves upon Francis J. Reitz. For twenty-four years the latter was connected with the foundry business of Reitz & Haney, in charge of office and financial matters, and now has control of this extensive lumbering business. He is also a director in the First National Bank, and a stockholder in the German National Bank, and president of the Evansville Electric Light Company.

Little & Croft Lumber Company.—Another extensive mill operated until recently, was that of the Little & Croft Lumber Co., incorporated. Samuel W. Little, president and general manager of the company, was born in South Carolina, June 17, 1832, being the youngest son in a family of seven children. His father, Samuel Croft, a native of South Carolina, came to Indiana in 1835, settling on a farm in Monroe county. His mother, Mary (Erwin) Little, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Ireland. In 1853 Samuel W. Little, who, up to that time, had been engaged at farming, on and near his father's homestead, moved to Iowa, and three years later came to Evansville. His first employment here was in the old Canal Flour Mills, where he remained for several years. The civil war coming on he entered the service of his country as a sailor on the Mississippi flotilla, continuing therein one year. Returning to Evansville, he began the manufacture of shingles and staves, and conducted a cooper shop. In 1871 he began the lumber business, with which he has since been prominently connected. In 1886 the company was incorporated under the state

law and did an extensive business until its mill was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1888, at great loss. Samuel Little is an active, public-spirited citizen, and has aided in many ways to advance the general prosperity of the city, while at the same time he has attained for himself a competence, by dint of his industry and good management. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Mary E. Macer, a native of Evansville, daughter of Thomas Macer. They have two children, Chas. S., and Harry W., aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years. Mr. Little and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Benjamin F. Croft, vice-president of the company, was born in Richland county, Ohio, May 30, 1848, being the youngest in a family of seven children, born to Benjamin and Mary (Buckingham) Croft. His father, a native of England, was a man of great force of character, and possessed of an iron will. Upon emigrating to America he settled in Maryland and moved thence to Richland county, Ohio, where he successfully conducted a woolen mill, and became one of the prominent men in that locality. B. F. Croft was educated in his native country, and when eighteen years of age, embarked in the saw-mill and lumber business. After two years he removed to Eaton Rapids, Mich., where he sustained a heavy loss by fire, but undaunted by this he threw new energy into his business and achieved success. Later, at Saginaw, Mich., Albion, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., he engaged in the same business. Coming to Evansville, he joined Samuel W. Little as a partner, and when, in 1886, the Little & Croft Lumber Co. was formed he became its vice-president. A large degree of the company's success was due to his skill in management, and his industrious and systematic habits. He was married in Albion, Ind., August, 1870, to Miss Lucy E. Thomas, a native of Morrow county, Ohio.

Jacob Meyers & Bro.—The Southern Planing Mill, employing no less than fifty men, and doing an extensive business, occupies a prominent position among the industries of the city. Its proprietors are recognized as enterprising and progressive business men, and, by fair and honorable conduct, have established themselves in the good-will of the people. Jacob and Michael Meyers are brothers. They were born in Bavaria, the former December 25, 1828, the latter July 12, 1837. Their parents were Michael and Catherine (Alexander) Meyers, natives of Germany, born respectively in 1795 and 1797. The father served honorably in the armies of his native country, and came to his death by an unfortunate accident occurring in 1845. Two years later the mother, with her children, emigrated to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1851 removing to Indiana. The Meyers brothers, the immediate subjects of mention in this connection, received the rudiments of a fair education in the schools of their native land. Both were apprenticed to carpenters, and learning the trade, worked for a time as journeymen carpenters. In 1856 Jacob began the business of a contractor, and; ten years later, was joined by his brother Michael, who, from 1862, had been engaged in mercantile pursuits. Prudent and economical, they had accumulated a nice capital, and being practical workmen, determined to embark in a more extensive enterprise. They purchased what was then known as the Steel & Trible planing-mill, located on Second street, between Chestnut and Cherry streets, and operated it for one year, when they removed to their present place of business, at the corner of Water and Goodsell streets. Success followed industry and wise management. In 1887

their continued prosperity warranted the tearing down of the old building and the erection of one of the finest and best equipped planing-mills in the state. The new building is of brick, the main structure being two stories high, 62x192 feet, with engine-room, boiler-house and extensive lumber sheds in addition. The manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, frames, mouldings and all manner of builders' supplies, is here extensively engaged in. The proprietors of this mill are justly accredited with being among the most enterprising and prosperous business men of the city. Both have been twice married and have interesting families. Jacob Meyers, in November, 1851, took for his wife Henrietta Plensinger, a native of Germany, born in 1832. She was the mother of four children: George W., Mary E., Laura E., and Addie. Her death occurred in this city in August, 1862. In July, 1863, Mr. Meyers was united in marriage to Anna B. Keck, born in Posey county, Ind., in 1840, daughter of Andrew and Rosanna Keck, and a very worthy woman. Of this union four children have have been born: Edwin J., Lillie, Estella and Clinton K. Michael Meyers was first married in 1858 to Mary Becker, a native of Indiana, born in 1838, who died August 15, 1864, leaving two children, Anna A. and Frank B. His second marriage occurred in 1865 to Isabella Metz, then twenty-five years of age, and to whom four children have been born: Alexander M., Nellie B., Emma C., and Alice U. Both of these families belong to the German Methodist Episcopal church.

Bernhard Schuttler, the foreman of Meyers Bros.' planing-mill, was born in German township, this county, March 10, 1843. His parents, David and Caroline (Sincich) Schuttler, natives of Germany, came to this country in 1840, and lived in German township until their deaths, which occurred in 1858 and 1852, respectively. Bernhard Schuttler is third in a family of nine children, five of whom survive. His boyhood was spent on the farm. At sixteen years of age he removed to Evansville, and began serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade under Jacob Meyer. Two years later, in 1861, he enlisted in Co. A., Forty-second Indiana Volunteers, and, going to the front, was in the engagements at Champion Hills and Stone River, where he was wounded, and participated in the brilliant Atlanta campaign. He was honorably discharged October 17, 1864, at Villanow, Ga. Returning to civil life he entered the service of Jacob Meyers & Bro., and has since continued with this firm, being for the past sixteen years foreman of their extensive mills. September 8, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Damm, born September 28, 1845, in Posey county, daughter of Christopher and Christina (Bunde) Damm. His family consists of eight children: Emma K., Edward E., Ida R., Adolph W., Julius H., Benjamin J., Albert P., and Oscar C. Politically, Mr. Schuttler is a republican. He is a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of St. John's Lutheran church.

Rietman & Schulte.—This well-known firm, manufacturers of hardwood lumber, railroad lumber and bridge timber, have attained a leading position among the woodworkers of the city. Their mills are extensive and employ regularly about 100 men. Henry Rietman, who, by dint of industry and close attention to business has risen from a wage-worker to a prominent place among the business men of this city, was born in Germany, July 31st, 1823. His father, J. H. Rietman, was a respectable farmer who lived and died in the land of his nativity. He was educated in the schools of his native place, spent his youth upon a

farm, served three years in the German army, and at the age of twenty-six years came to Evansville. He was then a single man and for a time worked as a day laborer in a saw-mill. He was energetic, economical and ambitious. By 1860 he had saved enough to embark in business for himself, and in company with B. Nurre commenced the operation of a mill. This partnership was soon dissolved, Charles Schulte joining Mr. Rietman in the business. In 1865 the mill was destroyed by fire. It was rapidly rebuilt. In three months from the time of its destruction it was again running. Since that time by good management the business of the firm has been multiplied many fold. Mr. Rietman was married October 20, 1857, to Miss B. W. Hanselelman, a native of Holland and daughter of John Hanselelman. They have three children: Ben H., Henry H., and Elizabeth. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Charles Schulte, one of Evansville's leading business men, is a native of the kingdom of Prussia, where he was born on the 15th day of May, 1838. We find him twenty years afterward on his way to America seeking fortune and a new home. He came directly to Evansville, and although unacquainted with the ways and language of the new world, he proceeded to engage at once in business with his accustomed energy and push. His first venture was flour milling, then dealing in grain and produce, until 1863, when he became associated with his present partner, Henry Rietman, in the saw-mill business. This was then in its infancy, but with close application and energy, he was soon able to bring the business up to its present capacity and prosperity, making it one of the largest enterprises of the city, and extending their trade in hardwood lumber over this country and Europe. Mr. Schulte is part owner of the Fulton Avenue Brewery, one of the largest establishments of the kind in this part of the state. He is a large stockholder and director in the German National Bank of Evansville, and the senior member of the firm of Schulte, Lohoff & Co., manufacturers of edge tools. There are employed in these different enterprises several hundred men. Mr. Schulte has done much to build up the city where he has spent the better part of his life. Although a gentleman of ample means and able to enjoy the ease and comforts of life, he is nevertheless constantly engaged in overseeing, managing and directing his diverse interests, which are all flourishing. Highly fortunate is the city which can boast of many men of equal push and energy. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Summers, who was born in 1843, and with whom he is still living in happy wedlock, surrounded with seven children. He and his wife are consistent members of the Catholic church, and are connected with the church of St. Boniface, which has often been the recipient of their liberality. Mr. Schulte is a notable example of what a prudent and careful man, full of energy and ambition, may accomplish in this country under adverse circumstances.

Joseph A. Nurre, traveling agent for Rietman & Schulte, lumbermen, was born in Evansville, Ind., April 13, 1852, being the son of Bernard and Elizabeth Nurre. Bernard Nurre was born in Germany in 1807, and emigrated to America about 1835, locating first at Dayton, Ohio. From that city he and his wife traveled on foot to Cincinnati, where he went to work at his trade in a foundry. About 1839 he came to Evansville and was employed in the one foundry then in existence in the town. At an early date he engaged in the hotel business and for many years was proprietor of

the Washington House on the corner of Third and Main streets, at that time the leading hotel in the city. After leaving the hotel he engaged in the saw-mill business in copartnership with H. Brommelhaus, and afterward purchased the old Simpson mill-site, and taking Mr. H. Rietman in partnership, established the present mill of Rietman & Schulte. Later he sold his interest to Mr. Schulte and retired from active business. Mr. Nurre was a strong democrat and was so well and favorably known that he was elected by his party to the office of county commissioner, a thing seldom accomplished at that time, the republicans being largely in the majority. He served but one term, declining to stand for re-election. His death occurred April 11, 1885. Elizabeth Nurre was born in Germany in 1816, and died in 1853 when her son Joseph was an infant. Her husband subsequently remarried, and his widow survives him. Joseph A. Nurre was reared in Evansville. He attended the public schools of the city and completed his education at Teutopolis (Ill.) College. He began life for himself when a small boy as bundle wrapper for Schapker & Bussing, dry goods merchants of this city. From this humble position he worked up in the same house to book-keeper. In 1873 he entered the L. & N. railroad freight office as receiving clerk, which position he held for one year. He then began as a laborer with Messrs. Rietman & Schulte, and by dint of persistent effort and close attention to business worked up to his present position, after twelve years of service. He is well known as a business man and enjoys a high standing in the community. In politics he is a democrat; and is a member of the Iron Hall. In 1880 he was married to Miss Ellen Newman, an estimable lady, who was born in Evansville in 1852. She is the daughter of Mason Newman.

The Helfrich Saw and Planing Mill Company holds a high rank among the workers in wood. It deals in hardwood lumber and building materials of all kinds. Its president, Adam Helfrich, oldest son of the pioneers, John and Anna (Barbey) Helfrich, was born in Germany, January 17, 1832. His parents emigrating to this country in early days, settled in German township and were there known for many years as industrious, frugal, and well-to-do people. They were among the organizers of St. Joseph's Catholic church, and remained its devoted members until their earthly careers were ended. Adam Helfrich worked on his father's farm until twenty-three years of age, when, having married on May 17, 1854, Theresa Hilderbrandt, a native of Virginia, daughter of Christian Hilderbrandt, he began to work for himself on a farm, the gift of his father. Selling his farm after a time, he purchased a portable saw-mill. By wise management he accumulated enough to start, in company with John T. Rechtin, a saw-mill on Pigeon creek, in Independence. This mill was operated for some time, but was eventually destroyed by fire, Mr. Helfrich having purchased the entire interest but a short time prior to its destruction. A new mill was bought, and in 1883, a stock company was organized, with Adam Helfrich as president, and William Hardy as vice-president, through whose ability and enterprise the business of the concern has been greatly extended and successfully conducted. This company owns and operates the extensive brick-yard known as the property of the Evansville Pressed Brick Company. Mr. Helfrich's ability as a man of affairs has been publicly recognized by his election to the city council. Politically, he is a democrat. He is the father of eleven children, eight living: William, Frank, Michael, Kate, John, Annie, Joseph and Edward.

In the dawn of civilization in southwestern Indiana, the state of North Carolina gave many valuable citizens to the new commonwealth. They came with no richer possessions than pure purposes and dauntless courage, ready and willing to meet any fate. James McCorkle and his wife Dorcas, who was a McIntyre, left their native state, in 1828, with a family of seven children which afterward grew to eleven, and came down the Tennessee river in a small boat or canoe to the shoals below Nashville. From there they made their way overland to Gibson county, Indiana, where they erected a cabin such as pioneer settlers hastily raised when a spot that suited their fancy was found, and there February 9th, 1829, was born JOHN S. MCCORKLE, now proprietor of the City Planing and Flouring Mills, and long known in Evansville as a progressive, public-spirited and benevolent citizen. In the spring of 1832, the family moved to Evansville, then a small village. Soon after coming here the death of Mrs. McCorkle occurred. The father of the family lived until Evansville assumed the dignity and designation of a city in 1847, and was identified with the early growth of the place. At the date of his death he was sixty-four years of age. With the exception of about two years, when he resided in Kansas, ever since 1832 John S. McCorkle has been a resident of Evansville. His father's circumstances were such that opportunities for laying the foundation of a polite education were wanting to him in his youth and young manhood. Naturally studious, however, in the course of a long and active life he has stored his mind with a fund of useful information. At the age of seventeen he undertook to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked as an apprentice and journeyman until 1866. During the civil war period he was in the service of the United States government, building and repairing hospitals for the sick and wounded who were brought to Evansville for care and treatment. In 1866, Mr. McCorkle built his first planing-mill, which was successfully operated until April, 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. The mill was immediately rebuilt and the business continued. His twenty-two years' career in this business makes him the oldest planing-mill proprietor in the city. From his youth he has made his own way in life and has been eminently successful. His entire attention has not, however, been absorbed by his business pursuits. An ardent republican, he is deeply concerned in the welfare of his party. For many years he has been conspicuously identified with the work of the temperance cause, and he and his wife have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. As a member of the Business Men's Association he has taken a lively interest in all matters affecting the welfare and progress of the city. His life has been one of industry and constant effort. The success which has come to him has been well deserved. He was united in marriage December 31, 1850, to Miss Mary I. Thorne, a lady of worth, born in Vincennes, Ind., in 1836, the daughter of Charles E. and Nancy (Oliver) Thorne. Of this union four children have been born: John D., in 1853; Charles R., in 1860; Josie C., in 1862, and George A., in 1865.

SCHULTZE, THUMAN & CO. — The Mechanics' Foundry at the corner of First street and Third avenue is an evidence of what thrift and industry can accomplish. This institution, employing about fifty workmen and manufacturing steam-engines, boilers, saw- and grist-mills and all kinds of machinery, is owned by five of Evansville's enterprising citizens, who in early life had no capital except the endowments of nature. Some facts concerning the lives of Henry

Fred. W Cook

A. Schultze, Charles H. Thuman, John H. Thuman, Alexander Jack, and Michael Becker can not fail to possess interest. Mr. Schultze was born in Prussia, April 19, 1831. When he was eleven years of age, his parents, George and Annie M. (Wayne) Schultze, came to Evansville, and were known here for many years as industrious and respectable people. They lived through the allotted three score years and ten, each spending a useful and honorable life. Henry A. was the youngest son in a family of eleven children. When sixteen years of age he entered a foundry with a view of learning a trade and thus fitting himself for the higher grades of employment. For eighteen years he applied himself industriously, saving and wisely investing his earnings until he had accumulated a considerable sum of money. In 1865 the Mechanics' Foundry was established, and since that time he has expended most of his energies in building up the concern and extending its business. In politics he is a republican. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. He has been married twice. His first wife was Martha Schulz, a native of Germany, who died in 1873, leaving five children, George, Theodore, Gustavus, Julius and Louisa. Six years later he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Clark, a native of Kentucky.

John H. and Charles H. Thuman, brothers, were born in the dukedom of Baden, Germany, 1819 and 1831, respectively. They immigrated to the United States in 1837, and came to Evansville about 1851 with their parents, who settled near Darmstadt, where the mother died in 1851 and the father in 1853. Their father was a carpenter, and both boys learned the same trade, though John worked at farming in this county for sixteen years. For a time Charles was employed at pattern-making, but both eventually became part owners in the Mechanics' Foundry, and for many years have been connected with its management. Mr. John Thuman was married in 1845 to Miss Rosina Scheckel, who died five years later, leaving one child, Mina. Subsequently he married a sister of his first wife, Philippina Scheckel, to whom eight children have been born, seven of whom are living: Mary, Louisa, Carrie, Lena, Dora, John, Frederick and Edward. Mr. Charles Thuman was married in August, 1853, to Miss Barbara Fuchs, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1850. Of this union eight children have been born, seven of whom are living: Annie, Lizzie Amelia, Lena, Charles Christian, Charles J., William and Jacob L. This younger generation is rapidly advancing, and taking an honorable position in social and business circles.

Alexander Jack was born in Scotland, at the city of Glasgow, 1833. He is the sixth son of Robert Jack, a weaver, who lived and died in Scotland. The family contained eleven children, all but three of whom are dead. Alexander was reared and educated in his native country. At the age of seventeen he started out alone for America. He settled in Pennsylvania, and there learned the trade of a machinist and engineer. Coming west, he assisted in putting up a pig-iron furnace on Green river, in Muhlenburg county, Ky., where he remained for some time. He came to Evansville about thirty years ago, and first worked at his trade for Kratz & Heilman, and later for Reitz & Haney. Since the establishment of the foundry with which he is now connected, his attention has been devoted principally to its advancement. He is also a stockholder and director in the Natural Gas and Oil Company of this place. His good judgment has earned him the confidence of business men generally, and his sturdy char-

acter has made him popular. In the spring of 1888 he was nominated by the republican party and elected to the office of water-works trustee. He is a Knight of Honor, and, with his family, belongs to the First Cumberland Presbyterian church. January 2, 1854, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Snedden, a native of Scotland, who, in the midst of a useful life, passed away July 21, 1887, leaving five children, Nellie, Richard, John, Robert, and Bethia.

Michael Becker was born in Prussia, May 28, 1823, being the oldest son of John and Catherine (Kreppert) Becker, natives of Prussia, who came to Evansville in 1846, lived many years on a farm, and died in this county, aged seventy-eight and sixty-five, respectively. In his native country, Michael learned the trade of a blacksmith, and for about ten years followed it at McCutchanville. Coming to Evansville, he was invited to connect himself with the Mechanics' Foundry, and has since been identified with this establishment. In 1862 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Reis, who was born at Darmstadt, in this county. Of this union eleven children have been born, four of whom are living. William H., Frank, Catherine A., and Elizabeth J. The members of this firm, known to the business community as Schultze, Thuman & Co., have pursued honorable methods in the conduct of their business, and by industry, economy and wise management, have attained success.

F. W. Cook Brewing Co.—F. W. Cook and Louis Reis, under the firm name of "Cook & Reis," established and built the City Brewery in 1853, the site then being a corn-field. They continued together until 1857, when Louis Reis sold his interest in the brewery to his brother, Jacob Reis (the step-father of Mr. Cook), leaving the style of the firm unchanged. In 1873 Mr. Reis met with an accident which resulted in his death, whereupon Mr. Cook became sole proprietor. In 1885 the City Brewery was converted into a stock company under the corporate name of F. W. Cook Brewing Co. with the following stockholders: F. W. Cook, sr., F. W. Cook, jr., H. E. Cook, Andrew Wollenberger, G. M. Daussman, Philip P. Puder and Gus B. Mann. F. W. Cook, sr., F. W. Cook, jr., H. E. Cook, Andrew Wollenberger and G. M. Daussman are the directors of the company, and its officers are as follows: F. W. Cook, sr., president and general manager; F. W. Cook, jr., vice president; Andrew Wollenberger, superintendent; G. M. Daussman, secretary and treasurer; Philip P. Puder, general agent. The sales of the establishment for the present year (1888-89) will amount to 75,000 barrels; 110 men are employed in its various departments and $75,000.00 is paid annually in wages. The consumption of malt and hops for the year will be 185,000 bushels of the former, and 115,000 pounds of the latter. While the product of the F. W. Cook Brewing Co.—the famous "Pilsener Beer"—has become a household word and is the most popular beverage in this part of the country, it has also won an enviable reputation abroad, especially in the southern states, and large quantities of it are daily being shipped to all the principal cities of the south. Purity, brilliancy and deliciousness of the flavor, together with its sparkling, foaming qualities, is what has made the Pilsener of the F. W. Cook Brewing Co. so popular wherever it has been introduced.

Fred W. Cook, sr., president of the F W. Cook Brewing Company, an enterprising citizen closely identified with many causes of the city's growth and prosperity, began his business career as a poor lad, and. now as the fruits of his industry enjoys pos-

sessions valued at not less than a quarter of a million dollars. He was born in Washington, D. C., February 1, 1832. His father, Fred Cook, a baker, native of Germany, long lived at Washington City, and died in Virginia when on his way to Cincinnati, 1834. His mother, Christiana Cook, whose maiden name was Kroener, subsequently married Jacob Reis, and after a brief residence at Cincinnati, Ohio, came to Evansville, reaching here in 1836. The early education of Mr. Cook was meagre, his schooling being confined to about eighteen months' study, distributed through a period of six years. His first employment was in the dry goods house of L. W. Heberd. He then spent two years and a half in a small brewery owned by his step-father. By the end of this time he had accumulated $135. His uncle, Louis Reis, having a like amount in cash, the two formed a partnership, and in the spring of 1853 bought the ground, then a cornfield, on which their extensive brewery now stands. A small brewery was built on credit, and in four years Mr. Reis, withdrawing from the firm, was paid for his interest $3,500. Later, Jacob Reis, the stepfather, putting in $6,000 capital, entered the firm, which again was known as Cook & Reis, until the incorporation of the company January 1, 1885. As a director in the Citizens' National Bank, director in the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, president of the District Telegraph Company, president of the F. W. Cook Bottling Works, director and secretary of the Bernardin Bottle Cap Company, and as a large stockholder in the Indiana Canning Company, Mr. Cook has done much to secure the success of these enterprises and to advance the welfare of the city, always exhibiting in the highest degree the qualities essential to a successful financier and man of affairs. The public, recognizing his capacity for the management of great interests, has called him to its service in various relations. He has several times represented his ward in the city council and his county in the state legislature. His career, private and public, has been characterized by energy, integrity, ability and honor. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities and of St. John's church. In 1857 he was married to Miss Louisa Hilt, of Louisville, Ky., who died in 1877, leaving four children, Fred W., jr., Henry E., Charles W., and Ada L. In November, 1878, his second marriage was solemnized with Miss Jennie Himmeline, of Kelly's Island, Ohio, whose death occurred in January, 1884. Of this union three children were born, Arthur B., Helen and Albert L. The older of Mr. Cook's children are well educated and possess the accomplishments which adorn polite society. Fred. W. Cook, jr., vice-president of the brewing company, is an alumnus of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and after his graduation from that institution pursued his studies for two years at the famous University of Heidelberg. Henry E. graduated at the State University at Bloomington, and for three years past has been perfecting his education at the ancient German institution previously attended by his brother, where also Miss Ada L. has been pursuing a special course of instruction in music and the modern languages. Charles W. is now an undergraduate at the Indiana State University.

The secretary and treasurer of the brewing company, George M. Daussman, was born at Willzartswiesen, Rhein-Pfalz, Bavaria, March 8, 1847. His parents, Jacob and Eva (Veibert) Daussman, came to America in 1855, and have since resided in this city. He was educated at the public schools of the city, and received his training

for a business career in the Evansville Commercial College. At a very early age he was employed as a clerk and then as book-keeper, at various places in this city. In 1866 he accepted a position as book-keeper for Cook & Reis, brewers, and has been with that company ever since. He is now a stockholder and director in the company, and since January 1, 1885, has been its secretary and treasurer. His efficiency, integrity and close attention to business, render his services of great value to the company. He occupies a high social position, is prominent in the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities, the Business Men's Association and Liederkranz singing society. He was married September 18, 1880, to Miss Anna Platz, daughter of Charles Platz, the well-known manufacturer, of this city. They have four children, George M., Ida, Louisa, and Elsa, the first-born, Bertha, having died in infancy.

The superintendent of the brewery, Andrew Wollenberger, was born in Bavaria, May 16, 1841, being the son of Louis and Mina Wollenberger. He was educated in the schools of his native country and was employed there as foreman in a brewery. He served in the German army, was a non-commissioned officer in the war of 1866, and two years later came to America. For several years he was engaged in the breweries of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1881 he came to Evansville and entered the employ of Cook & Reis as foreman. When the stock company was organized he became a stockholder and superintendent, which position he has since satisfactorily held. In 1869 he was married to Miss Tillie Uhl, a native of Germany, daughter of John Uhl. They have one child, Andrew Louis.

The chief engineer of this extensive brewery is Henry F. Froelich, a native of Gibson county, Ind., born April 14, 1851, the oldest son of Jacob and Catharine (Oswald) Froelich, natives of Germany. He received a common school and business education in this city, kept books for a time, and then learned the trade of a machinist, at which he worked both here and in Germany. Later he was employed as engineer at the city water-works, and in 1878 entered the service of the brewing company. Since 1887 he has been a member of the board of water-works trustees. He is a member of the K. of H. order, of the Zither club, and the Association of Engineers. August 12, 1877, he was married to Johanna Laubmerheimer, a native of Germany. Of this union two children have been born: Clara, aged ten years, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Froelich and his wife are members of St. John's Evangelical church.

The general agent of the Cook Brewing Co., Philip P. Puder, was born in Germany, December 17, 1845. His parents, Gottlieb and Katharina (Becker) Puder, born in 1819 and 1822, respectively, lived and died in the fatherland. He is the oldest in a family of five children, four of whom are living. He was educated in Germany and came to Evansville in 1864. He was a machinist by trade, and for four years was employed in the foundry of Hon. Wm. Heilman, after which he conducted a stove and tinware store, in partnership with his brother, Gottlieb Puder. In 1876 he accepted a position as traveling salesman, with Cook & Reis, and upon the organization of the stock company, became a stockholder. His thorough business training and qualifications have contributed largely to the extension of the business. He is a K. of H. and member of the A. O. U. W. In 1868 he was married to Miss Alwine Schnakenburg, a native of Germany, born in 1847. Of this union three children have been born: Otto, Dora and Philip. The father of Mrs. Puder, Col. William

Schnakenburg, attained distinction as a soldier in the late war. He was born in Prussia, August 3, 1817, being the son of Rev. William and Emily Schnakenburg. In 1854 he came to the United States, settling in southern Ohio, and coming to this city two years later. Since then he has continuously resided in this place, being engaged as a merchant and accountant. In 1861 he began his military service with the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after a faithful and honorable service of eighteen months, resigned. He was married in 1843, to Miss Minna Lohse, a native of Prussia, to whom four children were born.

Fulton Avenue Brewery. — A well-known building in Evansville was the Old Brewery. This was occupied by the famous firm of Ullmer & Hoedt, from 1877, until 1881, and here they achieved for their product a reputation unsurpassed by none. Among the consumers of malt liquors the reputation of Evansville beer has become wide-spread and most flattering to the manufacturers of this city. The strong points of the product are purity, brilliancy of color, richness of flavor, and non-liability to deterioration by climate, and in all these, the Evansville beer is unsurpassed. The formation of this creditable reputation is in large part due to the skill and business ability of Messrs. Ullmer & Hoedt. These gentlemen came to the city in 1877 ready to begin on November 1st. They made their first brewing on the 27th of that month, and turned out the first beer December 31st. They prospered from the first, their product sprang at once into popular favor, and in less than thirty months they were able to add one of the most handsome and complete breweries in the country to the industries of Evansville. The members of the firm are Charles Wilhelm Ullmer, a native of Russia, and the business manager of the establishment, who came to this country in 1868, and Ferdinand Hoedt, a native of Baden, who came to America in 1865. The latter is naturally a brewer, his father and grandfather having been in the business, and he learned his trade so thoroughly that he now has no superior in the country, in his father's brewery at Heidelberg. The new brewery, which the firm has occupied for several years, is 74x116 feet, four stories high, and fitted at a cost of $45,000 with all that science and art has devised for the best production of the beverage under the most healthful and attractive conditions. The brewery has a cellar capacity of 3,000 barrels constantly on hand, and a selling capacity of 18,000 barrels per annum. Besides the beer kettle with a capacity of 125 barrels, there is a mash tub with a capacity of 150 barrels, and two steam tubs of 100 and 300 barrels each. The ice as it melts is caught and conveyed to cisterns underneath the beer cellar, which is 40x18 feet, and a capacity of 29,000 gallons. This establishment maintains a large number of employes, and the weekly pay-roll is no inconsiderable item.

August Brentano, of the firm of Kiechle, Brentano & Oberdorfer, was born at Hohen-Ems, Austria, December 18, 1845, and is the son of Nestor Brentano, a native of Austria, born August 15, 1820, whose death occurred in his native country, November 10, 1859. He was educated at the famous schools of Heidelberg, graduating there in 1860. In the same year he came to America, settling in New York city, and remaining there for one year in the employ of Brentano's Literary Emporium. In 1861 he went to Oregon, and, after a residence of three years there, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and for some time was engaged as a book-keeper for E. Brentano & Co. Coming

to Evansville in 1866, he then entered the wholesale house of L. Loewenthal & Co. as a book-keeper, and retained that position during the following ten years, at the end of which time he became a partner in the business, and remained in that relation ten years longer. When the Business Men's Association was formed in 1887, for the purpose of advancing the general welfare of the city, by bringing about harmonious action on the part of all interested in Evansville's progress, Mr. Brentano was selected as secretary of the association. His duties were particularly arduous and trying, but they were discharged with rare skill and good judgment, and to the satisfaction of all. Unswerving devotion to correct principles, enterprising activity, guided by unusual public spiritedness and business sagacity, have combined to make his career successful. In 1888 the partnership with which he is now connected was formed. He is prominently connected with the lodges of the following orders: F. & A. M., K. of P., A. O. U. W., B'nai B'rith and Kesher Shel Barsel. In politics he is a democrat. In 1883, and again in 1885, he was elected to the city council. As chairman of the democratic central committee for this county in 1884, by his wise management he contributed largely to the success of the campaign. He was united in marriage in 1868 to Miss Mahla Kahn, of this city, daughter of Solomon Kahn. Seven children have been born of this union, five of whom survive.

Capt. Otto F. Jacobi, a native of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, was born November 28, 1835. His parents, Gottlieb and Frederika (Dietsch) Jacobi, were born in Germany, in 1804 and 1814, respectively. Their lives were spent in the fatherland, and there they died, the father in 1849, the mother eight years earlier. Capt. Jacobi was the eldest son in a family of four, three of whom are now living. His education was obtained in his native country. Emigrating to the United States in 1852, he settled at Philadelphia, Pa. There in 1855, being then a young man, though of strong and well developed character, he enlisted in Company D, First United States Infantry. He soon attained the rank of first sergeant, which he held for several years, being brave and ever ready for duty, and thus gaining the esteem of his superior officers. When the civil war broke out, he was with his regiment, then stationed at Fort Cobb, Indian Territory. He remained in the regular army until 1862, when he received a commission in the volunteer service, and was appointed commissary of musters by the secretary of war, being attached to the first cavalry division in the Department of the Cumberland. January 1, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, Tenth Tennessee Infantry, and because of faithful and efficient service, was promoted to the captaincy of the same company on the 23d of June following. He acted a conspicuous part in the engagements at Duck Springs, Wilson's Creek, and New Madrid, Mo., Island No. 10, in the siege of Corinth and the battle at that place, at Big Black River, Miss., and in the siege of Vicksburg, where he received a disabling wound. His honorable discharge from the service followed in July, 1865. He is now a prominent member of Farragut Post, G. A. R. His long military career was full of honorable service. It was in the year 1866 that he came to Evansville, since which time his prominence and usefulness as a citizen have increased from year to year. Soon after locating here he began the wholesale tobacco and cigar business. This he sold out in 1869, and in the next year entered the employ of H. F. Blount as book-keeper. His business affairs

were prudently managed, and his earnings economically cared for. His services became so valuable to those interested in the works with which he was connected, that he was admitted to an interest in the profits in 1883. Honorable and upright in all of life's relations, he commands universal respect. His public spirit has not permitted his whole interest to be engrossed in the cares of his own business concerns. He early joined the Masonic order, and has attained the rank of Knight Templar. He and his wife are prominent members of the First Avenue Presbyterian church. By wise action as a trustee and devotion as a member, he has contributed largely to the prosperity of the church. His public trusts have been numerous, and all faithfully executed. As a trustee of Evans Hall, and as trustee and treasurer of Willard Library, he has rendered useful service to the public. His ability as a financier caused his selection as vice-president of the Fidelity Loan and Savings Association, the successful management of which has secured to many workingmen the ownership of homes. His marriage occurred in 1862 to Mary E. Sawyer, of Corinth, Miss. Of this union five children have been born, of whom two, Otto L. and Sidney F., are living, and three are deceased: Alvin G., Irvin, and Harry B.; the latter died July 17, 1888.

It is generally conceded that the extent of Evansville's future greatness will be measured by the amount of attention paid to manufacturing industries. Of late years the city's advancement has been due largely to this agency. The Evansville Cotton Mills are the largest of their kind west of the Alleghanies, and the city is justly proud of them. At the time of the publication of this work the company is building a new mill adjoining the old, two stories, 168x313, and an L addition 50x80, which will accommodate a plant of 50,000 spindles. The successful management of these mills may be attributed largely to the efficiency of the superintendent JOHN H. OSBORN, whose fitness for his present responsible position is the result of long practical training. He is a native of Boone county, Ill., where he was born July 20, 1849. His father, William Osborn, was born in Ireland about the year 1822, and now resides in this city. His mother, Ann (Burrell) Osborn, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and died at Cannelton, Ind., 1872. His parents came to the United States in early childhood and settled in Rhode Island. In 1849, they came west, seeking a betterment of their condition, and temporarily settled in Boone county, Ill. Three years later they moved to Cannelton, Ind. In the schools of that place, John Osborn, who was the second of six children, received his education, and there learned the trade of a machinist. For about fifteen years he was employed in the Indiana Cotton Mills at Cannelton, and for some time at Louisville and Owensboro, in Kentucky, in various foundries and machine shops, working at his trade. Coming to Evansville in 1875, he was engaged as master mechanic at the cotton mills, and in 1884, was promoted to the superintendency of the mills. He is intrusted with the supervision of 400 workmen, and has the care of vast monetary interests. By natural acumen and thorough practical training, he is well qualified for the proper discharge of this important trust. His enterprising public spirit, and the general esteem in which he is held, are attested by his selection as a director in the Business Men's Association. He was married in June, 1878, to Mary A. White, who was born in Evansville in 1858. Two children, John W. and Charles A., have been born of this union.

LOUIS ICHENHAUSER, a prominent citizen and the leading importer and wholesale dealer

in glass and queensware of Evansville, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in the town of Ichenhausen (which place was named in honor of his grandparents), on September 30, 1832. He came to America twelve years later, located in Hardinsburg, Ky., and engaged in merchandise. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1864, and continued merchandising for one year. Coming to Evansville in 1866, he formed a copartnership with Charles Lichten, and engaged in the glass and queensware business under the firm name of Lichten & Ichenhauser. This firm was dissolved in 1880 by the retirement of Mr. Lichten. Mr. Ichenhauser continued the business, adding thereto the importation of china and queensware in 1883. The business has grown from year to year, until it is the leading house of the kind in the city, and is second to none in the state. He occupies a large brick business house at No. 114 Upper First street, which is four stories and a basement in height and 150 feet deep; and also the four-story brick building at No. 23 Upper First, which is used as a warehouse. Mr. Ichenhauser is a member of the Evansville Business Men's Association, and of the following secret societies: Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of the Masonic fraternity; Thisbe Lodge No. 24, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, of which he was secretary for fourteen consecutive years, and is a member of the Grand Lodge; Centennial Lodge, No. 157, Kesher Shel Barsel, of which he was the founder in 1876, and in 1877 was elected recording and financial secretary, which position he holds at present, and is also member of the Grand Lodge; Red Cloud Lodge No. 640, K. of H. and Leni Leoti Lodge, No. 43, A. O. U. W. He was for five years treasurer of the Germania Building and Loan Association, and is a member of the Sixth Street Jewish temple, in which he has held various official positions. Mr. Ichenhauser was married in Louisville, Ky., in 1859, to Therese Oberdorfer, who was born in Germany in 1842, and to this union eleven children have been born, nine of whom survive. Three sons, Silas, Nathan and Sidney L., are engaged with their father as clerks.

William Rahm, jr., whose commercial success has won for him the title of the "Corn King of the Lower Ohio," was born in the city of Heukeswagen, Prussia, October 27, 1837. In the public schools of that state, well-known for their excellence, young Rahm made considerable progress before coming with his father's family to New Orleans, in 1849. The parents and the eight children who came over at that time are still living and prospering. They came to Evansville, and the young man was placed in the public schools, where he remained until his German-English education was completed. Afterward his business education was begun in a mercantile establishment, from which he was called, later, to assist his father in a dry goods and grocery store. In this he speedily advanced to a partnership, and finally purchased his father's interest. He has ever since continued in business, though he has disposed of the dry goods and grocery departments, and devoted himself to the corn trade. His business has prospered beyond expectation, apparently more than keeping pace with the rapid progress of the country. His transactions in the cereal which is produced in such profusion in the rich bottom farms of the Ohio valley, are unrivalled in magnitude, and the regal title he has won in trade he well merits. Such is the scope of his business that he has become the acquaintance and friend of the army of producers, as well as all the river men, and not a small element in the causes of his success is his power of making and holding friends.

In addition to his commercial occupations, he has acquired and successfully managed extensive farms, and since 1879 has been one of the directors of the German National Bank. For six years he has served as a member of the city council, elected as a democrat from a ward with a republican preponderance, his majorities varying from 93 at first to 363 at last. In 1880, without premeditation on his part, he was nominated for state senator. It was urged that he alone could carry the election, against an adverse republican majority. His friends were right in their prediction, and again in 1884 he was honored by re-election to the senate, and was elected in 1889 a trustee for the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, near Evansville, by the state legislature. In 1862 Mr. Rahm was married to Miss Rose Hart, who was reared and educated in New York. To this union four children were born, of whom but two are living. The elder, a son, graduated from Mt. St. Mary's College, Maryland, and is now deputy township trustee. One of Mr. Rahm's brothers, Emil, has held the office of treasurer of Vanderburgh county. A sister, Miss Hulda Rahm, has attained distinction in the Evansville schools, and holding the highest certificate, is no longer subject to examination. The venerable parents are still hale and hearty, and devote their attention to the management of a fine fruit and vegetable farm close to the city.

Jacob Miller, one of the leading merchants of Evansville, and a member of the Gilbert–Miller Dry Goods Company, the largest retail dry goods house in the state of Indiana, was born in Evansville, April 3, 1845. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Klein) Miller, both natives of Germany, The parents were married in their native country, and emigrated to the United States in 1836, coming direct to the west, locating in Evansville, and being among the early settlers of Vanderburgh county. The father died in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother in 1879, at the age of sixty-three years. To these parents five children were born, three of whom survive. Jacob Miller was educated in the public schools of this city, and began life for himself at the age of seventeen years, in the employ of the E. & T. H. Railroad Company. A year later he began clerking in a dry goods store, and continued at that until 1866, when he embarked in business for himself in the partnership of Miller & Brinkmeyer. In 1871 the firm of Miller Bros. was organized, being composed of Jacob and Conrad, brothers, which later became one of the best-known dry goods firms in the state. This firm was continued until March, 1886, when Conrad withdrew, going to New York city, and there engaging as a merchant in the same branch of trade. In 1885, the present business house on Main street was erected, which is the largest and most complete dry goods house in the state. The building is brick, six stories above the basement in height, 57x140 feet. The first and second floors are used for dry goods, cloaks, and notions, the third and fourth floors for carpets and mattings, the fifth floor for manufacturing purposes, and the sixth floor for storage. The first and second stories are of solid iron, the rest of the building being terra cotta and pressed brick. The cost of the building approached $75,000.00. One of the largest retail stocks in the state, and the largest in the city, is carried by the firm, and its annual business amounts to between $375,000 and $400,000. In May, 1886, the Gilbert–Miller Dry Goods Co. was formed by the entrance into the business of W. S. Gilbert, son of Capt. John Gilbert. In 1864 Mr. Miller entered the service of the United

States, joining Company F of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. John W. Foster, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of Farragut Post, G. A. R., St. George Lodge, K. of P., and of Excelsior Lodge, A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the Business Men's Association and of the Merchants' Exchange. He has taken an active interest in every effort to give the city of Evansville that prominence among the cities of the country to which it is entitled by reason of its merit. Energetic, public-spirited, and sagacious, he has done much to advance the public good, and deservedly takes a high rank among the prominent men of the day.

A. P. Lahr, a prominent merchant, and proprietor of one of the leading dry goods, carpet and window shade houses of the city, was born at Wendelheim, Rheinhessen, Germany, June 17, 1849, and is the son of Peter and Mary (Schlossstein) Lahr. His parents, natives of Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1868, came direct to Evansville, and for a number of years the father was engaged in manufacturing and milling, and also carried on farming. His death occurred February 29, 1888; that of the mother seven days previously. To these parents five children were born, two of whom survive. A. P. Lahr was reared in his native land, and attended the schools there. In 1867, he came to America, coming one year before his parents. Soon after arriving in this country he came to Evansville. Having learned the dry goods business in Germany with an uncle, through the assistance of Hon. William Heilman, he secured a position in the dry goods house of Frank Hopkins & Co., with which house he remained six years. He then located in Rockford, Iowa, opened a grocery store, and remained about two years. At the end of this time he returned to Evansville, and engaged with the firm of Hopkins & Co. again. Remaining with that house for two years more he then took a course in the commercial college and next entered the store of Miller Bros., where he clerked for a short time. That firm then opened a branch store, known as the "Centennial Store," and Mr. Lahr was placed in charge of the same as manager, and continued in that capacity for about two years. He next entered the store of A. G. Evans & Co., clerked for a year, and was then relieved of his position in that store by the entrance into the firm as a partner, of John Hubbs. Through the assistance of Jacob Haas, he was enabled to purchase a stock of goods, and, going to Carmi, Ill., opened a store, where he remained three and a half years. Returning to Evansville, he erected a handsome store building on Fulton avenue, and embarked in the dry goods business for himself, where he met with great success. On January 5, 1888, he purchased the large stock of John S. Hopkins at public sale, and began business at the old stand of that firm on Main street, still continuing his Fulton avenue store. He carries a stock in the Main street establishment of between $40,000 and $50,000, and does an annual business of between $115,000 and $125,000. In the Fulton avenue store a stock of between $15,000 and $18,000 is carried, and an average business of about $45,000 is done. Mr. Lahr was married on September 10, 1876, to Miss Amelia J. Hodson, a native of this city, daughter of John and Jane Hodson. To this union two children have been born: Mabel B. and Herbert H. Mr. Lahr is a progressive citizen, and one whose success has been rapidly achieved.

William E. French was born near Patoka, Gibson county, Ind., January 26, 1825.

His parents, William and Mary (Breading) French, natives of La Fayette county, Pa., shortly after their marriage in 1822, moved by flat-boat down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers to Evansville, then a small village, and thence to a farm near Patoka, where they settled. Here their lives were spent as useful citizens, God-fearing and upright. The father was accidentally killed in 1844 by the falling of a tree, in the fiftieth year of his age; the mother died in 1876 at the age of eighty-three years. Their family consisted of four sons: David, William E., Nathaniel B., and Lucius S. The oldest of these, David, was accidentally killed when sixteen years of age. Nathaniel B. was for many years a merchant in Princeton, where he now resides, and during the war served as major of the Forty-second Indiana Infantry. Lucius S. resided until his death in 1886, on the old family farm. At his father's death, the cares of the family devolved on William. He had attended the common schools of the country, had spent one year in an academy at Princeton and another in Hanover College, at Hanover, Ind. He was anxious to continue his studies, and a year later entered the State University at Bloomington, where he graduated in 1846. He returned home and for several years was engaged in farming and trading in produce, which he transported to New Orleans in flat-boats. In August, 1850, he moved to Evansville and with Fielding Johnson entered the wholesale and retail dry goods business under the style of Johnson & French. Six years later Mr. Johnson retired, disposing of his interest to Mr. French, who admitted Sylvester T. Jerauld to a partnership, the firm style being changed to French & Jerauld. Soon thereafter, the business was changed to that of wholesale clothing, and the style to William E. French & Co. An extensive business was transacted, but heavy losses were incurred, and Mr. French was forced to retire for a year, in order to settle up the affairs of the house. Upon the passage of the new internal revenue bill, he was appointed deputy collector for this division of the first district of Indiana, and served three years in that capacity. By this time many of the maimed soldiers of the war had returned home, and believing that the civil offices under the patronage of the government should be held by the returned veterans who had risked their lives for its support on the field of battle, he resigned his office in favor of William Warren, Jr., an honorably discharged private of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, who had returned home to Evansville, with the loss of his right arm. He recommended the appointmentment of Mr. Warren, was on his bond, and assisted him in gaining a knowledge of the various duties of the office. In 1863, Mr. French again entered the wholesale dry goods business with J. S. Jaquess, under the style of Jaquess, French & Co. The business was profitably conducted for five years, during which time carpets were added to the stock. By mutual agreement the business was then divided; the dry goods portion being sold to Hudspeth, Smith & Co., and Mr. French, with Charles Klinglehoeffer, going into the general carpet and house-furnishing business exclusively. The spacious and elegant store of William E. French & Co., at No. 205 Main street, contains one of the largest and most varied stocks of carpets to be found anywhere in the west. By a strict adherence to honorable methods throughout his entire business career, and by keeping pace with the advancement of public tastes, Mr. French has succeeded in firmly fixing his house in public favor. On May 10, 1849, Mr. French was married to Miss Mary H. Stockwell, daughter of Dr. W. H. Stockwell, of Patoka, Ind.

The following children have been the issue of this marriage: Harry B., who was associated in business with his father until his death in 1876; William S., who entered business with his father in 1881, is now a prominent young business man and secretary of the Business Men's Association; Carrie L., now wife of Charles E. Chase, of Louisville, Ky.; Nannie S., now wife of W. D. Crothers, of Brownwood, Tex.; and Minnie B., unmarried and residing with her parents.

WILLIAM B. SHERWOOD was born in Evansville, March 24, 1836. His grandfather, David Sherwood, born June 13, 1777, was a stone mason by trade, and at one time was a member of the Connecticut legislature. His father, Marcus Sherwood, a native of Fairfield county, Conn., born May 28, 1803, was a prominent pioneer citizen of this place. In his early boyhood Marcus determined to leave his native place in New England and seek his fortune in the west. Setting out with an uncle, he drove an ox team for fifty-eight days, and at the end of this time reached Pittsburgh, Pa. Here his uncle and friends bought a flat-boat, loaded it with their effects, and after a tedious voyage arrived in Evansville June 6, 1819. He was now thrown upon his own resources, and went bravely to work as a day laborer at fifty cents a day. He saved his earnings and commenced flat-boating when that mode of transportation came into use, spending twelve years so occupied and making twenty-eight trips to New Orleans. The business was profitable and the capital thus earned was invested in real estate which, through the later growth of Evansville, increased rapidly in value. He, speculated extensively in pork and produce, and was during his life a very prominent man in business circles. He aided, as a contractor, in the construction of the Wabash & Erie canal, and was prominently connected with other public works of early days. He was progressive and public-spirited. When others doubted the success of the undertaking he built the Sherwood House — a well-known hotel now nearly fifty years old. It was built in 1839 and the original building was 40x100 feet. Throughout his entire career he was very active and energetic, and always had the confidence and respect of the entire community. He amassed a large fortune and became one of the wealthiest citizens of his day. Generous and benevolent, he gave liberally to charitable purposes. He was a member of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church, and to this organization he made many munificent gifts. His life was well spent, and he was considered in his day one of Evansville's most prominent and useful citizens. He was married in 1834 to Miss Prudence Johnson, a native of Kentucky, born in 1808, and daughter of Alexander and Mary Johnson, pioneers of this city. To this union but one son, William B., was born. The death of Marcus Sherwood occurred in 1880; that of his wife ten years earlier, in 1870. William B. Sherwood grew to manhood in this city and attended its public schools. He is the owner of the Sherwood House, and has concerned himself principally with the management of the estate inherited from his father. Not taking an active part in public affairs his life has been uneventful. He is a good citizen and is respected by all. November 24, 1879, he was married to Miss Johanna A. Marlett, who was born in this city July 23d, 1838. Of this union two children have been born: Burton W. and Marcus M.

THOMAS SCANTLIN, one of the most active business men this city has ever known, was born in Lexington, Ky., August 9th, 1814, being the son of the pioneers, James and Elizabeth (Young) Scantlin, natives of

Kentucky, who came to Indiana in the year 1814, settling first in Pike county, and removing to Evansville in 1833. Upon his arrival here Mr. Scantlin opened a tin shop, the first of its kind in the village. He had previously combined to some extent, the occupation of farmer and tinner. In this city his career was long and successful. His family consisted of seventeen children, six of whom are now living. These have maintained the high degree of respectability by which their parents were distinguished. During his boyhood whenever opportunity afforded, Thomas Scantlin attended school, by which means he succeeded in obtaining a good practical education. By working in his father's shop he learned the tinner's trade. When twenty-one years of age he was ready to embark in business for himself. He had been faithful in his father's service, and when his intention of establishing himself in business was announced his father gave him credit for $50.00 worth of stock. With this amount of capital he opened a little shop at Princeton, and during his first seven months there earned $150. His father, now anxious for his return, offered him an interest in his business here. This was accepted, and the partnership thus formed continued until 1838, when his father withdrew. At first the business grew slowly. Money was hard to obtain, and settlers purchased only what was necessary to prevent suffering. Stoves were then considered a great luxury. Cooking on the hearth by the fire place was the order of the day, using "Dutch ovens," skillets, frying pans, etc. His first stock of stoves, costing $1,600, introduced about 1838 and bought on credit, met with a slow sale. Over three years were necessary for their disposal. Then profits amounting to $500 per annum were thought by merchants to be a fair compensation. In 1841 his father returned and they were associated in business till 1844, when Thomas again assumed sole control. The growth of the business was commensurate with that of the town, and about this time it will be remembered that Evansville, because of her important commercial relations, was making rapid strides forward. In 1846, Mr. Scantlin put on the second tin roof in the town, and two years later put up the first iron front seen in Evansville. Just prior to this his entire stock was destroyed by fire. The insurance did not cover one-half the loss, but with characteristic zeal he rented a room temporarily and erecting a new store house, continued the business on an enlarged scale. About 1850, he established a foundry, and in 1873 opened the now well-known extensive works on Upper Water street and the store-rooms on Upper First street, his son, Thomas E., an efficient manager, being at this time admitted to the firm and placed in charge of the sales department. By honest and industrious effort, by wise and skillful management, these gentlemen have achieved a large measure of success. They enjoy the confidence of the business community and a high social position. Thomas Scantlin was married in 1840, to Miss Eleanor Jane Parvin, a native of Gibson county, born in 1820. His family consists of seven children, Lavinia E., James M., Julia, Thomas E., Ethel, Cary and Ira C. Politisally, Mr. Scantlin was formerly a whig, and is now an earnest republican. He has served as a member of the city council for two terms. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. As a resident of the city for more than half a century he has taken an active interest in all public enterprises and lends his influence to all proper efforts to uplift and educate mankind.

James Scantlin, one of the seventeen children of the pioneers, James and Elizabeth

Scantlin, was born near the village of Union in this state, July 29, 1823. Hither his parents had come, in 1814, from Louisville, where the father was born and raised. His youth was spent upon his father's farm, and in this city. The schools of that period were very imperfect, and the mental training obtainable was necessarily meagre. In his father's shop he learned the trade of a tinner, and for many years he has been engaged here as a dealer in stoves and tinware. Adopting honorable methods at the outset and pursuing them steadfastly, he has won the respect of the people, and a comfortable degree of financial success. In 1846, he was married to Miss Jane E. Stephens, a native of this county, born in 1830, daughter of the eminent pioneer, Judge Silas Stephens, one of Vanderburgh county's most illustrious old-time citizens. The mother of Mrs. Scantlin was Julienne Evans, daughter of Gen. Evans, and a most estimable lady. Eight children have been born to James and Jane Scantlin: Julian, Silas, James, Mary, Mattie, Alberta, Eliza S., and Robert E. In politics Mr. Scantlin affiliates with the democratic party, and has represented his ward in the city council for three and one-half years. He takes a lively interest in the advancement of the city, but not unmindful of the past, he delights to recall the good old days and to honor the heroic pioneers of an age that is gone forever.

Nicholas Ellis.—Much of the prosperity of this county may be attributed to the high class of German immigrants in early times. They brought with them the frugal and industrious habits of their native land, and exercising these upon the great natural advantages of this rich territory, a large measure of individual and general prosperity was the inevitable result. August Ellis was among these pioneers. Born in Wachenheim, Germany, in 1814, he emigrated to the United States in 1840, and settled in Armstrong township, this county. In his native country he had learned the trade of a butcher, but coming to Evansville in 1845, two years later he embarked in the retail grocery business, at which he continued until 1862. In that year he began to operate a mill, which he continued successfully until his death, in 1871. The Ellis Mills, ordinarily called the Canal Mills, soon became a well-known industry, and their proprietor, because of his probity and uprightness, is remembered as a useful citizen. His wife, Margaret (Schmitt) Ellis, was born in Germany in 1820, and now resides in this city. Her character is made up of the commendable traits characteristic of the old-time German matron. The third child born to these pioneers was the well-known miller Nicholis Ellis, who was born on his father's farm in Armstrong township, March 28, 1844. His parents moved to Evansville during his infancy, and here he has resided ever since. As soon as he had passed through the schools of the city he entered the grocery store of his father, and from that time on the work of the father and the son lay in the same direction, each profiting by the other's assistance, the old man drawing upon the youth for energetic and enterprising activity, the young man drawing upon the elder for stability, conservatism, and experience in business affairs. In the years that have elapsed since 1862 Nicholis Ellis has become one of the leading millers in the state of Indiana. The fairness of his dealings and his high sense of honor in business transactions have made him strong in the hearts of the people. His progressive ideas have kept him abreast of the times in a business where improvement has made rapid strides in late years. He has been for some time a prominent and useful member of the Indiana Millers' Association,

having been elected, in 1881, to the presidency of the organization. His ability being recognized, the state association named him as a delegate to the National Millers' Association held at Buffalo, N. Y., during the past year. Being progressive in his own business, he has acted a prominent part in all measures adopted for the enhancement of the general welfare of the city. In the work of the Business Men's Association he has taken a deep interest. In 1867 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Krau, who was born in Evansville in 1848. The family consists of three children: Louis F., Adelia V., and William M. Mr. Ellis became a Mason in 1865, and a Knight Templar in 1886. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and in their lives practice without ostentation the Christian virtues.

GEORGE B. VIELE, junior member of the firm of Viele, Stockwell & Co., wholesale grocers of Evansville, was born in Evansville, Ind., and is the son of Charles Viele, president of the First National Bank, and one of the prominent citizens of the city. Mr. Viele was reared in Evansville, and attended the public schools, finishing his education at Burlington, N. J. On his twenty-first birthday he entered the wholesale house of Charles Viele & Co., as a member of the firm, which was styled subsequently Viele, Stockwell & Co. Mr. Viele married Miss Annie, daughter of J. H. Morgan, and to this union one son has been born.

CHAPTER V.

United States Officers — City Government — Officers — Police Department — Fire Department — Water Works — Public Buildings — Public Improvements — Streets — Sewers — Street Railways — River Improvement — Gas and Electric Light — Public Halls, Opera Houses and Places of Amusement — Public Parks — Salt Wells Park.

NO sooner had the formation of Vanderburgh county been authorized by law than Hugh McGary took steps to secure the establishment of a post-office at the infant village of Evansville. In the cabin of the dauntless colonel, quarters for the new institution were provided, and the founder of the town was chosen as postmaster, his commission bearing date February 20th, 1818. He conducted the postal affairs here until June 10th, 1819, when he was succeeded in office by Ansel Wood, who in turn gave way on the 9th day of September, 1820, to Jacob Zimmerman. Subsequently William Warner, a well-known pioneer, was appointed to discharge the duties of the office, then demanding but little time and attention, the date of his appointment being February 10th, 1822. His successor, November 2d, 1823, was Harley B. Chandler. For ten or a dozen years, during which the growth of Evansville was hardly appreciable, the post-office was an institution of but little importance. In later years its growth and the measure of its facilities for giving efficient services to the people have been commensurate with the expansion of the town and city in other directions.

About 1835, Charles Bowen became postmaster, and upon the election of Van Buren to the presidency, F. E. Goodsell was appointed and served from 1837 to 1841, when he was succeeded by Daniel Chute, who held the office under Harrison and Tyler from that time until 1845. For four years thereafter, during the administration of President Polk, the postmaster was Benjamin F. Dupuy. In 1849, William H. Chandler, a prominent citizen and for some time prior to the date named, editor of the *Journal*, succeeded Mr. Dupuy. Prior to this time, appointments were made by the first assistant postmaster general, but Evansville had now become a city, and the business of the office had increased to such proportions that the manner of the appointment was changed, the president naming the officers with the advice and consent of the senate. Mr. Chandler, the first to serve by direct nomination of the president, remained in office until 1853, when he gave way to Benjamin Stinson, who, after four years, was succeeded by Christopher R. Rudd. Through appointment by President Lincoln, James H. McNeely assumed control of the office May 1st, 1861, and at the expiration of his term being reappointed, served until 1867, when he was removed for political reasons by President Johnson, Azariah T. Whittlesey being named as his successor. Mr. Whittlesey was superseded in 1869 by Col. John W. Foster, who served until 1873, when he resigned to enter the diplomatic service of his country. President Grant filled the vacancy occasioned by this resignation by the appointment of Theo-

J. B. Cox.

dore R. McFerson April 1st, 1873, whose successor was F. M. Thayer, who at length resigned, H. S. Bennett being appointed to fill the vacancy. Upon the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency J. W. Lauer succeeded to the office and is the present incumbent.

In early times the post-office was located at the residence or place of business of the incumbent, and was changed with each new appointment. It was first at the house of Hugh McGary, then at the tavern of Ansel Wood, and later at the office of Jacob Zimmerman, who was a justice of the peace. When Mr. Goodsell was postmaster the office was kept in a two-story frame building at the corner of First and Sycamore streets, and later was removed to the corner of First and Main streets on the present site of the First National Bank. Under Mr. Dupuy it was moved to Locust street near the Washington market, and under Mr. Chandler went back to First street. In 1861, when Mr. McNeely took the office, it was located in a room on the south side of First street, between Main and Locust streets. In 1862, it was removed to the corner room in Chandler's block, at the corner of First and Locust streets, and in 1865, was established in the building now occupied by the criminal court, formerly the Locust Street Methodist Episcopal church. Again, in 1869, it was removed to the opera-house building on Locust street, below First, where it remained until the government building was erected at the corner of Second and Sycamore streets. This is one of the most imposing edifices in Evansville, and furnishes commodious apartments for the postmaster, the surveyor of customs, collector of internal revenue, United States court, United States inspectors of steamboats, and all other government officers. The need of this building was long felt at Evansville before its erection was commenced. In 1872, the increasing business of the government at this point led congress to provide for the erection of a suitable building. Messrs. W. M. Aikin, D. J. Mackey, John W. Foster, M. Henning and Philip Hornbrook, were appointed to select a site, and upon their recommendation the east side of the block now used, 150x144 feet, was purchased. In 1874, an equal amount of adjoining territory was purchased, extending the site to Vine street. The total value of the ground was about $120,000.00, of which the government paid $99,000.00, the remainder being donated by owners of neighboring property. The law, as at first passed, appropriated $100,000, and limited the cost of the building to $200,000.00. In 1873, the limit was fixed at $300,000.00, and an additional $50,000.00 was appropriated.

The building was erected with James H. McNeely as superintendent of construction, Charles Pierce as contractor, and Joseph K. Frick as resident architect, at a cost within the amount appropriated. Subsequently $25,000.00 were expended in the improvement of the grounds, etc.

Evansville was made a port of entry in 1856, through the instrumentality of Judge Charles I. Battell, William Brown Butler and other leading citizens. William Brown was the first surveyor, receiving his appointment from President Fillmore. For some time very little business was done, the chief importers being Babcock Bros. Staples in hardware and queensware were the principal imports. All trace chains and like articles were brought from beyond the seas. The officer here was vested with limited powers until June 10, 1880, when by law, powers equal to those enjoyed by any other port of entry in the United States were granted. June 21, 1880, the secretary of the treasury decided that Evansville did not transact sufficient business to have right of "immediate

transportation," but in April, 1888, this suspended right was fully restored. Those who succeeded Mr. Brown as surveyor have been: Col. Charles Denby, Dr. Isaac Casselberry, Maj. A. L. Robinson, Philip Hornbrook, Joseph C. Jewell, and Maj. J. B. Cox, who has held the office since September, 1886.

In addition to the postmaster and the surveyor of customs, the following officials are accommodated with ample quarters in the the custom house building: James K. Minor, Deputy Collector U. S. Internal Revenue, Seventh District of Indiana; C. J, Murphy, U. S. Inspector of Steamboat Hulls; John H. Moore, U. S. Inspector of Steamboat Boilers; James W. Wartman. Deputy Clerk U. S. Court and U. S. Commissioner; Thos. J. Groves, Deputy U. S. Marshal.

City Government.— Prior to the receipt of its charter as a city the village of Evansville was governed as an incorporated town. Its trustees from time to time have been named in other connections. Since 1847 it has been controlled by a mayor and common council. The mayors have been: James G. Jones, 1847 to 1852; John S. Hopkins, 1853 to 1855; John Hewson, 1856 to 1858; William Baker, 1859 to 1867; William H. Walker, 1868 to 1870; E. G. Van Riper, appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mayor Walker, who died September 9, 1870; William Baker, 1871 to May 23, 1872, when he died, the vacancy thus occasioned being filled by the election of Charles H. Butterfield, at a special election held June 8, 1872, who, being re-elected, served until 1874; John J. Kleiner, 1874 to 1879; Thomas C. Bridwell, 1880 to 1885; John H. Dannettell, 1886, term expires 1889.

The following named gentlemen compose the present city council: First ward, John B. Uphaus and H. S. Bennett; Second ward, Thomas J. Groves and John Ingle; Third ward, Henry Stockfleth and William Koelling; Fourth ward, William Heyns and George Koch; Fifth ward, F. J. Scholz and A. C. Rosencranz; Sixth ward, Albert Johann and William W. Ross. The present officers are: James H. Foster, auditor; George N. Wells, treasurer; James R. Ferguson, clerk; H. A. Mattison, attorney; John J. Marlett, assessor; M. C. McCutchan, surveyor.

Police Department.—Until the city charter was granted, and, indeed for nearly twenty years thereafter, constables and a city marshal were depended on to preserve order and protect the property of citizens. From 1857 to 1863 Edward S. Martin was city marshal. In 1863 two policemen were appointed. These were Philip Klein, at present the veteran chief of the fire department, and George Gates. Some time later four others were added to this *force*, but there was no chief, save the mayor, and each ran his beat as directed by the mayor in person. In 1865 Mr. Klein was elected wharfmaster, and, while serving in this capacity, was called by the mayor and council to act at the head of the police department, which suddenly, in an emergency, was increased to thirty-six men. The occasion for this was the hanging of two colored men to a lamp post, near the court-house, by a mob, for an alleged offense of which one of them at least was, after his death, admitted to have been innocent by his accuser. When peace was permanently restored, the force was reduced to six men, and, in addition to their duties as policemen, these were charged with operating the fire department, such as it was at that time. In 1867 Philip Klein was elected marshal, and retained his position at the head of the police force. His successors were, in 1868, Edward S. Martin and, in 1869, Christian Wunderlich. The

growth of the city now demanded a better system of police surveillance, and the construction and management of a proper police force were intrusted to the city council. Philip Klein, who had already rendered such efficient service, was made chief under the new plan, and the force was increased to twenty-two men. His successors were Henry Ayres, Peter Roesner and Joseph App. This system prevailed until replaced, in 1884, by the metropolitan system, which provides for the appointment of three police commissioners by the governor and state officers, who appoint the policemen in equal numbers from the two political parties, thus securing as nearly as practicable a non-partisan force. The first of these commissioners were: Dr. M. Muhlhausen, Edward E. Law and J. A. Lemcke; the present commissioners are Edward E. Law, Alexander H. Foster and Adolph Goeke, with F. D. Morton as secretary. The first chief under the metropolitan system was Frank Pritchett, his successor being George W. Newitt, the present incumbent. The police force at present is composed of forty men, well officered and finely disciplined The captains of the force are Charles Wunderlich and Fred H. Brennecke; the surgeon, Isaiah Wilton. This department has always maintained a high degree of efficiency. Its skill in the detection of crime, and its fearlessness in confronting and dealing with criminals, has been such as to secure to the citizens of Evansville immunity, to a great extent, from the depredations of law-breakers. While the city is not without many offenders against the majesty of the law, and while some citizens at times may have felt grieved at the existence of unremedied evils, yet, on the whole, the record achieved by the police of Evansville, in their individual official capacities and as a combined force, has been good.

Fire Department.—In early days there was no organized force to resist the ravages of fire. A conflagration called out all citizens, who hurried pell-mell with buckets, ladders, etc., to aid in fighting the flames, it making little difference whether the fire occurred during the day or night. At such times women and children congregated about the scene of destruction to render such aid as was in their power or to enjoy such majestic or ridiculous sights as might be produced by the flames or some wit of the occasion. The most severe fire of early times was that which in 1842 swept from existence all the houses on the east side of Main street between Water and First. In 1847 when the community had attained the rank and dignity of a city a hand engine was introduced. This first fire engine excited the intense admiration of the citizens and especially of the young men belonging to the force volunteered to work it. It was named "Union," but subsequently became known as the "Lamasco." After rendering valuable service here it was sold to the town of Tell City, where it is believed to be in use to this day. Improvement in this department was rapid; by 1852 the city possessed five engines, manned wholly by volunteers, who received no pay. At the head of the organization at first was the well-known citizen, Joseph Turnock. Although this department was as efficient as it was possible for it to be, and was composed of gentlemen, many of them the first young men of the place, the city grew so rapidly that means for better protection from fire was soon recognized as a necessity. The first steam engine was introduced in 1864, and in the following year another was obtained, and by 1867 the use of hand engines was done away with. When the first steam engine was purchased by the city the mayor was *ex-officio* chief of

the fire department. The duties of this position, however, Mayor Baker intrusted to Philip Klein, then at the head of the city's small police force. The engines were manned by the policemen and such men as the chief could employ on the streets. Cisterns were dug in the streets of the city, and these furnished the water supply. The inability of such an agency to cope successfully with a fire, well under way, is apparent, but this mode of protecting the city continued until the water-works were constructed in 1871. At that time the old engines were sold and replaced by a rotary engine, the water supply coming from the mains of the water-works system. This new engine was called "Lamasco," in remembrance of old times and in honor of its predecessor, the first hand engine. Col. William E. Hollingsworth became chief of this department in its improved condition. Others who have occupied the position have been: Thomas Hopkins, Benjamin Niehaus, William Bedford, jr., Thomas Bullen, and Philip Klein, who has been chief since April, 1887. For more than twenty-five years this veteran has been connected with this department, and his efficiency is acknowledged by all. There are fifty-seven men on the force, all stationed in the several hose houses, and subject to call at all hours. The *pay system* was adopted January 1, 1888, by which sufficient compensation is given to claim the entire time of the employe. Prior to that date a portion of the force, under what was called the *runner system*, followed various pursuits, and were required to report for duty only when the fire alarm was sounded. There are ten hose houses, so distributed throughout the city as to afford adequate protection to all localities. The three engines owned are seldom used, except in case of a dangerous fire in the heart of the city, the water-works furnishing a sufficient supply of water for all ordinary purposes. The department is provided with two chemical engines, one hook and ladder truck, six hose reels, two hose wagons, and twenty-six well trained horses. The annual cost of sustaining this department is about $45,000.00. The entire force is well disciplined and efficient. Its training and valor have been displayed on many occasions. The largest fires with which it has had to contend in late years have been that in August, 1887, of the Armstrong furniture factory and Reitz lumber yards, and that in November, 1887, on First street, below Main, which consumed property valued at more than $200,000.00. This great conflagration, reaching to both sides of the street, was under control in about two hours from the sounding of the alarm. The force is so well trained that a fire in any part of the city can be reached with one or two reels within three minutes, and by actual test it has been demonstrated that the hose carriages can be run seven squares, and a heavy volume of water be put in full play, within one minute and fifty seconds from the sounding of the alarm.

Water-works.— Evansville built her own water-works in 1871 at a first cost of $300,000, to which has been added since something over $180,000, making the total cost over $480,000. The first plan, owing to the rapid growth of the city, soon became inadequate to supply the ever-increasing demand, and additions have several times been made, the last in 1882, when the capacity of the pumps was nearly doubled. No more striking evidence of the growth of the industrial enterprises and the population of Evansville is afforded than the fact that the water capacity, thus increased only six years ago, is now taxed to its utmost to keep up the supply.

The system in use is the Holly system, the machinery having been furnished by the

Holly Manufacturing Company of Lockport, N. Y. There are thirty-eight miles of mains, with a pumping capacity per day of 5,000,000 gallons. There are 1,549 consumers. Under this system water is now used for fire purposes, delivered from the plugs under direct pressure from the main pumps at the water-works station. The water-works supply, for all purposes, 1,460,000,000 gallons annually, or within twenty per cent of the full capacity of the pumps. The property is located on Upper Water street between Oak and Mulberry, fronting 225 feet and running back to the Ohio river at low water mark, about 700 feet. The building is a brick and stone structure three stories high, built in the modern French style of architecture with a mansard roof and a tower observatory. The building was received from the contractors by the city council, June 1, 1872. The trustees since 1885, when the management of the works was entrusted to a board of trustees, have been: John Haney, M. Moran, Fred Baker, James Taylor, Henry F. Froelich, and Alexander Jack, the three last named constituting the present board of trustees, with Noah Riggs as clerk.

Public Buildings.— For many years Evansville possessed no buildings devoted exclusively to the transaction of the public business. The mayor's office was at his house or at some place of private business suggested by the convenience of that official. The town council first met at the house of Hugh McGary, and afterward, when the town had grown to some importance, in an old building on Second street, between Main and Locust, where the *Courier* building now stands. At one time a small brick building, erected by the county on its public square for the use of the county officers, was given up to the town officers for occupancy, but immediately thereafter the burning of the court-house forced them to vacate, to give room for the county officials who were driven out by the fire. In later years the council was wont to assemble in an upper room at the Locust Street Methodist Episcopal church, now the Superior court building, and there held their sessions. About 1868 the city purchased the lot on the northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets, on which there was standing at the time a brick building of small size, into which the city offices were moved. At length, however, the growth of the city demanded better facilities for the conduct of its constantly increasing business, and more secure receptacles for the safe-keeping of its valuable records and papers than those afforded by this small building, not at first designed for the purposes which it was being forced to serve and without any of the conveniences or necessities appertaining to a public building. Plans for a new structure, prepared by Levi S. Clarke, architect, were adopted, and the contract for building was let to Adam Weichell. The building was completed and received early in 1887, and cost, including the engine house about $42,000. It is a handsome edifice of pressed brick with white stone trimmings, with its main entrance on Third street. A lofty tower adds beauty to the structure and affords to the public the convenience of a clock whose large dial can be seen for several squares. It is substantially built and handsomely finished throughout. On the lower or main floor are commodious and conveniently arranged offices for the city officers; while above are the council chamber, the mayor's offices and apartments for some other officials. The edifice is an ornament to the city, and strikingly evidences the wisdom of the administration under which it was built. To the north of the city hall, facing Walnut street, is

another handsome building — police headquarters and city jail — and to the west, facing Third street, a well designed and neatly built engine house. These public buildings, costing in the aggregate about $50,000, in their completeness and beauty bespeak the wealth of the community as well as its progressive spirit.

Public Improvements.—For many years Evansville, like other villages, paid no attention to the improvement of its streets and pavements. In winter the streets were generally in that miry condition so common to the dirt roads of early days. The river front was unimproved, except by the protection of the bank, and the construction of a cartway, until 1848. The public square was not graded by the county authorities until the town had attained a considerable size and some importance. The street crossings were generally made of stones, set on end, a good step apart, which one was seldom able to find after dark. But with the dignity that came of being called and known as a city, public improvements were commenced, and from that time forward vigorously prosecuted. The principal streets were at first paved, and the work in this line has been kept up until at present there are over thirty miles of graveled and paved streets. Those in the business portion of the city are bouldered, while those leading through residence sections are formed of gravel so laid and pressed by steam-rollers, as to form a smooth, durable highway. The first sewer constructed in the city was that under Division street, and from the river extended about eight squares when completed. The system of sewerage in the city now is very fine, no pains having been spared by those in authority to provide a perfect drainage. The city is on an elevated site, thus having a natural declivity toward the river which renders the sewers very effective. By 1874 the city had constructed about nine miles of sewerage which has since been increased to nearly forty miles.

The Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1867, and has furnished a service from that time to this such as the growing demands of the city would justify. The company operates its cars by horse power, and has laid down about thirty-six miles of track, traversing the principal business streets, and extending into the suburbs in all directions. The development of the suburbs following the extension of the street car lines has been phenomenal. Within the past five years, immense tracts of land have been laid off into lots, and built up with a good class of houses, most of them the residences of mechanics and laboring men, who, with a few exceptions, own them. Through the efforts of a progressive and considerate management the public is favored with excellent street car service.

All of the principal streets of the city lead out onto roads that are graveled for many miles. While this work has been done by the county, the city is such a beneficiary that in its history these splendid roads of perhaps 100 miles in length and all free to the public, deserve a mention at least. It seems appropriate, also, in this connection, to speak briefly of the improvement of the Ohio river in front of the city. For some years a sand-bar, because of its annual accretions, threatened to extend itself along the entire front of the city. Indeed, it attained such an extent that steamers were compelled to go far down the river and come up to the wharves on the inside of the bar. Under the direction of Major Merrill, chief engineer of the Ohio River Survey, and Mr. Charles B. Bateman, assistant engineer, a dike extending 1,500 feet

from the Kentucky shore and so constructed as to throw the current of the river against the sand-bar, was completed in 1874 after two years' labor at a cost of $35,000. The effectiveness of the work has been demonstrated by the entire removal of the obstruction which it was designed to wash away.

The City Gas-Works and Electric Lights.—The Evansville City Gas-works were established in 1852 under a charter from the legislature of Indiana, the original capital stock being placed at $50,000. The first works were built by John Jeffrey & Company, contractors, and the first officers were: Clarence J. Keats, president, and John J. Chandler, secretary. This was during the mayoralty of Hon. James G. Jones, and only five years after the city's incorporation. Commencing with only 115 consumers the circumstances were very unfavorable, and many of the most intelligent citizens doubted the propriety of such an undertaking; and although its accomplishment was secured without any liability on the part of the city, they shrunk from what was a novel and by some considered an unsafe means of furnishing artificial light. Therefore, the early history of the company was one of disaster to its stockholders, and for a number of years it was difficult to meet expenses. But with the rapid progress of the city the investment soon became a paying one. The works have grown and increased with the city; improvements and additions have been made as the wants of the public required. To a large extent the use of gas has given way in recent years to that of electricity. When the practical use of electricity for furnishing artificial light had been successfully demonstrated in other cities, a company was formed in Evansville for the purpose of introducing the new illuminating agent. Much opposition was encountered, but the progress of the age could not be wholly checked. Ultra-conservatism at length gave way and Evansville took her place in this regard among the enterprising cities of the country. The first plant was established in 1882, since which time the use of electricity has become more general every year. The gas company and the electric light company were after a short time consolidated under the corporate name of the Evansville Gas & Electric Light Company. The present officers of this company, are: F. J. Reitz, president; R. K. Dunkerson, vice-president; J. B. Hall, Jr., secretary; Samuel Bayard, treasurer; Thomas E. Garvin, R. K. Dunkerson, F. J. Reitz, Jacob Eichel, Samuel Bayard and William Heilman, directors. There are now in the city about 1,600 gas consumers and about 50 electric light consumers, besides which the city is furnished by the company under special contract. The use of gas for lighting the streets is practically discontinued, though not entirely so, the use of electricity being extensively adopted. There are in the city for the proper distribution of the electric light, ten towers each 150 feet high, 13 masts, each forty feet high, and forty-six arches spanning the principal streets at their intersections.

Public Halls, Opera-Houses and Places of Amusement.—In the earliest times public entertainments of various kinds were held in the McGary warehouse, or at the Warner tavern. Dances were occasionally indulged in with great zest, and some of them were events long remembered by the participants. Theatrical performances were not provided for until after Evansville had become a city. Occasionally a traveling troupe passed through the village, and for a few evenings did a good business among a people who were ever ready to support any proper effort to relieve the monotony of pioneer life. A

German theater was for a time conducted, but it was not recognized as a permanent institution. The first regular theater was opened by Martin Golden, now of New Harmony, Ind., an actor of no mean ability, whose wife, Bella Golden, was a universal favorite in southwestern Indiana when critics were not so plentiful or so caustic as they now are, and when the people were ready and willing to be entertained by a bright, versatile actress, who had a fair knowledge of the histrionic art. The first house wholly devoted to theatrical purposes was the "Apollo," subsequently called "Mozart Hall." It stood on First street, between Vine and Sycamore streets, in the rear of the old homestead of Edward Hopkins. Martin Golden began the management of the Apollo in the latter part of the fifties, and continued it through the civil war period. Entertainments were given every week-day evening and were well patronized. Indeed, these were the palmy days of the theatrical profession in this city. This Mozart Hall was the scene of a terrible tragedy, not represented on its stage, but actual, and costing three lives. Two brothers, John Paul Evans and Robert M. Evans, grandsons of Gen. Evans, for whom the town was named, attacked one another with revolvers and both were shot to death. The fight was the result of an old feud. An innocent bystander, Solomon Gumberts, a young man, was also killed by one of the shots.

The Evansville Opera-house, located at the corner of First and Locust streets, was built in 1867 and 1868, and opened for business in September, of the latter year. The total cost of the building and site was $107,000. It is built of brick, fronted with Green river marble, and was designed by Boyd & Mursinna, architects. It has a seating capacity for about 1,000 persons. At the time of its construction it was ample for the needs of the city. The degree of its success has varied from time to time. However, the anticipations of its builders have never been realized. The complex nature of the city's population renders it extremely difficult to secure attractions interesting to all classes of citizens. Perhaps because of this, as much as of anything else, in late years the opera-house has not been all that could be desired as a business investment. It has been fairly managed and its entertainments have been of the highest class. Recently the manager, Thomas J. Groves, has had plans prepared for a complete remodeling of the house, which, when carried out, will make of it a first-class place of entertainment.

At the present time the Business Men's Association is building a magnificent structure at a cost of $100,000.00, the main feature of which is an auditorium for theatrical and operatic purposes which will probably supply all reasonable demands for several years to come.

Evans Hall, corner of Fifth and Locust streets, is devoted principally to temperance work. The lot was donated by Mrs. Saleta Evans, and the building was erected in 1878 by the friends of temperance to the memory of Gen. Robert M. Evans. Mr. J. K. Frick was the architect, and the board of trustees was made up of the following gentlemen: J. M. Shackelford, D. J. Mackey, J. K. Brownelle, W. F. Nisbet, Wm. Heilman, W. J. Darby, O. F. Jacobi, John A. Reitz and Isaac Keen. There have been been many public halls in the city, some of which are mentioned in other connections, a sufficient number, in fact, to furnish varied places of amusement at all times. Liederkranz Hall, on Fourth street near Vine, the Ice Palace, on Third street, between Locust and Walnut streets, are the principal of those now in use. Many halls

owned by private citizens are devoted to public uses.

City Parks.— Evansville is noted for the number and beauty of its shade trees. Most of the streets, excepting those which are devoted exclusively to the purposes of business, are lined on either side by a luxuriant growth. There are also many beautiful private lawns in the portions of the city occupied by those whose wealth gives them a larger share of comforts than is enjoyed by the average citizen. Even the homes of the poor are not crowded together and forced to front upon the very edge of the pavement as is the case in many cities. For these reasons, perhaps, the public parks, those resting places so essential to the comfort of the people in most cities, have not received a great deal of attention in their care and arrangement. Some steps, however, have been taken in this direction and there are a few breathing places where one may rest and enjoy some of nature's beauties. Sunset Park is a triangular piece of property located on the river bank in the upper portion of the city. Some attempt at its ornamentation has been made. It commands a charming view of the river, and, as indicated by its name, affords a good view of sunsets, which in their splendor here rival those peculiar to the "glorious climate" of California. Western Park, Lamasco Park and Central Park are set apart for the use of the public, and by proper effort may be made pleasant resorts. For many years there were quite a number of handsome groves and woodlands in convenient proximity to the city, forming popular resorts, among which were Parrett's grove and Blackford's grove, but they have been forced to yield before the city's march of progress, until now very few of their primeval trees are left. Their original sites are being fast occupied by the homes of the people. The most beautiful woodland near the city limits is Garvin's grove, comprising thirty-five acres and possessing great natural beauty. Here are held the public entertainments and assemblies of large size. The reunion of the Blue and the Gray in 1887, the military encampment of 1888, and political meetings of vast proportions have found this grove a most convenient and suitable place for their use.

For many years the Salt Wells Park though not owned by the public, has been devoted to its use, and because of its popularity as a place of resort as well as its connection with the city's early history, deserves notice. The first settlers of Vanderburgh county made their own salt. At the proper season they repaired, in squads, to the saline bank of Shawneetown, where they made the salt by evaporation and carried it home in bags on horseback. In the course of a few years, when trading boats began to pass along the river, they were enabled to procure salt which had been manufactured on the Kanawha river. This was exceedingly expensive, and efforts were early made to make practical use of the salt spring at Pigeon creek, which, as narrated by Mr. Ira Fairchild, were as follows: "It was in the fall of the year 1822, I think, that three or four gentlemen came from the saline works back of Shawneetown for the purpose of making an examination of the salt spring on Pigeon creek, of which they had heard. The strangers came to see my father. They had examined the water of the little rivulet that ran over the rocky formation composing the creek bank, and being men experienced in the manufacture of salt, were disposed to try the experiment of salt making at this point. Elisha Harrison, an enterprising citizen, and some other residents whom I do not clearly remember, became impressed

with the views advanced by the visitors and joined in the enterprise. A company was formed by them and the business of boring the salt well was undertaken. My father was engaged to make the augers and other necessary machinery for sinking the tube through the rock and earth. A shaft was sunk to the depth of a few feet when the rock was found. Into this shaft a curbing was inserted, made, as I distinctly remember, of the trunk of a hollow sycamore tree. This tree grew on the lands of the late Judge William Olmstead, not far from the place where Olmstead's saw-mill was afterward erected. I remember very well the day it was cut down. Among those present were Judge Olmstead, David Negley, Elisha Harrison and Col. Seth Fairchild. Before chopping down the hollow sycamore the undergrowth was cleared away, and huge piles of brush laid along the track where the tree was to be felled, so that the fall would be in a measure broken, and the trunk thereby prevented from splitting. Great anxiety was manifested by the persons present to secure a perfect section for well-curbing purposes. In those days a well-curb made to order could not be obtained for the asking. When the tree fell, without injury to the hollow trunk, there was a lively expression of satisfaction. The section needed at the salt well was cut off and floated to its destination on a raft. After obtaining a sufficient curb the machinery was put in operation and the well was steadily bored into the earth. When a depth of 322 feet had been reached, a volume of water was secured, which was deemed sufficient for the experiment of salt making. Some rude sheds had been erected and conveniences arranged for boiling. Had the managers stopped at this point, it is possible that salt works, on a moderate scale, might be in operation on the grounds at the present day. The first salt made was of an excellent quality, and was in large demand. But the managers concluded they could do better by sinking the well to a greater depth. Accordingly, the following year, they began boring deeper, and at the depth of 577 feet they struck a new vein which proved their destruction. A larger volume of water was procured, and it contained saline properties; but at the same time it contained something else. Apparently, first-rate salt was produced, but it gradually dissolved when exposed to the open air and was utterly worthless for the purpose of curing meat. Mr. Worsham, who resided on the Kentucky side of the river, dressed several head of fat hogs and packed the meat with Evansville salt. In a few days it was discovered that some chemical property in the salt had eaten the rind or skin entirely off the dressed pork, while the flesh was not penetrated or in any way affected, except to be covered with a coat of dripping slime. Thus ended the experiment of manufacturing salt on the banks of Pigeon creek. The buildings fell into decay, and in two or three years the ground became overgrown with a dense patch of brush. For years afterward the site of the salt works was an uninviting thicket of natural vegetation. After remaining a waste place for a period of nearly twenty years, the property passed into the possession of Nathan Rowley. He, in company with Thomas Gifford, who had then recently arrived in this country from England, cleared up the grounds, erected buildings, and opened the salt wells as a private park or pleasure resort, about the year 1842." In 1848 Mr. Gifford retired from the management of the place, which soon afterward passed into the hands of William Bates. It sold at that time for $12,000.00, and subsequently, in 1867, was purchased by the street railway company. The artesian spring at the park was

highly recommended for its medical properties and drew many patients who profited by its use. The park is located at the west end of Maryland street along the banks of Pigeon creek, contains several acres of land, and in natural appearance is very beautiful.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Maj. Joseph B. Cox, a distinguished soldier, and long a prominent citizen of this county, is at present surveyor of United States customs for the Evansville, Ind., district, which includes the south half of Indiana, the southeastern part of Illinois, and the northwestern part of Kentucky, with headquarters at Evansville. The history of his family is an epitome of the history of the county. For scarcely had the Indian title to the lands in this locality been extinguished before his pioneer ancestors made their way into the territory. It was in 1809 that they came, crossing the river at the present site of Evansville, and temporarily lodging in a cabin which they found in the very heart of a dense forest, not far from the bank of the river near the present corner of Vine and Water streets. These were his maternal ancestors who came from Kentucky, where his mother was born in 1805. Her name was Francis M. Miller; she was the daughter of George and Elizabeth Miller, pioneers whose careers have been outlined in connection with the early history of Perry township. Mrs. Cox, afterward Mrs. David Stephens, died in October, 1886, after a residence in Perry township of seventy-seven years. James Cox, the father of Joseph B., was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1800, and died in this county in 1834. He came to Vanderburgh county in 1818, with a brother, Joseph, and engaged for a time as a pioneer farmer. He and his brother were potters by trade, and later were occupied in that branch of industry. When steamboats began to ply the river, using wood for fuel, they established a wood-yard near the present site of the Ingle coal mines, and accumulated some money in that business. Maj. Joseph B. Cox was born in what is now Perry township, this county, a few miles west of Evansville, on the 8th day of September, 1830. He was the fourth of five children — two sons and three daughters. His boyhood was spent on the farm and his early mental training was obtained in the public schools of the county. At the age of fourteen years he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to pursue his studies, and spent three years in the schools of that city. At the end of that period he spent one term at St. Xavier's college, and then entered Bacon's commercial college, both institutions being at Cincinnati. After his graduation from the commercial college he was occupied for eight years as clerk on various steamboats, plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. In 1859, he entered the sheriff's office of Vanderburgh county, as deputy for John S. Gavitt, and upon the enlistment of the sheriff in the First Regiment Indiana Cavalry, nine months before the expiration of his term, he was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. The war for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the union, was now in progress. In the fall of 1861, Maj. Cox raised a company which afterward became Company F, of the Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, and upon its organization he was selected as its captain. He served in that rank until the 27th day of May, 1862, when he was elected major of the regiment, serving as such until November 30 following, when his resignation was tendered because of ill health, and accepted. Returning to Evansville, he entered the county treasurer's office and served as deputy for two years. Thereafter he was occupied with his private affairs for many years and was not in public life. In 1880,

he became deputy sheriff under Thomas Kerth, and remained with him for four years. On August 7, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland, surveyor of customs for the term of four years, which position he now holds, discharging its duties in an able and satisfactory manner. From early manhood to the present time he has been interested chiefly in agricultural pursuits. He owns lands extensively in Vanderburgh, Gibson and Posey counties, and in their cultivation follows the best methods known to the practical farmer. Maj. Cox possesses in a marked degree the attributes of genuine manhood. Honest purposes and laudable conduct have marked his career. His sympathetic nature, the gentleness of his disposition, and the worth of his character have won for him the admiration and respect of all his neighbors. In April, 1863, he was married to Amanda W. Syrkees, who was born in Vanderburgh county in 1833, and died in 1868, leaving one son, David A., who is an alumnus of the State University, Bloomington, Ind. Maj. Cox was married a second time in 1870, when Martha J. Angel, a native of Vanderburgh county, became his wife. To this union two sons have been born; Robert M., and Joseph B. Mrs. Cox is a member of the General Baptist church.

Captain James W. Wartman, since 1871 deputy clerk of the United States court at Evansville, was born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia, February 7, 1832. His youth was spent in Cincinnati, where he attended and was a graduate of the famous "Woodward High School." He was engaged in business at Cincinnati for several years after his graduation, and then removed to Spencer county, Indiana, and began the study of law with Hon. L. Q. DeBruler. He practiced first at Rockport. In 1864 he was appointed provost marshal of the First district of Indiana, with headquarters at Evansville. After some service in that capacity he resigned and was appointed a commissioner of the board of enrollment for the First district. During his service the drafts of 1864 and 1865 occurred, and important and delicate duties devolved upon Capt. Wartman, which he performed to the general satisfaction. At the close of the war he returned to Rockport, and resumed the practice of law in partnership with Hon. Thomas F. DeBruler. In July, 1871, he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States court at Evansville, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. In September, 1871, he was appointed United States commissioner, and acceptably discharges the duties of that position. Mr. Wartman has taken much interest in the common school system and served several years as president of the school board at Rockport. He is also deeply interested in Sunday-school work, and has engaged with much zeal in this direction.

James W. Lauer, postmaster at Evansville, was born in that portion of this city known as Lamasco, November 24, 1841. His father, Rev. H. W. Lauer, several years later, located on a farm near the west end of the city, where he died in 1850. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, doing all kinds of general farm work, and receiving a common school education, supplemented by a valuable training in the practical school of experience. During the four years immediately following the attainment of his majority, he was employed as clerk in the Washington House, a popular hostelry at that time. In partnership with Mr. Christian Hedderich, he then embarked in the grocery business, and after a time disposed of his interest. From 1866 to 1870, he served as deputy treasurer of

the county. He then accepted a position in the People's Savings Bank, an institution, which, as a charter member, he had been instrumental in establishing. Later he was variously engaged in mercantile pursuits. July 30, 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Evansville by President Cleveland, and the appointment was confirmed by the United States senate June 7, 1886. As a democrat he has been a zealous worker for for the interest of his party, but has in no way prostituted his official position to subserve party ends. Business principles were adopted at the outset for the conduct of the office and have been carefully followed throughout, with scrupulous regard for the good of the service, and the same is universally acknowledged. In 1868, September 15, he united in marriage with Miss Letitia Staser, daughter of the late John C. Staser. They have one child, a son, Henry Clinton, born March 1, 1871. Mr. Lauer and family adopt the Presbyterian faith. The former joined Crescent Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F., in 1863, and in 1883, the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the degree of Knight Templar in Lavalette Commandery No. 15.

JOHN H. DANNETTELL, one of Evansville's most distinguished citizens, was born December 14, 1843, at Covington, Ky. He received his education in the public schools of Evansville, and, at the age of twelve years, was confirmed in St. John's church. As a boy he early looked out for himself, and served as an advertiser one year with Dr. John T. White, a traveling physician. Afterward he was employed by the wholesale clothing firm of Anspacher & Plant as porter, remaining with them for eighteen months. His next engagement was with Christian Hedderich, the proprietor of the Washington Hotel. The war of the rebellion broke out about this time in his career, and he went on the steamer *Fannie Bullos*, in government service, and remained upon the river during the war. He then was engaged as book-keeper for the Indiana Steam Flouring Mills, and remained with that establishment until it closed in 1865. He then became interested in the hat business, which he followed for a considerable number of years. His first experience was in the employ of Vautier & Marconnier, and in 1869 he opened a hat store, the establishment being first known as Dannettell & Duehme, but his partner died a year later and Mr. Dannettell took entire control of the business, and successfully conducted it. In 1879 John C. Fares became a partner in the business, and, four years later, Mr. Dannettell sold out his interest to his partner, and became agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, and in this has been remarkably successful. In 1883 Mr. Dannettell was nominated by the republicans for mayor, but suffered defeat by Mayor T. C. Bridwell by 409 votes. The following year he was elected as councilman from the Fifth ward, and two years afterward was elected mayor of the city by a majority of 698 votes over his opponent, William Rahm, jr., at the time state senator. In that honored capacity Mr. Dannettell was still serving at the time of the compilation of this work. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary C. Burrer, who was born at Newport, Ky., in 1850. They are the parents of seven children, of whom five survive. The family are members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Dannettell has a membership with several fraternities. For twenty-four years he has been affiliated with Crescent City lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Orion lodge, 35, K. P., Red Cloud lodge, Knights of Honor, Lone Star lodge, A. O. U.W., the Royal Arcanum, the Deutsche Unterstutzungsverein.

GEORGE N. WELLS, city treasurer of Evansville, was born in Indianapolis October 19, 1844, being the oldest son of William F. and Mary J. (Kelly) Wells, of English descent, natives of Kentucky. His father was a lumber merchant of Indianapolis in 1845, where he now lives at the advanced age of 79 years, having retired from business because of his age and a loss of sight. After receiving a good common school education Mr. Wells pursued a course of study at the Northwestern Christian University and graduated with the degree of B. S. from that institution when he was twenty-one years of age. He then took up the study of telegraphy, and for a time was engaged as a school teacher. Later he turned his attention to book-keeping and by careful study and practical experience fitted himself as a teacher of that branch. He was then connected with commercial schools in Indianapolis, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., and Madison, Ind. Coming to Evansville in 1867 he established a commercial college here, which soon attained a high rank among institutions of that kind throughout the country. Disposing of his interests in the college he entered the service of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company and for ten years acted as a local freight agent. In 1884 he was appointed assistant postmaster in this city, from which position he was removed for political reasons by President Cleveland's administration. In 1887 he was elected city treasurer as the candidate of the republican party. Efficient, trustworthy and always courteous, he is an acceptable and popular officer. He is a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R., and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and has attained a high standing in each of them, being past master, past high priest and past eminent commander of Lavalette Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar. This brief outline of his civil career, though honorable in all its parts, does not adequately mirror the character of the man. It is supplemented by a bright military record. He went to the front with the first troops offered to the nation by Indiana. Enlisting in Co. H, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, he served with that company until its muster-out Sometime later, he enlisted in Co. E, Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, and upon the organization of his company he was elected to a lieutenancy. He was detached and placed on staff duty with the Twenty-first Army Corps. Later he was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., as chief clerk in the quartermaster's department, in which positton he remained until the close of his service. He was in the fights at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Stone River, where he received a disabling wound. His service was honorable throughout. September 20, 1868, he was married to Miss Emma Steel, a native of this city, daughter of James and Mary Steel, a well-known citizen. But one child, Cora, has been born to this union, who graduated with high honors in the Evansville, Ind., high school, on June 15, 1888. Her commencement essay attracted especial praise among a number of unusually creditable productions. A current publication gave the essay in full, saying of it that it had a special charm because of its very graceful and broad treatment of an attractive and unique theme.

JOHN J. MARLETT, representative of a distinguished pioneer family, was born in the village of Evansville, June 14, 1841. His paternal grand-parents Henry and Jerusha (Potter) Marlett were natives of England, who in early days emigrated to Brooks county, Va., where they were numbered among the most valuable pioneer citizens of that locality. Their children,

four in number and bearing the names Gilbert, Mary, John J., and Caroline, are now dead. The third of these was well-known in this city as an active business man of fine character and sterling worth. Born in New York state, January 28th, 1805, he early removed to Athens, Ohio, where in 1829, he married Miss Martha Jane Starr, a native of Middletown, Conn., and a descendant of one of the best families of the state. Coming to Evansville in 1837, he at once embarked in business and for many years was identified with the growth of the city, occupying a prominent place among the active merchants of his day, doing much to build up and develop the city, and holding several offices of trust and honor. He enjoyed in a high degree the respect and confidence of the community. His death occurred May 20th, 1876, in the seventy-second year of his age. His industry and business sagacity enabled him to accumulate a valuable property. Mrs. Marlett, much respected, remains a resident of the city, and is now 78 years of age. Their children were nine in number, four of whom are living; Mary J., Joanna A. (now Mrs. Sherwood), John J., and Mortimer S., all residents of this city, save the last named, who is a successful traveling salesman. The immediate subject of this mention passed his boyhood in this city attending school and rendering such assistance to his father as his age permitted. He twice enlisted in the union army, but at the earnest solicitations of his mother was not mustered. Since attaining his majority he has been connected with the business interests of the city, principally as a real estate agent and dealer. He has served two terms as city treasurer and one term as city assessor. His record as a public officer is clean and honorable. Possessing the qualities of true manliness he attracts many friends and is deservedly popular. January 8, 1873, he was married to Anna M. Bartlett of South Bend, Ind., a daughter of Josiah Bartlett and direct descendant of a signer of the Declaration of American Independence. Of this union six children have been born, three of whom are living; Bessie Starr, Fannie Bartlett, and Alice Louise. Mr. Marlett is a charter member of Eagle lodge, I. O. O. F. and for twenty-five years has been prominent in the order, having passed through all the chairs. In politics he affiliates with the republican party. He and his wife are members of Grace Presbyterian Church.

MARCUS C. MCCUTCHAN, city surveyor, was born in McCutchanville, this county, June 5th, 1845. His father, Alexander McCutchan, was a native of New York state, and when a boy came to Indiana with his parents. He established the first lumber yard in Evansville and became wealthy. He was self educated, but fond of literature, especially of Roman history. He attained prominence in the city, held offices of trust and honor, and died in 1845. His wife, whose maiden name was Annie Atchison, belonged to a prominent family of that period, was highly respected and survived her husband but six years. Being thus left an orphan in infancy, Marcus was taken into the family of his uncle Thomas McCutchan. Here he was dissatisfied, and at the early age of thirteen years went out into the world to battle for himself. He first went to Chicago, Ills., thence to New Orleans, La., where he obtained employment as baggage-master on the Mississippi Central railroad. While so employed, the war of the rebellion was begun and when the confederacy ordered the impressment of all able-bodied white men between the ages of thirteen and fifty, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, the colonel of

that regiment, C. H. Williams, being then president of the Memphis & Charleston railroad. In his heart this young soldier was loyal to his country, but he rendered against his wishes, a service of sixteen months in the army of the south. At Shiloh he was wounded in the head and thigh, but not seriously. He marched with his company to Corinth, was in the siege at that place, and in the fight at Farmington. His wounds had now become so irritable that he was sent to hospital. From here he was sent to Granada, by Major Anderson, who little suspected his intention of deserting the colors which he had been forced to support and from this place he made his escape to the union lines, walking 140 miles to Memphis, that city then being held by the northern forces. Here he took the oath of allegiance to the union and came back to the home of his childhood, reaching Evansville in the fall of 1862. In the following February he enlisted in Colonel Wilder's Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, and served faithfully until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Indianapolis in August, 1865. He was in all the battles participated in by the gallant command to which he belonged, and rendered heroic service. Returning to Evansville, he spent some time in school and for several years thereafter was engaged as a teacher. At length he went back to railroading, being in the employ of the Straight Line, Pensacola & Atlantic, various branches of the L. & N., and serving as a contractor, surveyor and superintendent of construction on the new Ohio Valley road. April 7, 1887, he was elected on the republican ticket, to his present office. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In June, 1869, he was married to Miss Amelia Voigt, a native of Germany, daughter of August and Julia (Cotton) Voigt, an estimable lady who died in 1881, leaving five children; Minnie (now Mrs. William Walters of Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.), Eleanor, Anna, Julia, and William.

Adolph Goeke, police commissioner, was born in Prussia, September 16, 1839, being the youngest of six children, born to Henry and Frederica (Brinkmeyer) Goeke, natives of Prussia, who emigrated to this country in 1848, and died in Evansville in 1873 and 1863, respectively. The family was well known as industrious German pioneers. During his boyhood, Adolph attended the public schools of the city, and in 1868 began the grocery business and has continued the same ever since. Later he combined with this the commission and grain business, and by the exercise of economy and good judgment, has succeeded in possessing himself of a large quantity of real estate and a comfortable home. Politically he is a republican, having been faithful to that party ever since casting his first vote, which was for Abraham Lincoln for president. In 1886 he was appointed police commissioner by Governor Gray, and has discharged the trying duties of his office with entire satisfaction to the public. He and his wife are members of the German Protestant church. His marriage occurred April 7, 1863, to Frederica Althida, who was born in Prussia in 1846. To this union five children have been born: Edward F., Adolph W., Lida, Anna, and Harry. Adolph Goeke began life with no possessions but a sound body, a good character, and a strong will. He has overcome many obstacles and won success. The lesson of his life may be studied with profit by the young and ambitious.

Christopher J. Murphy, United States Inspector of Hulls, of the Evansville district, and a prominent citizen of the city, is a native of Dublin, Ireland, born June 19, 1844, the third of four children — three daughters

Spencer F. Baird

and one son — born to Michael and Ann (McDonald) Murphy. His parents were natives of Ireland, where the father was born in 1816 and the mother in 1820. They emigrated to America about 1848, and landed at New York. A short time afterward they removed to Rome, N. Y., and thence in 1850, to Madison, Ind., near which place, in Jefferson county, they settled on a farm. The mother died in 1851, but the father survived her until 1880. After the death of his mother, Mr. Murphy's early life was spent in various places. He was educated in the Catholic schools, and before the age of seventeen years, in May, 1861, enlisted in the service of the United States, at Madison, Ind., joining Company D, of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was with his command until July, 1864, when he was mustered out at Indianapolis, having been in active and continuous service from his enlistment, in Shield's division of the Army of Virginia, Gilmore's division in South Carolina, and Butler's corps up James river. He was in the battles of Green Brier, Winchester, and the sieges of Suffolk and of Charleston. At the latter siege was the heaviest cannonading of the war — the old line-of-battle ship Ironsides, seven monitors, a large mortar fleet, over two hundred siege pieces, and the 100 to 300-pounders on Morris Island, all at one time directing their fire against Forts Sumter, Gregg, Wagner, Moultrie, Johnson, and the city of Charleston; and the rebel fortifications vigorously returning the fire. He was at Harrison's Landing after the seven days fight; was in some of the hard fighting in front of Petersburg, Va., in Foster's farm charge, and in various skirmishes and fatiguing marches through West Virginia, Maryland, Florida, and North and South Carolinas. He returned to Evansville in 1864, and was then the victim of fevers and ill-health for over a year, although in camp he had enjoyed excellent health. On recovering health, he served as a licensed engineer on various steamers running out of Evansville. Leaving the river in 1873, he entered the employ of the Evansville Cotton Mills, where he became assistant foreman, and upon the establishment of Hermann's lumber manufactory in 1879, he was made superintending engineer of that concern. After three years, he took the position of superintendent of the Electric Light Co., starting the first plant of the company. The following year he became interested in the Evansville Pump Co., as a stockholder and director, and was elected secretary and treasurer. In 1884 he was nominated by the Vanderburgh county democrats for representative in the assembly, and was elected after a hotly contested campaign by the close majority of thirty-three votes, over John H. Roelker, one of the leading German republicans of the city. At the same time the candidates for county office on the same ticket were defeated by large majorities, thus demonstrating Mr. Murphy's popularity and strength. He served through the session of 1885, with credit to himself and party. On March 13, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland, inspector of hulls, a position he has since held, discharging the duties of his trust with fidelity and marked ability. Mr. Murphy is a member of Farragut Post, No. 27, G. A. R., and is now the post commander. In 1879, he organized a branch, No. 46, of the Catholic Knights of America, that being the first branch organization in the city. For this order he has served three times as president, and represented the order in state and national councils. He also organized Camp Farragut, No. 117, Sons of Veterans. In religion he and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and he is now treasurer of

the Church of the Assumption. Mr. Murphy was married in 1870 to Miss Maggie McInerny, who was born in Evansville, January 11, 1852, daughter of M. C. McInerny, one of the early settlers of Evansville. To this union two sons and two daughters have been born: Anna, born March 1, 1872; Charles, born October 7, 1874; Mamie, born August 14, 1877; Christopher, born August 9, 1881.

JOHN H. MOORE, United States Inspector of Boilers for the Evansville district, is a native of Kentucky, born in Louisville, February 14, 1838. He is the third of five children born to Joseph and Mary (McHenry) Moore. His father was an early settler in Kentucky, and removed thence to New Orleans, where he was engaged in business, until burned out during the large and disastrous conflagration which visited that city during the thirties. From New Orleans he removed to Ohio, where he was in business for ten or twelve years, afterward going to Virginia, where he was in trade until his death, which occurred in 1852. His mother was a native of Virginia, and was the daughter of John McHenry. Her death occurred at Wheeling, W. Va. At the latter city John H. Moore spent most of his youth, and there gained his education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to a machinist at Wheeling, and after three years he came west on the steamer, "Charles C. Hillman," upon which he had placed the machinery. For several years he followed steamboating between St. Louis and Nashville. At the breaking out of the civil war he was in Nashville and there remained until the place was occupied by the union army. Thereafter he was engaged in carrying supplies for the union forces between Louisville and Nashville. Afterward he went to Memphis and was next occupied in the expedition to the Yazoo river, whence he returned to Evansville. From that time he was in the service of the Evansville & Cairo Packet Co., until he was appointed by President Cleveland, March 14, 1885, inspector of boilers. Mr. Moore is a member of Morning Star lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., has filled all the chairs, and in 1888 was chosen representative to grand lodge. He was married, in October, 1865, to Columbia Daniels, who is a native of Kentucky, daughter of Captain Marine Daniels, an old steamboat man of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had four children born unto them, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are still living excepting Walter, the youngest, who died July 10, 1875.

The name of JAMES D. SAUNDERS has been associated with the profession of civil engineer and surveyor for the past thirty-three years in the city of Evansville. Two men of that name, father and son, have occupied the position of city engineer and county surveyor many terms during that period. The elder was born in Manchester, Eng., November 2, 1829. His father being a civil engineer, he was educated in that profession. He was married in 1850 to Mary Sweeney, a native of the county of Donegal, Ireland, whose father was also an engineer employed on the ordnance survey of Ireland. They emigrated to the United States in the same year and located at Bloomington, Ind., where Mr. Saunders had accepted a situation as engineer on the construction of what was then known as the New Albany & Salem railroad. In 1854 he came to Evansville and was employed in a like capacity on the Evansville, Indianapolis & Cleveland railroad, more commonly known as the "Straight Line." In the following year he was elected surveyor of Vanderburgh county, and in 1857 he was elected city engineer and surveyor,

and from then he held the position until 1861, when he resigned, having enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was appointed first lieutenant and afterward promoted to captain. He resigned in 1862, returned to Evansville, was elected city engineer, and from that time until his death he was almost constantly employed as city engineer or county surveyor. At the time of his death, which occurred June 6, 1880, he occupied the position of city engineer, having been elected in April of that year. His wife, four sons, and two daughters are still residents of this city. Three of the sons, James D., George W., and Miles S., are civil engineers. James D. Saunders, the younger, was the second child in a family of nine children. He was born in Bloomington, Ind., December 4, 1853, received a common school education, and under his father's instructions studied the science of civil engineering. In 1876 and again two years later he was elected county surveyor, which office he resigned in 1880 to accept the position of city engineer, to which he had been appointed by the city council upon the death of his father. He was elected by the people in the following year and at each election for that office until 1887, at which election he was defeated by about 200 majority, as at that election the democratic party, of which Mr. Saunders is an active member, was defeated on the vote for councilmen by nearly 1,400 majority. At present he does the general business of a civil engineer. That he is thoroughly competent all agree, and in his ability the people have unquestioned confidence. He stands at the commencement of his career, and measuring the future by the past, flattering predictions may be safely made. He is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. fraternities and the Business Men's Association. He was united in marriage, in 1886, to Lizzie McQuigg, of Ironton, Ohio, and of this union one child has been born: William M.

Albert Johann, carpenter and undertaker, was born in Prussia, July 16, 1831, being the oldest son in a family of nine children. His father, Charles William Johann, a harness-maker, came to the United States in 1848, and after living a few years in this city removed to Cannelton, Ind., where after a long and busy life he died in July, 1875, at the age of seventy-four years. His mother still resides at Cannelton at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Albert Johann received his schooling in his native country, and when a young man learned the trade of a moulder. His health did not permit him to work at this trade and he learned that of a house carpenter, at which he worked occasionally, in connection with other business, until 1880. Since 1865 he has been engaged as an undertaker. He began life as a poor man. When he began business he bought a small house but was able to make a cash payment of only $25.00. By industry and economy he has accumulated a comfortable property. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. and L. of H. fraternities. He is a republican in politics, and his popularity is evidenced by the fact that for two years past he has represented his ward in the city council. He was married in July, 1854, to Miss Barbara Spies, a native of Germany, and daughter of Henry Spies. Of this union eight children have been born; Amelia K., Charles H., Lydia (who died at the age of twenty-one years in 1880), Emma L., Albert H., Edward W., Mary A., and Eva A.

George W. Newitt, superintendent of police, was born in the town of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, July 23, 1847. His father, William G. Newitt, a native of En-

gland, came to Evansville, directly from his native land, in 1859. While here he was engaged as a florist, and attained a high standing in social and business circles. From this city he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he now figures as one of the most prominent florists of that city. In 1865 his wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Eaton, a native of England, died in this city. Later, his marriage to Miss Mattie Matthews was solemnized. George W. Newitt is the oldest son in a family of eleven children, all living. He was educated principally in the schools of this city, and under his father's instruction, learned the business of a florist, which he pursued until 1873. At that time he became identified with the police force of this city. He has passed through all the grades of the service, and is recognized as a most efficient officer. His political affiliations are with the democratic party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities. May 22, 1873, he was married to Miss Leanna Earl, a native of this city, daughter of Robert Earl, a well known citizen. They have been blessed with three children: Flora L., George W., and Celia.

CHAPTER VI.

BANKS — THE PIONEER HOUSE — NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM — EVANSVILLE NATIONAL — FIRST NATIONAL — GERMAN NATIONAL — CITIZENS' NATIONAL — MERCHANTS' NATIONAL — PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK — PRIVATE HOUSES — BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

PRIOR to 1834 Evansville was without banking facilities, and, indeed, up to that time there had been no pressing demand in the little village for the conveniences necessary to rapid and extensive monetary transactions. When, that year, the State Bank of Indiana was established, and a branch was located at Evansville, it was considered a bold undertaking on the part of its proprietors. Subsequent events, however, showed that their wisdom was not less than their faith in the future of the town. The banking business was inaugurated in a small building on Main street, where the cashier, besides keeping all the books, acted as porter and janitor as well. From this modest beginning the business has grown to vast proportions, occupying some of the largest and handsomest business buildings in the city and enlisting in its service many of the most acute intellects of the day. Capital being the foundation of every kind of business, there can be no better witness of the prosperity and importance of the city at any time than the amount of capital possessed by the banking institutions and used by the business concerns in the transaction of their affairs. The advance of business and growth of the community is probably more accurately demonstrated by the growth of the banking interest than by any other one standard that can be followed with equal precision. The branch of the old State Bank of Indiana, established here in 1834, had a capital, including state deposits and individual stock, of $80,000. In 1843 this capital was increased to $150,000, of which $73,000 were state deposits. In 1850 the banking capital here was re-enforced by the establishment of the Canal Bank, which operated under the charter of the Evansville Insurance Company, the entire capital of the bank and insurance company being $250,000. Allowing one half of this sum to the bank would show the entire banking capital of the city to have been $202,000, not including state deposits in the State Bank; which sufficed until 1857, when a branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana was established, with a capital of $100,000, which increased the total banking capital to $225,000, at which sum it remained for six years. The capital of the branch of the old State Bank, it will be observed, is omitted from the aggregate mentioned as in use in 1857, that institution having been succeeded by the branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana.

In 1863, the First National Bank was established, with a capital stock of $500,000, and in the ten years that followed the banking capital, through the establishment of new banks, private and national, grew to about $2,400,000. At that time, the beginning of the year 1873, in addition to the regular bank stock, there was a surplus of $610,000.00 divided among the several National banks of the city, making the total banking capital about $3,000,000.00. The panic of 1873 caused many convulsions in

monetary circles, but no bank in Evansville was seriously affected. The city has never had a bank failure. Safety and stability have been preserved by careful and conservative management. Depositors have never had occasion for alarm and the greatest confidence is placed in all of the city banks by the general public. At the present time Evansville has four national, one savings and several private banks, all of which are doing a large business, the combined capital being in excess of $3,000,000.00, a sum considerably greater *per capita* of population than can be found in many of the principal cities of the country. At the close of business October 4, 1888, the loans and discounts of the four national banks amounted to $3,345,777.35.

A brief account of the several institutions properly begins with the pioneer corporation, the Evansville National Bank. Organized in 1834, its capital including state and individual stock was $80,000.00. The records show that the first meeting of the board of directors was held November 11, 1834—the members being Robert Stockwell, John Shanklin, Marcus Sherwood, William Lewis, William Owens, Robert Barnes, Chester Elliott, James Cawson, Darius North, and John Mitchell. The board organized by electing John Mitchell president, and John Douglas cashier. These officers were continued until Mr. Mitchell's death, when Samuel Orr became president. In 1843, the capital of the bank was increased to $150,000.00, of which $73,000.00 was owned by the state. In 1847, George W. Rathbone was made cashier, and continued in that position until March 4, 1857, when the bank was succeeded by the "Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana." The first directory board of the new bank was composed of Messrs. G. W. Rathbone, Robert Parrett, H. Q. Wheeler, R. R. Roberts, and George Foster. Mr. Rathbone was chosen president, and Samuel Bayard cashier. January, 1865, the bank was reorganized under the national banking act as the Evansville National Bank, with a capital of $300,000.00, which was subsequently increased to $800,000.00. W. J. Lowry was made president, and R. R. Roberts cashier, but afterward Samuel Bayard became cashier, and still later all the officers were changed, Mr. Rathbone being elected president, Mr. Bayard, vice-president, and V. M. Watkins, cashier. J. G. Kennedy succeeded Mr. Watkins, and in 1873 having resigned, his place was in turn occupied by Henry Reis, the present cashier. Mr. Bayard succeeded Mr. Rathbone, who subsequently removed to New York city, and Mr. John Gilbert was selected to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Bayard's advancement. In June, 1883, the charter of the bank expired, at which time with the renewal of its charter, its name was changed to the "*Old National Bank.*" The officers of the bank at this time are Samuel Bayard, president; John Gilbert, vice-president; Henry Reis, cashier; Samuel Bayard, David J. Mackey, William Heilman Robert K. Dunkerson, Henry F. Blount, William M. Akin, Edward G. Ragon, and John Gilbert, directors; a galaxy of names guaranteeing fidelity to trust, and superior ability in the conduct of affairs. The capital stock of the bank is $500,000.00; its surplus $250,000.00, and its deposits 940,980.57. The stock has paid large dividends and commands a high premium in the market. The building now occupied by the bank on the west side of Main street, between Water and First, was built in 1836. It is a massive structure of imposing aspect, substantially built and well arranged for the transaction of the business which it was designed to accommodate. In the present year the building has been thoroughly repaired and re-

fitted, its interior arrangement and finish displaying the highest degrees of art and skill. The building is valued at $27,577.94. The career of the institution has been remarkable. growing in strength and popular favor as the years have advanced. From its organization as a small bank in 1834, it has wielded a beneficent influence on the business affairs of this part of the country. Its obligations have been fulfilled to the letter always, and because of its acknowledged solidity and wise management, it was selected as a national depository. The chief executive of the bank, Mr. Bayard, has been identified with it for more than a third of a century, and has, by his financial ability, sound judgment and high reputation for executive skill and untarnished honor, conduced in no small degree to the success and financial repute of the bank, now the oldest institution of the kind in southwestern Indiana, and in financial circles everywhere recognized as one of the best and soundest in the state.

The First National Bank.—The Evansville Insurance Company, which was granted a perpetual charter with banking privileges, January 21, 1850, commenced business under that charter as the Canal Bank, which was organized in the same year, the entire capital of the insurance company and bank being $250,000. John M. Stockwell was elected president and James G. Jones secretary, who was very soon thereafter succeeded by W. T. Page. Operating under the free banking law of Indiana for many years, the concern did a successful business.

The growth of the nation, the friendly and unrestricted commercial relations between the several states, the development of natural resources, the increase of the products of the farm and the shop, the progress of commercial and manufacturing interests, naturally bringing about a vast exchange of commodities, rendered necessary a system of exchange, or correspondence, which would make the medium of exchange of a certain and fixed value in all parts of the country. The facilities for banking and issuing currency afforded by state laws were very faulty because of the fluctuations of values in money carried from one state to another. To remedy this the national banking law was enacted, by which national banks invest their capital in the bonds of the national government and by a deposit of these in the United States Treasury, receive a proportionate amount of their value in notes countersigned by the officials and issued by that department, thus providing, for circulation among the people, an issue guaranteed by the credit of the nation. By this means uniformity of values is secured and bank notes circulate freely and without question, and at par, all over the country. The first bank in Evansville and indeed the sixth in the United States to make application for a charter under the new national bank law, was the First National Bank of Evansville, Ind., which was incorporated in 1863 with a capital of $250,000, which was subsequently increased to $500,000. This bank, although the sixth to make application for a charter, was the twenty-seventh bank chartered. Some mistake was made by which a trip to Evansville from Washington on the part of those having the matter in charge was necessitated, during which time twenty-one other banks were chartered. H. Q. Wheeler was its first president as a national bank, with W. T. Page as cashier. The first board of directors was composed of Gillison Maghee, Robert Barnes, Charles Viele, John S. Hopkins, John Ingle, jr., M. J. Bray, S. M. Archer, H. Q. Wheeler and William Brown, all men of great prominence in the annals of Evansville. Mr. Wheeler was

succeeded in the presidency in 1867, by Hon. John S. Hopkins, and he, in 1880 by Charles Viele. Each of the three presidents of this bank has been a distinguished citizen of pure character, unsullied reputation, and of great executive ability. Mr. James H. Cutler, the present cashier, was elected to that position in 1865, and by his wise, conservative, and honorable conduct has contributed largely to the present soundness and popularity of the institution. The present officers are: Charles Viele, president; James H. Cutler, cashier; Will Warren, assistant cashier; Thomas E. Garvin, John Ingle, Charles Viele, M. J. Bray, Isaac Keen, F. J. Reitz, Cyprian Preston and James H. Cutler, directors. In 1882 the original charter expired, at which time a new one was applied for and received. From the commencement of its career this bank has enjoyed a successful business. Good dividends have been paid regularly on its stock, which has always been considered most desirable property. Its capital and surplus now amount to $700,000; its deposits to $818,894.25. The banking house at the corner of Main and First streets, is a handsome edifice, with every convenience in its internal arrangement for the transaction of its large business. It was built in 1864 and rebuilt and remodeled in 1882. Its value now is $40,000.

The German National Bank.—In January, 1873, the charter of the East Chester National Bank, of Mt. Vernon, New York, was purchased and transferred to this city, and permission granted by Congress to change the name to the "German National Bank of Evansville." The capital stock was placed at $250,000, with permission to increase it to $500,000. The first officers were Samuel Orr, president; John A. Reitz, vice-president, and Phil C. Decker, cashier. Directors: Samuel Orr, John A. Reitz, Samuel Bayard, Thomas Kerth, Edward Boetticher, H. M. Sweetser, Chas. Schulte, Theo. R. McFerson and Phil C. Decker.

In January, 1883, Mr. Orr was succeeded in the presidency by John A. Reitz; at the same time Phil C. Decker became vice-president and Henry L. Cook, cashier. At the present time the directors are John A. Reitz, Samuel Bayard, Thomas Kerth, P. C. Decker, Chas. Schulte, Edward Boetticher, William Rahm, jr., James C. Orr and R. K. Dunkerson. Its capital and surplus amount to $300,000.00, and its deposits to $327,049.39. This bank commenced its career at No. 216 Upper First street, and now occupies convenient and commodious quarters at the corner of Third and Main streets. Its management has been wise and successful, there being at the present time $154,489.45 in undivided profits. Those who control its affairs are citizens who have been identified for many years with the business interests of the city. Their capacity as financiers has been amply demonstrated in the career of this bank.

Citizens' National Bank.—This bank was organized in 1873, and commenced business at No. 121 Upper First street as successors to the private banking house of W. J. Lowry & Co. It began with an authorized capital of $175,000. Its first officers were: R. C. Slaughter, president; S. P. Gillett, cashier. Directors: R. C. Slaughter, John J. Roach, L. Swormstedt, George P. Hudspeth, Samuel Vickery, F. W. Cook, James H. McNeely, Fred Lunkenheimer and S. P. Gillett. In 1878 Mr. Slaughter retired from the presidency of the bank, and was succeeded by Matthew Henning, who, in 1883, was succeeded by S. P. Gillett, the present chief executive. In 1883 the office of vice-president was created, and Dr. C. P. Bacon was chosen to serve as vice-president. At the same time William L. Sworm-

stedt was appointed assistant cashier, and in the following year was made cashier, the duties of which important office he has discharged with great satisfaction to the officers and patrons of the bank. The present board of directors is composed of the following citizens: F. W. Cook, C. H. Kellogg, L. Lowenthal, A. C. Tanner, Samuel Vickery, S. P. Gillett, F. Lauenstein, W. M. Akin and C. P. Bacon. The capital stock and surplus amount to $240,000; its deposits to $281,448.92. The banking house is at the corner of Second and Main streets.

The Merchants' National Bank.—A history of the banks of Evansville would be incomplete without some mention of the Merchants' National Bank, which, though now out of existence, at one time wielded a large influence in monetary circles here. It was organized February 8th, 1865. The capital stock was $350,000, all of which was promptly taken, notwithstanding it followed closely on the heels of two national banks heretofore spoken of. The directors for the first year were C. R. Bement, Richard Raleigh, W. J. Dallam, J. G. Venemann, W. W. Morgan, John A. Reitz, Morris Ranger, and Isaac Keen — Mr. Bement president, and John D. Roach cashier. In 1868 the officers were Richard Raleigh, president; John A. Reitz, vice-president, and Chas. W. Kerney, cashier. In 1868 H. L. Meadows succeeded Mr. Kerney as cashier; in 1869 Mr. Bement was again chosen president, Matt Henning, vice-president, and J. A. Lemcke, cashier. Chas. Decker succeeded Mr. Lemcke as cashier in 1871, and in 1872 C. R. Bement again became president, and Matt Henning cashier. Subsequently Mr. John Gilbert became vice-president of the bank and other changes occurred before the bank ceased doing business. A large proportion of the stock was owned by three wealthy gentlemen, who concluded, about 1885, to conduct the business as a private bank, and surrendered its charter, granted by the national government. After about a year's time it discontinued business, without loss, however, to any of its patrons. In 1873, at the corner of Main and First streets, a very handsome banking house was erected at a cost of $40,000.

The People's Savings Bank.—Organized under the laws of the state of Indiana, this bank opened its doors for business on the 5th day of May, 1870. Its first officers were: Gen. J. M. Shackelford, president; John D. Roach, secretary and treasurer; J. M. Shackelford, Eccles G. Van Riper, M. Muhlhausen, John Laval, James Steele, Fred Lunkenheimer, Christian Hedderich and James W. Lauer, trustees. After the death of Mr. Roach, in 1870, Dr. John Laval was elected secretary and treasurer. January 14, 1880, Dr. Laval resigned, and on March 19th following, Fred Lunkenheimer was elected to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. His successor was Maj. Jesse W. Walker, who served from April 1, 1885, to April 25, 1888, the date of his death. On May 14, 1888, Col. John Rheinlander was elected to discharge the duties of this important trust, and is now serving.

Gen. J. M. Shackelford served as president of the bank from its establishment until May 27, 1878, and M. Henning from that date until May 31, 1884, when he was succeeded by Dr. M. Muhlhausen, the present chief executive. The vice-president is Mr. H. V. Bennighof. At the outset the duties of cashier were performed by the secretary and treasurer, but when the business transacted became so large as to demand the appointment of a cashier, Jacob Haas was selected as such. On April 1, 1880, he was succeeded by Michael Schaeffer, the present efficient cashier. The present board of

trustees is composed of: Dr. M. Muhlhausen, H. V. Bennighof, M. Henning, Gen. J. M. Shackelford, James Steele, Col. John Rheinlander and Clements Reitz.

During the first day of its career the bank secured two depositors, one making a deposit of $2.00, and the other of $1.00, and the doors were closed on the dullest day's business ever known to it. From this small beginning it has daily grown in favor with the people until at this time its active depositors number about 2,500, and its average deposits exceed $650,000.00. The bank has paid a semi-annual dividend to its depositors for the use of their money, which has ranged from 4 to 10 per cent, according to the earnings. It has been fortunate, and wisely managed, has passed safely through the periods of financial depression, and has always received and merited the confidence and esteem of its patrons, who are found among all classes. Every dollar intrusted to its keeping has been faithfully and honestly accounted for. In addition to the banks thus far mentioned, several private banking houses have been established in the city to meet unusual demands made at particular periods for banking conveniences. A leading one of these institutions is the banking house of Archer & Co., which employs a considerable amount of capital, and does an active business.

Building and Loan Associations. — The legislature of Indiana, by an act approved March 5, 1857, which has been much improved by subsequent laws, provided for the organization of building and loan associations, which because of their patrons, the simplicity of their workings and the small payments required to secure the possession of shares, have been well named "poor men's banks." Perhaps no single agency has done more toward enabling the poorer classes, those who eat their bread by the sweat of their faces, to own their own homes and to lay up trivial amounts, which in the aggregate secure many of life's comforts, small sums that would otherwise have been wasted. The declared objects of these institutions are, to increase capital by accumulation, to assist their members in the acquisition of real estate, in the erection of buildings and in the removal of incumbrances on property. The pioneer association of this kind in the city was organized in May, 1873, with the following list of officers: Charles E. Baker, president; N. B. Hayward, vice-president; J. W. Jenner, secretary; H. C. Warren, treasurer and J. B. Rucker, solicitor. The benefits of such an association, wisely and carefully managed, soon became apparent, and on July 18th, 1874, a second association was formed. From that time to the present this financial element has been busy accumulating money and building houses for those who are willing to save little at a time and utilize the results of their toil. As the city grows their number increases. All through the outer portions of the city are neat and attractive homes inhabited by happy families enjoying the independence that ownership of a home affords. There are ten of these associations in the city, with a capital stock of $500,000.00 each, that being the limit fixed by law.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hon. John S. Hopkins was born in Truxton, N. Y., October 28, 1811, and died at his home in this city July 6, 1882. He was a son of the pioneer, Edward Hopkins, and came to Evansville with his father in the fall of 1819. From that time until his death he was continuously a resident of this city, and few men, if any, have been more prominently identified with its material growth and advancement from the condition

of a village to that of a great and prosperous city. On the 9th of December, 1834, he was married to Mary Ann Parrett, daughter of Rev. Robert Parrett, founder of the Methodist Episcopal church in Evansville. Mrs. Hopkins survived her husband until 1886. Her life was full of good works and every Christian virtue adorned her character. The boyhood of John S. Hopkins was spent in the village of Evansville and his education was only such as could be obtained in the inferior schools of that day. His natural abilities, however, were of a high order and the experience of a busy life developed in him a strong, clear mind and great force of character. From early manhood he was an active business man and a prosperous and praiseworthy citizen, and no man ever lived in this community who more fully possessed the entire confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. For many years he was engaged in merchandise, and built up an ample fortune, though always liberal in his contributions to all public enterprises and in his private benefactions. Though a man of the most positive convictions and unflinching moral courage, he had, probably, not an enemy in the entire circle of his acquaintance. Though of a retiring and modest disposition he was often called to positions of trust and responsibility. In 1837 he was elected to the responsible position of city collector. In 1840 he became a member of the city council, and several times afterward was made a member of the municipal board. He was elected mayor of the city in the spring of 1853, and served from April 9 of that year to April 12, 1856. In 1861, at a time when the patriotism and sterling qualities of every citizen were tried, he was a member of the Indiana legislature, and again in 1878 and 1879, and in all these important positions cquitted himself in a manner honorable to himself and meeting the full approval of his constituency. After retiring from mercantile pursuits, he was chosen president of the First National bank at its organization, which position he held till about 1880. Before the organization of this bank he was president of the old Canal bank. For three years he was president of the Evansville, Cairo & Memphis Packet Company, in which position he manifested the same sagacity and sound judgment that marked his entire career. During the last year of his life he was almost entirely retired from active life, performing only such duties as devolved upon him as a director in several corporations. From its infancy he was a director of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad and was connected in various ways with many of the great enterprises of the city. After retiring from the presidency of the Evansville, Cairo & Memphis Packet Company, as though possessing a premonition that the end was drawing near, he engaged himself in "setting his house in order." In the last year of his life he visited the home of his youth, and afterward gave patrimonies to his children, so that when the final summons came it found him ready in all respects. At the time of his death three sisters and seven children survived him. His sisters were Mrs. Charles Viele, Mrs. Charles Babcock and Mrs. Eliza Wheeler. His children were: Frank Hopkins, Mrs. Alexander H. Foster, Robert F. Hopkins, Mrs. Edward Tombler, John S. Hopkins, jr., Mrs. Frank Byrnes and Edward O. Hopkins. In many respects Mr. Hopkins was a remarkable man. He was an honored citizen and the tender and sincere sorrow of the entire community followed him to his final resting place.

CHARLES VIELE is one of the pioneers of the city of Evansville, and one of its most prominent and best known business men.

His history, therefore, is an essential part of the history of Evansville, though Mr. Viele very reluctantly yielded his consent to the appearance in this chapter of a personal mention of himself. He was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, November 22, 1818. His parents, Abraham and Hannah (Douglas) Viele were natives of the state of New York, the former of French and the latter of Scotch extraction. The elder Viele was a prominent and successful manufacturer of agricultural implements and machinery, and one of the influential citizens of Rensselaer county. He was largely identified with local politics, and for many years occupied various positions of trust. Charles was the youngest son. His boyhood was passed in the village of Valley Falls, where he received an academical education. Early in life he evidenced the possession of that spirit of push, energy and enterprise which is characteristic of New York people. At the age of eighteen he resolved to avail himself of the advantages offered by settlement in what was then known as the "Far West." In the spring of 1836, in company with Mr. A. B. Carpenter, he left the place of his nativity, and after a tedious journey, by rail to Columbia, Pa., then the terminus of all western railroads, thence by stage to Pittsburgh and by boat to Evansville; arrived in this city on the 26th day of March, 1836. Evansville had at this time reached the distinction of a village, and under his observation, and, to a certain extent, through his identification with its interests, it has become the second city in the state of Indiana. His first employment was as clerk in the store of A. B. Carpenter, with whom he remained until 1840, when, in company with Mr. Asa B. Bement, they founded the house of Bement & Viele, which became one of the largest and most successful grocery houses in the state. The firm of Bement & Viele was dissolved in 1865, and was succeeded by that of Charles Viele & Co. In 1870 Mr. Viele retired, his son George B. being his successor, and the firm of Viele, Stockwell & Co. was established. For more than one-half a century he has been largely identified with the financial interests of Evansville. In 1850 the Evansville Insurance Company was organized, with a capital stock of $250,000. The charter contained insurance and banking privileges of a liberal character, and was a financial success from its inception. Mr. Viele was a member of the first board of directors, and it is stated that it was largely through his influence and energy that the company was brought into existence. Mr. Viele has never dissolved his connection with this bank, of which he has been the financial head for many years, and its president since 1879. To give a detailed history of his connection with the various enterprises with which he has been identified in the half century that he has been a resident of Evansville would require more space than is at the disposal of the writer. All enterprises, however, that have had for their object the advancement of the interests of the city of Evansville have always found in him a firm friend and patron. Mr. Viele is now in the seventieth year of his age, and in full possession of his mental and physical powers. Extended travel, years of practical experience and close observation in social, political and business matters have given him a position that is attained but by few. It can be said of him that, in the half century of his business life, his escutcheon has never been marred by one single act not conformable in every way to the strictest rule of right and justice, and his career is worthy of emulation by all classes and conditions of young men. His liberality is proverbial, and during financial depressions he has frequently gone

to those whom he knew to be in distress and by his financial aid and advice carried them to a place of safety. In his religious and political affiliations he is an Episcopalian and a republican. He has never aspired to political preferment, choosing to devote his energies to the cares of his business, rather than mingle in political life. He has done a great work in the advancement of the moral and religious interests of Evansville and to him as much as to anyone else the church of St. Paul's is indebted, not only for the beautiful building that bears its name but for the prominent position it holds among the sister churches of the state. In 1845 Mr. Viele was married to Miss Mary J., daughter of Judge Edward Hopkins. Six children were the result of this union, of whom his sons George B., Walter S. and Edward N. are now living.

JOHN GILBERT, vice-president of the Old National Bank, was born in Chester county, Pa., April 20, 1818. His ancestors were among the first settlers of New England, having arrived there with the Puritan fathers in the early part of the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather was one of the first to enlist in the revolutionary army, and was killed at Breed's Hill, the first battle of the war. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Stewart) Gilbert, were natives of Pennsylvania, but early crossed the Alleghanies and settled on a farm about forty miles west of Columbus, Ohio, in Clark county. Here the boyhood of John Gilbert was spent, in the manner common to farmer's lads of that day. His opportunities for obtaining an education were necessarily meagre, but he did not fail to take advantage of such as were afforded by the imperfect schools of the new country. Through the winter months of three years in his life, when his services were not needed on the farm, he was sent to school, where he was instructed in the elementary branches of learning. He supplemented this instruction with much miscellaneous reading and study, which strengthened his mind and stored it with useful information. In 1836 he came to Indiana in the employ of the American Fur Company, at a salary of $15.00 per month. The company had a warehouse on the corner of First and Division streets in this city, and engaged in the purchase, packing, and shipping of large quantities of furs and deer skins. The territory between Evansville and St. Louis, Mo., was "worked" by Mr. Gilbert for two years, during which time he learned the ways of the people and saw that he could better his condition by working for himself. This new west, then rapidly developing, began to teem with opportunities for the young, energetic, and ambitious. He had saved his earnings and bought a team of horses. Clocks were about this time introduced to the pioneers of the west and were easily sold at good prices, but money was scarce and the vender was generally required to sell on credit or take his pay in trade. Young Gilbert traded his horses for clocks and traded his clocks to the farmers for cattle, drove his cattle to the markets of St. Louis, and thus laid the foundation for his present splendid fortune. He then settled at Golconda, in Pope county, Ills., and began the business of a general merchant, at the same time buying tobacco and other country produce. His restless activity, close attention to business, and steadfast adherence to honorable methods, gained for him wealth and high social position. His abilities as a manager grew with the increase of his capital. For twenty years he continued his mercantile pursuits at Golconda with success. During this time he embarked in the steamboat business, his first venture being in a line of steamers between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., and he

has since been prominently identified with steamboat interests on various rivers of the west. During the civil war period he owned several boats in the service of the government, and was president of a line of steamers plying between this city and Cairo. At the close of the war he organized the Evansville & Tennessee River Packet Company, and started the first boat on the line from Evansville to Florence, Ala. This line has ever since made regular trips between the two points. He has been connected with the Evansville and Cairo line of steamboats since its organization, and was largely interested in the Evansville & New Orleans Packet Company while it existed. Since his connection with steamboat matters he has had built, either for himself or for the companies he represented, a number of steamboats, prominent among which are the "W. A. Johnson," "Silver Cloud," "Idlewild," "Red Cloud," and "Joe Fowler." His vessel interests being centered principally at Evansville, he removed here in 1872 and has since been identified with the various interests of the city. As originator and vice-president of the Citizens' Insurance company, vice-president of the Merchants' National bank, president of the Evansville Street Railway company, vice-president of the Old National bank, and as a stockholder in various other enterprises, he has exhibited rare skill and sagacity as a man of affairs. He is also president of the Paducah, Ky., gas company, and a large stockholder in the Citizens National bank of that place. During his residence at Golconda, Ill., he held the office of mayor of that city, and since coming to Evansville has been one of her most enterprising and public spirited citizens.

January 6th, 1842, he was married to Miss Cornelia A. Bucklin, a native of Massachusetts, whose death, occurring December 29th, 1887, was deeply lamented by the many friends whom the beauty of her character had drawn about her. Of this union six children have been born: Henry C., Eliza, Fannie G., Mary, William and John.

Col. John Rheinlander, secretary and treasurer of the People's Savings Bank, has achieved an honorable record as citizen and soldier. April 26, 1828, and the city of Heilegenstadt, Germany, were the date and place of his birth. His parents, Godfried Rheinlander and wife, emigrated from Germany to this country in 1844. A year later they reached Evansville, having sojourned for a time at Cincinnati, Ohio. They were respectable people, with the simple ways and industrious habits of the pioneers of this section. The early training of Col. Rheinlander was obtained in schools of his native country. Soon after reaching this city and at the very commencement of his young manhood he enlisted in the volunteer armies of the United States to assist in the campaign against Mexico. Going to the front he rendered efficient service. When the civil war broke out he raised a company — B of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry — and at its organization was commissioned captain. Nine months later his valiant and faithful service won him the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which he held until mustered out in the fall of 1864. In the battle of Hatchie River, Tenn., he received a gun shot wound through the right thigh and for a time was seriously disabled. His army record is lustrous with heroism and patriotism. As a business man he has been enterprising and industrious. He began as a cigar manufacturer and for many years continued in that business successfully. His industry and good management constantly increased his business, and his integrity was always manifest in his dealings with his customers and employes. He has served the public

in many important relations, notably as county commissioner and county treasurer. In 1873 he was made a trustee and director in the savings bank, which important trust he continues to execute. In 1888 he was called to preside as chief executive of the bank. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. Intelligent, manly and modest, he has attained an enviable position in every relation of life. He has been married three times. In 1849 Miss Maria Darling became his wife. Four children, Eva, Alice, Florence, and John W. were born of this union. The death of this wife occurred in 1862, and three years later the Colonel was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Barg, to whom one child, Alexander, was born. She died in 1872, and a few years afterward he married Miss Christine Hedderich, to whom two children have been born.

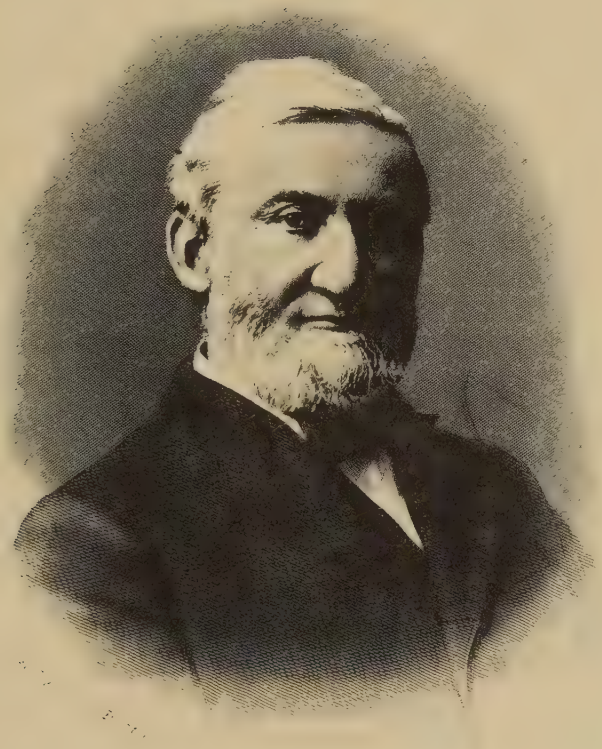
Samuel M. Archer, capitalist and banker, was born in Indiana Territory within the present limits of Gibson county, February 24, 1809. He is the fourth son and only surviving child in a family of nine children. His father, Thomas Archer, of South Carolina, farmer, came to Indiana Territory in very early days, and settled in what is now Gibson county. He was instrumental in organizing that county, was one of the pioneer citizens of character and influence, and took an active part in the public interests of that section. As a soldier in the Indian war, he rendered effective service for his country, being in the battle of Tippecanoe under General Harrison. The boyhood of Samuel Archer was spent upon his father's farm in the manner common to the pioneer lads of that day. His business career was begun at Princeton, Ind., where he entered the general merchandise store of Robert Stockwell, as clerk, in 1827. By dint of industry and economy the young man succeeded in gaining admission as a partner in the concern, in which relation and as sole proprietor, he continued twenty years. Coming to Evansville in 1855, he embarked in the wholesale dry goods business with D. J. Mackey, pursuing it successfully seven years. In 1867 he began a banking and insurance business with John D. Roche as a partner. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Roche in 1870, when he sold the insurance business and dedevoted himself to his bank, which he has since conducted with marked ability and gratifying success. He has been a director in the Evansville (now Old) National bank, for twenty years; is a stockholder in the First National bank, and for some time served on its board of directors. During the early part of his career as banker he met many heavy reverses, losing $10,000 in bonds by robbery, and sustaining heavy losses in the failure of the Evansville rolling mills. But being one of the best of financiers and possessing in a high degree all the qualities essential to the successful business man, he moved steadily forward, and by practicing honorable methods has attained a high rank among those noted for shrewdness and ability. He was married in 1845 to Miss Mary E. Snethen, a native of Maryland. Of this union three children have been born; Annie, Lucy and Charles S., all distinguished by accomplishments of a high order. Mr. Archer and his family are prominent members of Grace Presbyterian church.

Charles H. Ritter, paying teller of the First National bank, was born October 4, 1854, at Cassel, Germany. The only child of John D. and Elizabeth (Bernat) Ritter, natives of Germany, he was early thrown upon his own resources by being left an orphan. His father was a cabinet-maker and followed that vocation during the brief

period which elapsed between his settlement here in 1859, and the breaking out of the civil war. Responding to the call of his but recently adopted country, he enlisted in Co. K, Thirty-Second Indiana Infantry. Upon the organization of this company he was elected to a lieutenancy and later was promoted, for valor and efficiency, to the rank of captain. On Chickamauga's battle-field he laid down his life, heroically leading his command. Early after his enlistment, in 1861, the death of his wife occurred. Charles Ritter was reared and educated by his uncle, Charles Ritter, now deceased. He early entered a dry goods store as a clerk, and at the age of fifteen was employed in the First National bank as a messenger. His ability and integrity soon proved themselves. He rose rapidly, first to the place of assistant book-keeper, then to that of receiving teller and at length was promoted to his present important position. By industry and economy he has accumulated some valuable property, but perhaps the richest of his possessions, he being a young man with the best of his life's work before him, is his excellent reputation for capacity and honor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. May 7th, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa M. Schmidt, a native of this city, daughter of Charles Schmidt, a well known citizen. They have two children: Fred D., and Marie Louise.

Michael Schaeffer, the cashier of the People's Savings bank, is a young man whose attainments in the past bespeak for him a bright future. He was born July 10, 1861, in this city. His parents, Peter A. and Maria (Janz) Schaeffer, were natives of Germany, and now reside in Evansville. Of a family of nine children he is the only survivor. He received a liberal education in the public schools, Trinity Catholic school, and the commercial college of Kleiner & Wright. When sixteen years of age he was employed as a clerk. April 1, 1880, he was appointed cashier of the Savings bank, having previously served as a clerk and book-keeper for about two years. As an efficient accountant, an able manager, and a courteous gentleman, he has contributed largely to the success of the institution with which he is connected. He was married May 2, 1888, to Miss Kate Negele, a daughter of George Negele, a well known citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer are members of Trinity Catholic church.

Reinhold F. Schor, chief book-keeper of the First National bank, was born in Prussia, March 25, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Fraugott Schor, was a school teacher in Germany. His parents, E. G. and Pauline S. (Boehmer) Schor, were natives of Schweidnitz, Prussia, and came to this city in 1854. E. G. Schor, born April 2, 1820, was a merchant tailor in his native country, and for some time followed that business after settling in Evansville. For thirteen years he was in the office of the Evansville *Union*, and for eleven years past has been engaged as a manufacturer of pottery and stone ware. He is the father of one son and two daughters: Reinhold F., Mary (now Mrs. John Groom) and Martha (now Mrs. S. L. Bray). Reinhold Schor was educated in the public schools of his native country, and of this city, graduating from the high school in 1862. Since that time, by much miscellaneous reading and study he has attained a broad acquaintance with the best works in literature and science. In geology and conchology he is especially proficient. In 1882, the city council appointed him trustee of the public schools, which position he held for three years. When a young man he learned the printer's trade, and worked as a compositor for some time, and later served as deputy county



Charles Field

auditor under Victor Bisch. He was then called by H. Q. Wheeler to take a position as clerk and book-keeper in the bank with which he is now connected. His long connection with the bank, his faithful attention to duty, and his unquestioned integrity connect his personal history with the annals of the bank. He is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He was married August 16, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Schmutte, a native of this city, and daughter of the pioneer, Henry Schmutte. They have four children: Bertha N. (now Mrs. H. S. Haynes, of Owensboro, Ky.,), Ernest A., Annie, and Arthur H.

James H. Cutler.—Among those deserving special mention in this chapter is Mr. James H. Cutler, cashier of the First National Bank of Evansville. He was born in Highgate, Franklin county, Vt., December 12, 1829. His father, Jesse Cutler, was a manufacturer and farmer and a gentleman of prominence and influence. He was a successful business man and quite largely identified with local politics. He represented his district in the general assembly and filled other positions of trust and responsibility. James H. was reared on his father's farm and received an academical education. While yet in his teens he began life as a clerk in a general store in his native village. His employment was not wholly uncongenial, but the rigorous climate so impaired his health that a change of locality seemed imperative, and in 1854 he decided to remove to St. Louis, Mo., but learning of the superior advantages offered for settlement in Evansville, which at this time had begun to assume prominence as a commercial center, he decided to make it his future home. Although he had just passed his majority he had already laid the substructure of a sound business education, and in a little time he accepted a position as book-keeper in the house of Johnson & French. In 1860 he began his career as a banker in the old Canal bank, which at the time was one of the most important financial institutions in the southern part of the state. Upon its reorganization as a national bank, in 1863, Mr. Cutler retained his former position. His industry, integrity, and sound views on finance soon made his services almost indispensable to the bank's success, and in 1865 he became its cashier, which position he still retains. Those familiar with the history of this bank assert that its success and the enviable position it holds among the substantial and successful banks of the state is due largely to Mr. Cutler's efforts, and that among the bankers of the city very few if any have a more extended knowledge of monetary matters or possess in a greater degree the esteem and confidence of the business men of the city. In his religious and political affiliations he is a Presbyterian and a republican. In 1857 Mr. Cutler was married to Miss Lorrain M., daughter of Deacon Asa Dean, one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vt. Three children have been born to them: Alberta L., William H., and Adelbert J.

William L. Swormstedt, cashier of the Citizen's National bank, was born at Chicago, Ill., September 27th, 1862. His father, Leroy Swormstedt, a native of Ohio, was for many years a merchant in Chicago, Ill., and a planter in Louisiana, his health causing him to spend his winters in the south and his summers in the north. He was well-known in this city, where for some time he lived as an invalid, his death occurring in March, 1888. The mother of William Swormstedt, whose maiden name was Mary E. Lowry, was a daughter of William J. Lowry, at one time one of the most prominent of Evansville's citizens. William re-

ceived a good education and was well fitted for a business career. He entered the Citizens National bank in 1882 as a bookkeeper, in the next year became assistant cashier, and in January, 1884, was elected cashier, which responsible position he has since held, discharging its duties with rare good judgment and to the entire satisfaction of the directory of the bank. He is also engaged in the general insurance business, is treasurer of the Germania building association and holds important offices of trust in some of the lodges to which he belongs. He is an active and influential member of the F. & A. M., and K. of P. fraternities, having attained the degrees of Templarism in the former and the Uniform Rank in the latter.

CHAPTER VII.

By M. J. BRAY, M. D.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION — EARLY PRACTITIONERS — HARDSHIPS OF THE PRACTICE — DISEASES MOST PREVALENT IN PIONEER TIMES — MEDICAL SOCIETIES — HOSPITALS — COLLEGES — THE PHYSICIANS OF THE PAST — PRESENT PRACTITIONERS.

WHEREVER frail man has lived and suffered, in the earliest times as well as to-day, the vocation of the physician has ranked among the most important of human pursuits. Who is more eagerly welcomed than he, when the pale messenger casts his shadow over the household? But experience teaches, and the opinion will prevail that,

> "God and the doctor we alike adore,
> Just on the brink of danger, not before.
> The danger past, both are alike requited.
> God is forgotten and the doctor slighted."

No professional record is found of the healing art as practiced in this vicinity before 1820, and all that is known prior to that time is purely traditional. Previous to 1812 the southwestern part of Indiana, now called the "Pocket," was a dense wilderness, and it was not until about 1815 that there was an opportunity for a physician to practice his profession, owing to the country being so sparsely settled. Those who were residents at that time were obliged to rely upon the roots and herbs indigenous to the soil for a means of cure for such diseases as were common. The pioneer physician was generally without a medical education, and if he attained success it was the result of experience. Few knew anything of *materia medica*, and in surgery their knowledge was confined to a few of the minor operations, such as blood-letting, extracting teeth, and lancing a superficial abcess. Dr. Hornby, an Englishman, was the first to settle within the present limits of Vanderburgh county. He came in 1818, made his home near McCutchanville, and gave to the people of that vicinity the benefit of such medical knowledge as he possessed. He was not a graduate of any medical school; what knowledge of medicine he had was obtained in an apothecary shop. He entered a tract of wild land and made for himself and family a comfortable home. He was a good citizen and neighbor and died about 1832.

Dr. William Trafton, who came in 1820 from Lewiston, Maine, was the pioneer physician of Evansville. He had attended medical lectures at Dartmouth medical college and was well qualified for a frontier physician. Bold and decided in his opinions and untiring in the pursuit of his profession, he had but little respect for the opinions of others or the dogmas of medicine, unless based on common sense. He originated new views upon the pathology of disease and inaugurated a new mode of treatment. Discontinuing the practice of treating remittent fevers with emetics, cathartics and calomel, he introduced the present mode of giving quinine.

After a protracted illness his death occurred in 1857. Contemporaneous with Dr. Trafton was Dr. Shaw, whose frail constitution was unable to endure the severe labor and exposure incident to the practice at that

time, and he died shortly after his settlement. In 1822 Dr. Harvey Phillips came from New York and settled in Evansville. He had a superior mind, and had studied under some of the best medical teachers in New York city. He ligated the brachial artery just above the arm for aneurism, caused by blood-letting, it being the first capital operation in surgery performed in the county. He was just in middle life when he came, and died about 1825.

In 1833, two brothers, A. P. and Isaac Hutchinson, located in Evansville. They were steam or botanical practitioners, and were graduates of a botanical institute in Cincinnati. They were valuable citizens, and had a reputable practice. Isaac was appointed collector of the port of Evansville, in 1857. His death occurred in the following year; that of his brother in 1841. Dr. Lane, from Kentucky, and a relative of Gen. Joseph Lane, hung out his shingle in 1834. He was self-educated, and an excellent practitioner of medicine. He had the confidence of the community, and was a fine type of the frontier gentleman. He wrote upon politics and medicine, and was a good speaker and a ready debater. He was a regimental surgeon during the war with Mexico, where he contracted a disease of which he died soon after his return.

Dr. Bray came to the county in 1835, and the following year a bright galaxy of medical gentlemen, all well educated, refined and accomplished, gathered in the then flourishing town. Among them were Drs. G. B. Walker, Daniel Morgan, L. L. Laycock, Lindley, and William Trafton.

Hardships of the Practice.— The practice of medicine in the pioneer days was attended with difficulties that physicians of the present day can scarcely comprehend. Roads and bridges were almost unknown in certain localities. In high water dug-outs were used in cross- the creeks, and when belated or, as frequently happened, the physician got lost in the woods, he made a pillow of his saddle and wrapping his blanket around him, lay down under the spreading branches of a tree and passed the night as best he could. The nearest drug store until 1836 was at Louisville, 200 miles away, and the physician carried his own medicines. People were poor, money was difficult to obtain, and the pioneers called the physician only in extreme cases, each family supplying itself with barks, roots and herbs which were administered in the simpler forms of disease.

Early Diseases.— In the early days the most common forms of disease were remitting and intermitting fevers, epidemic erysipelas, pneumonia and bowel complaints. The year 1836 was very sickly. Intermittent and remittent fevers prevailed in an epidemic form. In the winter of 1837 and 1838 epidemic pneumonia prevailed and more than fifty people died. The disease was caused by cold rain and snow. The snow was more than a foot deep and there was sleighing three or more weeks. In about the year 1842 erysipelas visited this locality, prevailing in certain districts in an endemic form. The people called it *black tongue*. It was sudden in its attack and ran its course rapidly, generally proving fatal.

Shortly after the first settlements were made the people were scourged with a disease commonly known as *milk sickness*. This disease prevailed not only in the country but in the towns, and in fact throughout the state. As soon as the land was placed under cultivation it disappeared Cases were more numerous in the fall of the year than at any other time, and were more general and obstinate in a dry season

than a wet one. Between the salt well and the village of Evansville, the ground was strewn with the bleached bones of cattle that had died from it. It may have been a species of bacteria, or a vegetable poison. Whatever it was, it made the springs and surface water unhealthy and even poisoned the dew which gathered upon the herbage. Milch cows imparted the disease to their calves, and the people contracted it from drinking the milk or eating the butter or beef of diseased cattle. Dr. Trafton made several post-mortem examinations, and in his opinion it was caused by a specific poison which spent its force upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, the pyloric orifice being particularly implicated and frequently closed up. The old treatment was severe purgation. Dr. Trafton, however, changed the practice, giving medicines to subdue irritation and inflammation, and afterward mild purgatives. This treatment was so simple and effectual that it disarmed the disease of much of its terror, and the doctor was almost deified by his admiring countrymen. The scalpel in his hands was the key which unlocked the mystery of the disease.

Cholera.—Evansville and Vanderburgh county were visited with cholera in 1832, the germs of the disease being brought by passengers from New Orleans. It came in the form of an epidemic, made its attack suddenly and ran its course rapidly. Coming in the summer it left late in the fall, and was not as fatal here as in other places, although it caused about twenty-five or thirty deaths in a population of 225 or 250. It yielded in its first stages to simple remedies such as calomel, opium, paregoric or red pepper. There was at the time but one physician in the town and county. In 1851 and 1852 the disease again appeared. The sanitary condition of Evansville, however, had been much improved by sewerage and ditching. Water street had been cut down ten feet and all stagnant water and ponds had disappeared. The sanitary condition of the city was such that the disease was kept under control. There were only a few cases above Main street, the greater number being in Lamasco and below. The Germans suffered more than natives, owing it is presumed, to the crowded condition in which they lived. B. F. Dupuy, a very prominent citizen of that day, died of the disease in 1852. The disease prevailed in a sporadic form from 1849 to 1852. In 1866 it again appeared for a short time, the infection coming from New York. There were but few deaths, and the greater number of them were among old people and invalids. The last visitation was in 1873. The most vigorous sanitary measures were enforced by the city authorities, and it lasted but a short time. It assumed a malignant type in July of that year, but the deaths were principally among loafers and strangers. It prevailed with fearful violence in the neighboring town of Mount Vernon, whence the inhabitants fled panic-stricken.

Surgery.—Before the coming of Dr. Bray there had been no physician in Evansvillle who made any pretensions to a knowledge of surgical science. Blood-letting, tooth-pulling and lancing were about the only operations undertaken by the pioneer doctors. The unfortunate man who met with an accident serious enough to fracture a femur or crush his skull was either a cripple for life because of inferior attention, or died from the results of his injuries. Dr. Bray had pursued his studies in the east and settled in Evansville with the intention of practicing surgery. The town was in a promising growth at the time, 1835, and southwestern ern Indiana, southeastern Illinois,and western Kentucky, localities to which the town was

rapidly becoming a recognized supply depot, there was not a skilled surgeon. The doctor's services were early in demand, and his practice through the long period since his settlement here, now more than fifty years, has extended throughout all the territory adjacent to Evansville, and has embraced almost every form of operation known to the surgical science. In later years many well educated and skillful surgeons located in Evansville, and a great variety of delicate and important work has been done successfully. It is pleasant to note the fact that the surgeons of Evansville, as a class, have maintained a very high standing in scientific circles throughout the country. Their experiences and reports of cases are given much weight by practitioners generally. In 1835 Mr. Bray amputated a leg above the knee, in Evansville, which was the first operation of the kind in the county. Dr. Trafton had charge of the patient, a young man traveling west. He had a compound complicated dislocation of the ankle joint caused by an accident with machinery. Such injuries are like gunshot wounds—they seldom heal by the first intention. The tibia was dislocated inwards, the fibula fractured at its lower third, and the sole of the foot turned outwards. The capsular ligament was lacerated, and the synovial fluid of the joint escaped. Dr. Bray advised immediate amputation, but was overruled by Dr. Trafton and his patient, and no other physician was in the place. The inflammation caused by the injury terminated in mortification of the leg. Dr. Bray was then requested by Dr. Trafton and his patient to amputate. He declined at first, but finally yielded to their wishes. The patient survived only a short time. While in a state of *in articulo mortis* he desired the prayers of a minister, but there was none in the town to smooth the pillow of the dying boy among strangers. The first trepanning operation in the town was performed by Dr. Bray in 1836, upon John Stinson. The whole length of the parietal bone was fractured and one plate depressed under the other, caused by a blow from an axhandle in the hands of John Roos. This depression was removed by the elevator and he recovered consciousness, but in about six weeks he had symptoms of an abscess between the dura-mater and inner plate of the skull. Dr. Bray opened the abscess by taking out a plug of the bone; a large quantity of pus escaped, and the patient made a good recovery.

Medical Societies.— The first medical society was organized in Evansville in 1845, was named the Evansville Medical Society, and the following was the preamble:

"WHEREAS, We, the undersigned physicians of Evansville and its vicinity, convinced of the expediency and importance of establishing a medical society for the purpose of promoting professional harmony and improvement, and to exalt generally the character, usefulness and dignity of the profession, do hereby unite ourselves into an association, for the attainment of these objects, and do appoint Drs. William H. Stockwell, G. B. Walker and S. Thompson a committee to prepare a suitable constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to the society on Saturday evening, January 4, 1845." Signed by William Trafton, T. Muhlhausen, S. Thompson, M. J. Bray, Daniel Morgan, W. Hamilton Stockwell, Percival Egerton Garrick and G. B. Walker. A suitable constitution and by-laws for the guidance of the society were adopted. The high ideas which governed the early physicians in their practice and show the lofty character of the men then constituting the medical fraternity here, are presented in the following *Code of Medical Ethics* as adopted by the society:

Rule 1. It is the duty of every medical practitioner to treat his patients with steadiness, tenderness and humanity, and to make due allowance for that mental weakness which usually accompanies bodily disease. Secrecy and delicacy should be strictly observed in all cases in which they may seem to be peculiarly required.

2. The strictest observance of temperance cannot be too strongly inculcated on the minds of the practitioners of medicine and surgeons, a clear and vigorous intellect and a steady hand being absolutely necessary to the successful practice of these branches of medical science.

3. Unfavorable prognostications should never be made in the presence of patients; yet, should there seem to be immediate danger, it becomes the duty of the medical attendant to apprise the patient's friends of that circumstance.

4. In every instance in which one physician has been called on to visit the patient of another, a consultation with the former medical attendant shall be proposed. Consultations in difficult cases should always be recommended, and the physician called on for that purpose should always pay the greatest degree of respect to the practitioner first employed, and allow him the privilege of delivering all the directions agreed upon.

5. Special consultations are sometimes wished for; in such cases the physicians called on should carefully guard against paying another visit, unless he should be requested to continue his services by the patient or some of his friends.

6. When one physician is called on to visit the patient of another in his absence, or during short indispositions, he should not manifest a wish to continue in attendance any longer than the physician first called on should be able to resume charge of the case, unless a continuance of his services should be expressly wished for by the patient or his friends.

7. Physicians should not visit their patients too frequently, lest seeing them oftener than necessary might produce unsteadiness in the treatment.

8. Theoretical discussions should not be too freely indulged in consultations, as they frequently give rise to much perplexity without any improvement in practice.

9. The junior physician in attendance should always deliver his opinion first, and when there are more than two, the others, according to seniority, and a majority should decide; but in the event of a tie, the physician first in attendance should give the casting vote in regard to the future treatment, and to him should be intrusted the future management of the case, unless the patient or his relatives should object to his being continued.

10. Although the possession of a diploma, honorably acquired, furnishes presumptive evidence of professional ability, and entitles the possessor to pre-eminence in the profession, yet the want of it should not exclude practitioners of experience and sound judgment from the fellowship and respect of the regular graduate.

11. In consultations, punctuality in meeting at the same time should be strictly observed, but the physician who first arrives should wait a reasonable length of time for the arrival of others. A minute examination of the patient, however, should not take place until one or more of the medical attendants are present, except in cases of emergency; all subsequent visits should, if practicable, be made by mutual agreement, and no medical discussion should take place in the presence of the patient.

12. Attendance upon members of the profession or their families, should always be gratuitous, but should not be officiously

obtruded should the circumstances of the medical practitioner indisposed enable him to make a recompense for medical services rendered to himself or family, it is his duty to do so, especially if he reside at a distance.

13. When one practitioner is called on to visit a patient whose recovery has been despaired of by the physician first in attendance, and the disease should afterward terminate fatally under his management, he should avoid insinuating to the friends of the deceased that if he had been called on a day or a few hours sooner he could have effected a cure. Such a course of conduct is highly reprehensible and empirical in the extreme. And in the event of the patient's recovery, such a person should not assume all the credit, as the cure might have been partly effected by the medicines prescribed before he took charge of the case.

14. The use of nostrums and quack medicines should be discouraged as degrading to the profession, injurious to health, and often destructive of life. Should patients, laboring under chronic complaints, obstinately determine to have recourse to them, a reasonable degree of indulgence should be allowed to their credulity by the physician; but it is his sacred duty to warn them of the fallacy of their expectations and the danger of the experiment, and the necessity of strict attention to the effect produced by them, in order that their bad effects, if any, should be timely obviated.

15. No physician should, either by precept or example, contribute to the circulation of a secret nostrum, whether it be his own invention or exclusive property or that of another. For, if it be of real value, its concealment is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberty, and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice.

16. In all cases where diversity of opinion and opposition of interest give rise to controversy or contention between two or more members of the profession, the decision should be referred to a sufficient number of physicians, as they are frequently the only persons in the community capable of properly estimating the merits of the dispute. But neither the subject litigated nor the decision thereon should be communicated to the public, as individual reputation might suffer and the credit of the profession generally be injured.

17. A wealthy physician, or one retired from practice, should refuse to give gratuitous advice, unless the danger of the case, the absence of the practicing physician, or the poverty of the patient should warrant him in so doing. In all cases where he may be preferred, he should recommend a consultation with some one engaged in active practice. This rule should be strictly observed, as a contrary course is gratuitously depriving active industry of its proper reward.

18. When a physician is called on suddenly to visit the patient of another, in consequence of some unexpected or alarming change in the symptoms, he should adopt a temporary plan of treatment suited to present circumstances. He is not warranted in interfering afterwards, unless requested to take charge of the case, when he should propose an immediate consultation with the physician previously employed.

19. Physicians should never neglect an opportunity of fortifying and promoting the good resolutions of patients suffering under the bad effects of intemperate lives and vicious conduct, and in order that their counsels and remonstrances may have due weight, it will readily be seen that they should have full claim to the blameless life and high moral character which has been

stated to be a necessary pre-requisite to an honorable stand in the profession.

20. Medical men should "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and visits should, as far as consistent with professional engagements, be made either before or after public worship, or during its intervals.

The following is a list of the signers to the constitution and by-laws of the early society, and exhibits the names of the leading physicians in Vanderburgh county from 1845 to 1873: William Trafton, D. S. Lane, D. F. Muhlhausen, W. Hamilton Stockwell, G. B. Walker, Charles S. Weever, M. J. Bray, John R. Wilcox, Daniel Morgan, P. E. Garrick, Isaac Casselberry, John T. Walker, B. V. Peel, E. P. Spunine, L. L. Laycock, C. A. Foster, W. H. Byford, J. B. Stinson, William A. McDowell, Allan C. Hallock, Mark Trafton, William Gramm, Hugh Ronalds, James G. Hatchet, Benjamin K. Davidson, Able D. Cook, John Connington, D. A. Farnsley, W. M. Elliott, S. Ruark, J. P. DeBruler, Adolphus Wolkup, J. J. Pennington, F. Schellar, C. C. Tyrrell, S. W. Thompson, J. B. Johnson, E. T. Runcie, T. C. Vannuys, T. H. Rucker, H. T. Legler, M. Winnings, W. G. Jones, B. J. Day, Oscar Kress, H. M. Harvey, M. Muhlhausen, John Maginnis, J. F. Hilliard, A. M. Owen, W. H. A. Lewis, M. C. Barkwell, W. M. Newell, R. H. Singleton, I. T. Conn, C. P. Bacon, Edwin Walker, J. W. Compton, E. Linthicum, J. H. Kennedy, J. W. Williamson, J. E. Harper, P. Y. McCoy.

The Evansville medical society, terminating in 1873, was superseded by the Drake medical society, which continued in existence until 1878, when the Vanderburg county medical society was organized.

Evansville Medical College.—The Evansville medical college was organized at the office of Drs. Trafton and Weever, in Evansville, on the evening of March 1, 1846, by the calling of Dr. G. B. Walker to the chair and the selection of Dr. L. L. Laycock as secretary. Articles of organization and by-laws were adopted. L. L. Laycock was elected dean of the college, and the following faculty chosen: L. L. Laycock, professor of theory and practice; S. R. Wilcox, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; G. B. Walker, professor of obstetrics; C. S. Weever, professor of anatomy; M. J. Bray, professor of surgery, and C. A. Foster, professor of chemistry. The first course of lectures in the college commenced Monday, November 5, 1849. The class was composed of forty-one matriculates, nine of whom were candidates for graduation. The course was composed of five lectures per day, with the exception of Saturday, when there were but two lectures given. The first commencement was held in the Methodist church, on the evening of Saturday, February 23, 1850, when, with appropriate ceremonies, including an address by Judge C. I. Battell, president of the board of directors, the degree of M. D. was conferred on William Gillespie, J. M. Graham, A. C. Halleck, J. C. Patton, C. R. Smith, F. Williams, E. P. Banning, A. A. McReynolds and W. Asselinian, after which the graduates were addressed by James E. Blythe, one of the most prominent lawyers in this part of the state.

In 1850, W. Walling, M. D., of Princeton, Ind., was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence. The same year Prof. C. S. Weever resigned the chair of anatomy, and H. H. Byford, M. D., of Mt. Vernon, Ind., was elected to the vacancy. The same year the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon Prof. C. A. Foster.

Graduates of 1851: Abel C. Cook, John A. Cooper, George Detar, William R.

Ham, Lee Haslewood, George B. Lewis, Sam D. Moore, Edward D. Rathbone, Derastus Thomas, I. R. Tilman. Graduates of 1852: Augustus Defoe, William, Graham, James G. Hatchett, Elisha V. Mitchell, Shadrach Ruark, Richard Smyth and Enoch E. Welborn.

In 1851, L. L. Laycock, professor of theory and practice of medicine, resigned and was suceeded by Prof. W. H. Byford. Dr. Hugh Reynolds was appointed to the chair of anatomy, vacated by Dr. Byford on his election to that of practice. Dr. William A. McDowell was appointed during his year to the chair of institutes, which was made vacant by the resignation of W. Walling, M. D. The chair was made vacant by the death of Dr. McDowell in 1853, and was filled by the appointment of Dr. John T. Walker.

Graduates of 1853: Henry M. Bacon, William M. Elliott, Fred McKasson, John Kivett, John W. Runcier, John Stott, William D. Laimer, Edwin W. Organ, Q. B. Welborn, William W. Welborn and Charles Wheeler.

Graduates of 1854: Jacob Jenner, J. M. Ireland, E. T. Runcie, M. Muhlhausen, Thomas Wheeler, J. P. Pike, Milton H. Bacon, and Z. R. Millard. The lectures in the college terminated in 1856, and were not resumed until 1871, from which time they were continued up to 1883. In 1871 the faculty was composed of the following gentlemen: G. B. Walker, obstetrics: Daniel Morgan, diseases of women and children; William R. Davidson, physiology; M. J. Bray, surgery; J. P. DeBruler, theory and practice; Isaac Casselberry, medical jurisprudence; T. C. VanNeys, chemistry; M. C. Barkwell, anatomy; H. G. Jones, materia medica; and A. M. Owen, eye and ear.

The College Dispensary, under the immediate control of the faculty and supported by the city, was an invaluable adjunct of the college and one of great practical value to the student. It furnished a large field of observation, enabling the student to acquire proficiency in the art of examining, diagnosing and prescribing, and familiarized him with the manipulations belonging to minor surgery. Advanced students had cases of obstetrics and other patients intrusted to their attendance. A large number of patients were annually treated, clinics being held at the dispensary every day. The college museum contained the usual specimens found in such a collection, as well as valuable anatomical preparations and pathological specimens.

The following was the faculty in 1876–7: Daniel Morgan, M. D., professor of diseases of women and children; John H. Compton. M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; J. E. Lilly, M. D., professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology; E. Linthicum, M. D., professor of genito-urinary and venereal diseases and clinical surgery; A. M. Owen, M. D., professor of surgery; G. B. Walker, M. D., professor of principles and practice of obstetrics; George F. Center, M. D., professor of ophthalmology, otology and orthopoedic surgery; Edwin Walker, M. D., professor of anatomy; A. H. Bryan, M. D., professor of general pathology; N. G. Jones, M. D., professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine; W. R. Davidson, M. D., professor of physiology and histology; N. W. Austin, M. D., lecturer on surgery relating to venereal diseases; J. E. Harper, M. D., lecturer on medical jurisprudence and demonstrator of anatomy.

From 1882 to 1884, when the college closed, the following physicians composed the faculty: Dr. P. Y. McCoy, professor of surgery; Dr. Edwin Walker, professor of clinical gyne-

cology and nervous diseases; Dr. C. P. Bacon, professor of diseases of women; Dr. George P. Hodson, professor of obstetrics; Dr. F. W. Achilles, professor of chemistry and toxicology; Dr. L. D. Brose, professor of anatomy; Dr. C. E. Lining, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. E. Linthicum, professor of genito-urinary diseases; Dr. J. O. Stillson, professor of physiology and diseases of eye and ear; Dr. H. G. Jones, professor of theory and practice; Dr. G. M. Young, professor of hygiene and medical jurisprudence: Dr. Jacob Kerth, demonstrator of anatomy.

Hospital Medical College.—The organization of this institution was due to the efforts of Dr. A. M. Owen. It was chartered in 1872. Its first faculty was composed as follows: Dr. Geo. B. Walker, dean and professor of obstetrics; Dr. A. M. Owen, professor of surgery; Dr. Charles Knapp, professor of theory and practice of medicine; Dr. C. M. Dudenhausen, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. John E. Owen, professor of anatomy; Dr. A. M. Scott, professor of physiology; Dr. Edward Murphy, professor of chemistry; Dr. W. D. Neal, professor of diseases of women; Dr. J. S. Gardner, dean of anatomy. The college was so ably managed and its instructors were of such high standing in the profession that its success was remarkable. Degrees were conferred on nine graduates at the close of the first year, and in all about fifty physicians received its diplomas. The death of Dr. Walker, in 1887, was a serious blow to the institution. The engrossing demands of Dr. Owen's practice forced his resignation, and principally because of these losses in the faculty it was deemed best to suspend operations under the charter. The enterprise was highly successful and it is now the purpose of the friends of the old institution to revive it and again make Evansville the seat of a medical college which will be the pride of the state.

Hospitals.—The U. S. hospital was fitted to receive patients in 1857. M. J. Bray, M. D., was appointed post-surgeon. His successors were J. P. DeBruler, M. D., and J. B. Johnson, M. D., appointed respectively in 1861 and 1862. The medical staff, composed of the college faculty, held clinics semi-weekly. After the late war the U. S. hospital was sold to the Sisters of Charity, who changed its name to St. Mary's hospital.

The City hospital is a private enterprise, being instituted by some of Evansville's most respectable and skillful physicians, among them Drs. W. S. Pollard, R. Hartloff, E. Walker, G. Hodson, J. Kerth, J. C. McClurkin, and E. Linthicum and others. It received its first patients in 1883, and has since done much good.

The Small Pox hospital was built in 1884 and is in a good condition to receive patients.

The asylum for the poor, built and sustained by the county, was finished in 1838, at an expense of about $80,000.

Medical Journals.— *The Western Retrospect of Medicine and Surgery*, edited and published by H. M. Harvey, M. D.; N. A. Lewis, M. D., and H. M. Newell, M. D., was established in 1872; was quite popular, though with a limited circulation, and continued publication but a short time. *The Indiana Medical Reporter*, a monthly journal of medicine and surgery, edited by Doctors A. M. Owen, J. W. Compton J. E. Harper, Arch. Dixon, and J. Gardner, was first issued in 1880. It was a popular journal and ably conducted for about two years before its publication ceased.

Physicians of Note not Elsewhere Mentioned.—From the earliest times the medical profession has been ably represented at Evansville. Many, no longer connected

with the practice, deserve some notice in this connection. The brief mention made in each case may fail to do ample justice to the man whose memory it may perpetuate, but it will serve at least to give his name an honorable place in the annals of the county.

Elias T. Runcie, M. D., a native of Ireland, was the descendant of a talented family. Coming from his native country he made his way to the west and established himself in the practice of medicine and surgery at Millersburgh, Warrick county, Ind. He remained there for many years in the successful discharge of his professional duties, and came to Evansville in 1865. Here he soon attained a prominent place among physicians, which he held throughout his entire career. He graduated from the Evansville Medical College in 1854 and afterward graduated from other medical colleges in the east. He served as a volunteer surgeon at various places during the civil war. He was a member of the Evansville Medical Society, and his opinions were always accorded the greatest respect. He was a kind neighbor, a good citizen, and, beloved by all who knew him. His death occurred in 1877, after a practice of twenty-four years.

D. T. Muhlhausen, M. D., came to Evansville in 1839 and died in 1862. He was a graduate of the medical school of Heidelberg, Germany. He had many social qualities, was a kind neighbor and a warm friend. He had a large German practice, and left a fair estate.

John R. Wilcox, M. D., a native of Ohio, came here from the south about 1839 and died about 1858. He kept a drug store a short time before he engaged in the practice of medicine, was a professor in the medical college of Evansville, where he displayed considerable talent and a broad knowledge of his profession. He was kind to the poor and served them with a willing heart, and always pleasant and agreeable, he had a large but not a lucrative practice. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and had many Christian virtues. He left a small estate for his family.

William A. McDowel, M. D., came here about 1848 and died about 1853. He was a native of Kentucky and related to Dr. Ephraim McDowel, who first performed the operation of ovariotomy. He had acquired a good classical and medical education in the east and practiced medicine successfully in Louisville, Ky., before he settled here. He wrote a medical work on consumption, which gave him notoriety. He was professor in the medical college of Evansville and made a good reputation as a lecturer. He was aggressive in his profession and original in his conceptions. He was tall and dignified in his person, had many social qualities and was intelligent.

Adolphus F. Wulkop, M. D., settled in Evansville in 1854 and died thirty years later. He was a graduate of the medical university of Berlin, Prussia, president of the board of health in Evansville, and a member of the Evansville medical society. He had a large German practice, was a kind neighbor, a warm friend, and was respected by all who knew him.

John Walker, M. D., was a graduate of the Ohio medical college. He pursued his professional studies with his distinguished brother, Dr. G. B. Walker, as his preceptor. He began the practice of medicine and surgery about the year 1839. He served as assistant surgeon in Col. Joseph Lane's regiment of Indiana infantry, in the war with Mexico. At the end of the war he resumed his practice in Evansville, became a member of the Evansville medical society, and professor of anatomy in the Evansville medical college. When the civil war broke out he

was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteers and while with the army contracted a disease from which he did not recover. His death occurred soon after he returned home. He had a paying practice and left a fair estate.

Dr. J. T. Conn came to Evansville in 1859. He was a well-informed physician, had a moderate practice, was a kind neighbor and a good citizen. He left a small estate for his wife and children. He and his family were always very much respected.

Hugh Ronalds, M. D., was reared and educated in the state of Illinois. He came to Evansville about 1850 and died in 1863. He was a graduate of the Louisville medical college, Kentucky, and a partner with Dr. M. J. Bray for three years. He was a member of the Evansville medical society, served as secretary and afterwards as president. He was appointed professor of anatomy in the Evansville medical college and filled the place with distinction. He had a quick, active mind, improved by books and study; had a large practice and left a fair estate. His many excellent qualities as a man, a citizen, and a physician made him many friends who deeply mourned his loss when his death occurred.

Washington A. Thompson, M. D., was a decendant of a talented and wealthy English family. His father was a physician of notoriety, and at one time a professor in a medical college in St. Louis, Mo. He was a member of the Evansville medical society and was elected secretary. He had a bright mind improved by early training and had a fair practice. He added to his inherited estate and left his family in comfortable circumstances. He settled in Evansville in 1862 and died in 1870.

Dr. O. Kress came to the city about the year 1856, and died in 1884. He was assistant surgeon in one of the hospitals in the late war, a successful practitioner, and a reputable citizen.

Dr. H. G. Jones came to Evansville about the year 1862, and died in 1883; he was a skillful physician and succeeded in the practice.

Dr. Thomas Runcie began the practice of medicine in Inglefield, Vanderburgh county, in 1849, and died in 1867. He was a graduate of a medical college in Ireland; and achieved a pleasing degree of success in his professional work.

Dr. John F. Hilliard came to Evansville about 1867 and died in 1878. He was a volunteer surgeon during a part of the late war. He had a good practice, was a fine physician, and stood high in professional circles. He was a delegate to the medical convention at San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. J. Maginnis began the practice of medicine in Evansville about 1855, and died in 1873. He was a surgeon in the army during the late war and a member of the Evansville Medical Society; was a good physician, and successful in practice.

Dr. Jesse Burns came here in 1849 and died about 1873. He was a fair physician and had a moderate practice.

Dr. J. B. Johnston came to Evansville in 1862, and died in 1870. He was appointed surgeon of the Marine Hospital in 1862, and was a good physician.

Dr. Winings, who came from Mt. Vernon, practiced medicine in Evansville for a short time. He was very eccentric, one of his most prominent peculiarities being that he usually expressed a medical opinion in biblical language. On one occasion a lady called on him and during the conversation he learned that she had been under treatment by a homeopathist. He asked whether she thought she had been benefited. Receiving an affirmative answer, he said: "Well, whosoever employeth a homeopathic

doctor and is holpen thereby hath confessed hysterics already unto condemnation."

The following named physicians practiced medicine in Vanderburgh county for awhile, but moved away and have since died: Dr. Charles S. Weever, Dr. P. E. Garrett, Dr. S. Thompson, Dr. L. L. Laycock, Dr. Negley, Dr. Stockwell, Dr. Cregg, Dr. Everett, Dr. Newell, Dr. Finch, Dr. Welborn, Dr. Davidson, and Dr. Kruse.

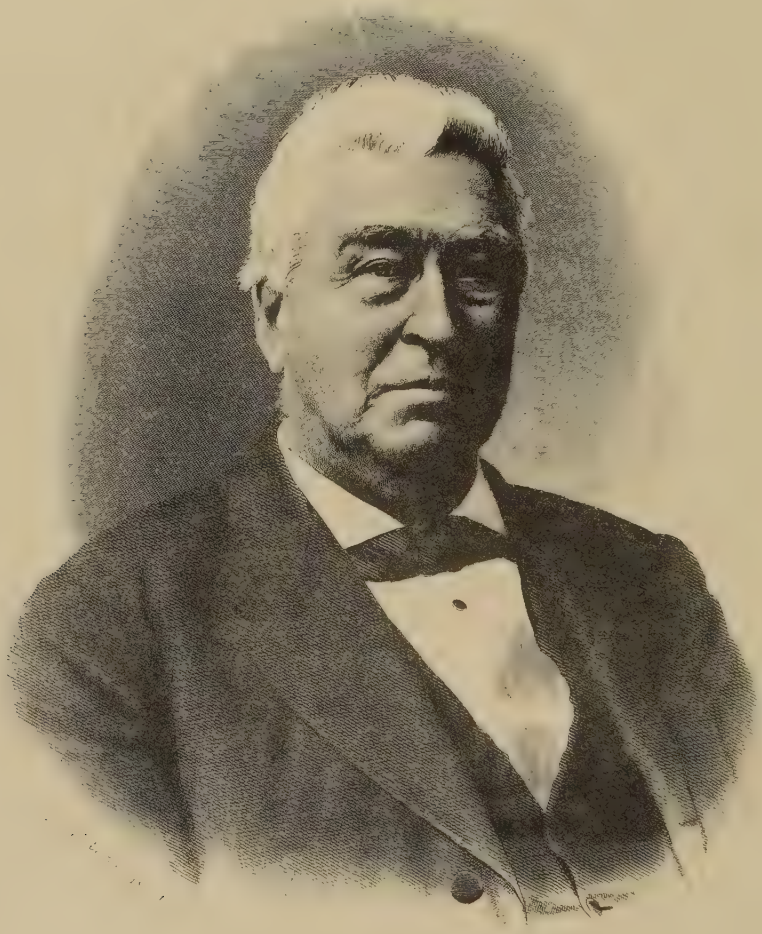
Roster of Physicians.— The following is a complete list of the physicians who have been licensed to practice in Vanderburgh county under the acts of 1885, relating to the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics: Richard A. Armistead, Henry S. Ashford, L. R. Allen, F. W. Achilles, Paul Artell, Thomas E. Allen, Nicholas R. Alvey, James Allison, Alfred T. Bennett, Louis D. Brose, A. H. Bryan, William D. Babcock, Baxter W. Begley, Joseph F. Blount, John T. Binkley, O. A. Bartenwerffer, Madison J. Bray, sr., A. B. Barker, Jerome S. Belter, S. L. Bryan, C. P. Bacon, S. D. Brooks, G. B. Beresford, T. J. Baldwin, Matilda Caldwell, John W. Compton, W. C. Couden, R. M. Corlew, Fred S. Compton, E. L. Carter, John L. Clark, William Cross, George P. Crosby, D. A. Crawford, Wilbur F. Clippinger, Joseph B. Crisler, John L. Dow, B. J. Day, William R. Davidson, F. L. Davis, H. T. Dixon, William W. Dailey, G. H. Eiskamp, William A. Fritsch, Walter Failing, Louis Fritsch, William Falsettor, Frederick F. Fuller, Carl Flucks, William E. Fitzgibbons, Simon Gumberts, J. S. Gardner, George Gilbert, Willis S. Green, William Gramm, C. H. Gumaer, John F. Glover, A. M. Hayden, L. S. Herr, A. S. Hayhurst, A. S. Haynes, Alonzo S. Hazon, Richard Hartloff, George Hodson, Henry H. Hooker, William A. Hewins, Thomas J, Hargan, P. N. Hoover, William A. Hunt. E. H. Hart, Samuel C. Henderson, H. W. Hendrick, Louis Henn, August F. Illing. Joseph Jacobsohn, Charles Knapp, Jacob H, Kerth, F. H. Kelley, J. B. Kirkpatrick, Victor Knapp, William J. Laval, John Laval, Edward Linthicum, James H. Letcher, Thomas Maser, John C. Minton, Matthias Muhlhausen, Carl G. R. Montaux, William A. Maghee, David A. Moore, Hans von Metzradt, Victor H. Marchaud, Charles H. Mason, C. A. McMahan, Joseph C. McClurkin, P. Y. McCoy, J. C. McClurkin, Henry F. McCool, Alexander McMillen, Benjamin F. McCoy, John E. Owen, A. M. Owen, Arthur O'Leary, P. Ottmann, Carl Ludwig Oehlmann, W. D. Neel, E. Noble, Elvis G. Neel, Seaton Norman, William S. Pollard, Johannes Pirnat, J. J. Pennington, T. E. Powell, George C. Purdue, Willis Pritchett, S. Rouark, William G. Ralston, Thomas H. Rucker, W. B. Rose, John Rutter, William J. Reavis, Ethan Spencer, P. L. Schuyler, Wilhelmina Suiter, Philip H. Simmons, Theodore Schulz, T. W. Stone, Henry M. Sherman, Freeman W. Sawyer, A. H. H. Sieffert, Augustus Soper, Lee Strouse, Katherine S. Snyder, T. H. Taylor, William J. Tapp, Monroe Tilman, C. C. Tyrrell, George A. Thomas, George Taudeloff, B. C. Thorp, William Vitzdamm, George W. Varner, Geo. B. Walker, Floyd Williams, Isaiah Wilton, Edwin Walker, Anthony P. Witting, William Weber, Ludson Worsham, Herman Wilde, W. M. Walden, C. V. Wedding, John B. Weever, Ralph B. Watkins, Hamlin J. Walters, Thomas F. Williams, G. M. Young, and George W. Yates.

Of Dr. WILLIAM HORNBY, JR., little can be added, from the brief records of his day, to the mention of him in the preceding chapter. The family history, however, gives him credit for possessing a medical education. He studied medicine in Toville, in the county of Somerset, and studying further at St. George's hospital, in London, received the degree of M. D. Such is the record of the family, which is yet prominent and influential in the county. This pioneer doctor was born at Cerne-Abbas, in Dorsetshire, England, and was the son of an elder William Hornby, who was a rugged sea captain of the north of England. William, jr., married one Sarah K. Rideout, and they had three children: William, Charles and Henry. About the beginning of the present century Dr. Hornby abandoned the practice of the healing art and took up agriculture in his native shire. Nineteen years later he yielded to the temptations that the new world held forth to every enterprising man and started with his family for America. They landed at Philadelphia in April or May, 1819, traveled by wagon to Pittsburg, and there being no better passage, they secured a flatboat and made their way down the Ohio to Evansville. They selected their home in the woods of what is now Scott township, where Dr. Hornby resided until 1832, the year of his death. There he passed his days, answering the calls of the afflicted, raising his family honorably and comfortably, and clearing a farm for their future inheritance, thereby building to himself an imperishable monument in the county.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, M. D., an eminent pioneer physician, settled at Evansville in the first months of its existence, and died here after achieving a reputation growing out of his medical discoveries honorable to himself and highly valuable to the profession. He was born near the village of Lewiston, Maine, in 1792. His father was a New England farmer unable to give his son a collegiate education. He was disciplined in the school of self-reliance, and beginning the battle of life with a sound mind and a sound body as his richest inheritance, achieved success, for which he was indebted to no one but himself. He was not a profound scholar but, self-taught, was well informed and possessed a strong mind. He passed his youth in his native place and received his primary education in the free schools of the state. Later he pursued his studies, to fit himself for the practice of his profession, at Hebron academy, Maine, and received the title of M. D. from Dartmouth medical college, New Hampshire. In 1819 he came to Evansville, and began the practice of medicine, being the first physician in the town; and though settlements were then few and widely separated, he was soon kept busy with the duties of his profession, for sickness prevailed to an alarming extent and even checked immigration. The first widespread disease with which he had to contend, excepting the ever present effects of malarial poisoning, was milk-sickness. He studied the disease carefully and with the use of the scalpel discovered its pathology. His discoveries led to new forms of treatment which were simple and effective. They robbed the disease of its terrors and won for Dr. Trafton the lasting gratitude of his neighbors. He prospected in other fields of medical science with fine results. Not satisfied with the approved treatment of diseases caused by the specific poison of malaria, he began a series of experiments which led to the use of quinine as a febrifuge, which has become the panacea for all miasmatic and periodic diseases. He also made many minor discoveries in the practice of medicine. The hardships of his practice were very great, and his inconveniences can hardly be con-

ceived by the practitioner of to-day. For seventeen years his nearest drug store was at Louisville, Ky., and d uring his entire practice the greater portion of this section was a wilderness, through which he travelled, often at the cost of much bodily suffering, and at times in the presence of great peril. On several occasions he crossed the angry waters of the Ohio river on floating cakes of ice in order to minister to the wants of the sick and afflicted. His attainments and professional labors caused him to be ranked among physicians who had done work that would survive for ages. He had great force and positiveness of character as a man, and his professional convictions were absolute. He was president of the first medical society organized in this county, and his opinions upon questions of medicine were respected by all. He was one of the foremost in establishing the Evansville Medical College, and was one of its trustees at the time of his death. He was progressive, and took an active part aside from his professional work in the advancement of the city in early times. He attained an enviable prominence as a citizen. In 1827 he was a candidate for the state legislature, running against Charles McJohnston and Thomas Fitzgerald. Dr. Trafton beat them both in his own county, but falling behind in Posey and Warrick, was defeated. In 1828 he ran again for the same office and succeeded, his competitor being John Davis. He was not an orator, but brought sound business ability to aid him in the discharge of his official duties. His religious belief underwent a great change during his life. In his youth he made a public profession of religion and joined the Calvinist Baptist church. Later he renounced the doctrines of foreordination and predestination and the orthodox ideas of the future life. But to the last he believed in the eternal justness of God, and the soul's immortality. However, he was not a Christian. He was philanthropic, dealt fairly with his fellow men, was unselfish in his friendships and an excellent neighbor. At times he appeared rough and unpolished which, no doubt, was a result of pioneer manners and associations. He was to some extent intemperate in the use of intoxicants, though he seldom indulged beyond the bounds of propriety and sobriety, or compromised his dignity or manly bearing. He was not without faults, but on the whole was a good man and a useful citizen. Many years after his death such distinguished citizens of Evansville as Dr. M. J. Bray, Hon. John S. Hopkins, Samuel Orr, Jacob B. Fickas, John Greek, Rev. J. V. Dodge, Dr. George B. Walker, and others, united in praising the excellent traits of his character and his great usefulness as a pioneer citizen and physician.

He was twice married. His first wife was but thirteen years of age when she became a bride, and the marriage was terminated by a legal separation. The fruit of this union was one child—a daughter. A few years afterward, the death of his divorced wife having occurred in the meantime, he was again united in marriage to Miss America Butler, an estimable Christian lady, who was connected with one of the best and most respectable families in Kentucky. She was an Episcopalian and her Christian virtues commanded the respect of all who knew her. She was the mother of one child—a son who became a respected lawyer in Henderson, Ky. This second marriage occurred in 1832, and the doctor crossed the river on the ice to secure his bride. Dr. Trafton died in 1847, "like a philosopher," meeting death fearlessly, believing it to be but the release of the soul into a new life. His remains were buried in Oak Hill cemetery.



A. J. Bray, M. D.

MADISON J. BRAY, M. D., the eldest physician and surgeon, and the Nestor of the medical profession of Vanderburgh county, was born in Turner village, Androscoggin county, Maine, January 1, 1811. He is of English descent, and one of a family of ten children — five girls and five boys. His father, Capt. William Bray, was a successful village merchant, and a prosperous man of business. During the war of 1812 he commanded a company of cavalry and was summoned to the defense of Portland, then the capital of the state. He died at the early age of forty-two years, having gained in that brief time an enviable reputation and a comfortable competency. The mother of Dr. Bray, *nee* Miss Ruth Cushman, was descended from Puritan ancestry, and a lady of much force of character and ability; she survived her husband four years. After her death the doctor was in a measure thrown upon his own resources. Up to the age of sixteen he worked in a carding mill during the summer, and attended the village school during the winter. In this way he acquired the rudiments of a good education, and when sixteen years old commenced teaching, which vocation he followed at intervals for eight years. The ambitious desire of his youth was to become a physician, and he early developed an aptitude for surgical science. He began his preparatory course under very favorable circumstances, having free access to a good anatomical museum, owned by his preceptors, Drs. Tewksbery and Millett; and, as he says, "saw a very respectable practice of surgery." He attended three courses of medical lectures, one at Dartmouth, N. H., and two at Bowdoin, Me., from which latter institution he graduated with honor in the year 1835. In November of the same year he left his home to establish himself in the practice, his objective point being the state of Louisiana, his idea being that the patronage of several large plantations would be more lucrative and pleasant than a general practice in the north. Arriving at Louisville, he found his funds exhausted, and to obtain money to continue his journey he made an application for a school. Before his proposition was accepted, he accidentally overheard some gentlemen talking of Evansville, then a little hamlet of about four hundred inhabitants, of the great advantages it possessed, and of the probability that it would soon become a large and prosperous city. He at once changed his plans, engaged passage on a boat, and on the 25th day of November, 1835, arrived in Evansville, penniless and without a single friend or acquaintance in the place. Dr. William Trafton was at that time the only doctor in all this region of country, and, learning that a young physician had arrived in the village, sent for him, and being favorably impressed, proposed a partnership, which was gladly accepted, and which continued for two years. Dr. Bray soon learned that the field was an inviting one for a surgeon, there being no physician in the southern portions of Illinois, Indiana or western Kentucky who desired surgical practice, or who professed any knowledge of surgical science. Evansville was a central point to this territory. Recognizing this, the doctor decided to abandon his cherished plan of settling in Louisiana, and began what has since proved to be the most successful and lucrative practice ever confided to any physician in Evansville. At that time the practice of medicine and surgery was attended with difficulties that the physicians of the present day can scarcely comprehend. The physician furnished his own medicines, and the nearest drug store was at Louisville, 200 miles away. The doctor entered very earnestly and enthusiastically upon the performance

of his professional duties, in which he exceeded the limits of prudent labor, but possessing a magnificent physique and a robust constitution, he was able to endure a great amount of arduous toil. His practice for many years was devoted largely to surgery, in which he soon acquired an extended and enviable reputation. Patients came to him from long distances, and many difficult and dangerous cases were successfully treated. In 1846 he spent several months in New York city, where he availed himself of the instruction of those eminent surgeons, Drs. Parker and Mott. He paid especial attention to orthopedic and ocular surgery, and afterwards performed many difficult operations of this character. A detailed mention of the many difficult cases which he has successfully treated is unnecessary, for nothing can be added to the excellent reputation as a physician and surgeon which he has firmly established. He has been in practice for over a half century, and during this time none have been more successful, or have enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence and esteem of the people. In all things in any way connected with the medical profession his name stands pre-eminent. He became a prominent member of the State Medical Society soon after its organization, and in 1856 was elected its president. He was a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, and wrote for it a history of surgery in Vanderburgh and adjacent counties. He is about the only survivor of the charter members of the Vanderburg Medical Society, of which he was president several terms, and to which he reported many of his surgical cases. For many years he was one of the prominent members of the Evansville Board of Health, and has done much to place the city in a healthy hygienic condition. The doctor has interested himself in everything pertaining to the city's interest and advancement. He was one of the incorporators of the old Canal bank, now the First National, and for many years has been a member of its board of directors. In 1847, with others, he procured the charter for the Evansville Medical College, and filled the chair of surgery from the founding of the school until the commencement of the war of the rebellion. After the war he was again called to the same position and occupied it until ill health forced his resignation. The doctor always evinced a penchant for military surgery, and in 1835 was appointed surgeon of the Maine militia, a position he never filled, however, by reason of his emigration to the west. In 1847 he was appointed by President Van Buren surgeon of the marine hospital at Evansville, which position he filled creditably until the breaking out of the civil war. As soon as the news was received, in 1861, that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, Dr. Bray immediately rented a room and formed a little class of students in military tactics, which he himself instructed. He bought for them a bass drum at his own expense, which was the first money expended in Vanderburg county for military purposes, and was the initial event in the war history of the county. These young men afterwards entered the service and were the leaders of the great number afterwards sent by Vanderburg county for the suppression of the rebellion. In 1862, although exempted by age from military service, he resigned a large and lucrative practice in order to aid in the organization of the Sixtieth Regiment of Indiana Infantry. He was commissioned surgeon of the regiment, and followed its fortunes for two years, when he was obliged to resign by reason of ill health, caused by exposure. At the battle of Mumfordsville he was taken prisoner; he was treated with the

utmost kindness and distinction by the rebel officers, especially General Bragg, who gave him a set of surgical instruments and such provisions as he thought advisable to take. At the close of the war he was appointed surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, which position he held for many years. A fact connected with his practice worthy of special mention is that he never sued a man or made any charge for medical services to any woman who was obliged to rely upon her own labor for a livelihood. He has always carried into his daily life the tenets of his religion; and has since his boyhood been a consistent member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Bray is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age with unimpaired intellectual vigor and enjoying the full fruition of a well spent life. He has witnessed the transition of a little hamlet to a city of over 50,000 inhabitants, and by his personal influence and effort has contributed largely to the greatness and prosperity which the citizen of to-day is permitted to witness. He married in 1838, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Ann (Tate) Johnson. She was the cousin of Admiral James Alden who distinguished himself during the late war. Two children were the result of this union, Madison J., jr., and Elizabeth; the latter died in infancy. Madison J., jr., is one of the prominent business men of the city, and at present president of the Business Men's Association.

John William Compton, M. D., standing for nearly a quarter of a century in the front ranks of those who have attained special prominence in the general practice of medicine in the city of Evansville, was born near Hardinsburg, Breckinridge county, Ky., July 22, 1825. His father, Jeremiah Dabney Compton, was born near Culpepper Court House, Va., in 1801. He was a farmer by occupation, and a fine type of the Virginia gentleman of that day, tilling his farm in the summer and teaching the village school in the winter months. He married Miss Nancy, daughter of John Ball, of Culpepper Court House. She was born in 1804, and received a liberal education, and careful reading had given her a well stored mind and a love for literature. She became an extensive writer on religious subjects, leaving a large book of manuscripts, which, for want of press facilities in that day, were never published. The Comptons, of English extraction, were among the old and reputable families of Virginia. The progenitor of the family was Matthew Compton, who came to Virginia from England long before the time of the Revolution. William, a son, was Dr. Compton's grandfather, and removed to Kentucky at an early day, and was a pioneer and prominent citizen of Breckinridge county. The early life of Dr. Compton was not unlike that of most of the youths of that time, being passed upon his father's farm. He received his education at a common school, and under the tutelage of a Prof. Fabrique, of his native village. While his advantages for obtaining an acquaintance with books were to some extent limited, his studious habits, quick perception and retentive memory enabled him to advance rapidly, and at length to possess a greater store of information than was common among the lads of this time and locality. At the age of sixteen he was so far advanced as to be employed as a teacher, and continued so occupied for four years. At the end of this time he decided to make the practice of medicine his life's work, and entering the office of Dr. Norvin Green, now president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., in 1847 commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of that distinguished physician, and in 1849 took a

course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and later graduated in the medical college of Evansville. In the early part of the year 1850 he established himself in the practice of his profession in Knottsville, Ky. The city of Owensburg, Ky., however, offered superior inducements and he removed there in 1852, where he remained in active practice until the breaking out of the war in 1861. Unswerving in his loyalty to the Union, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry. In March, 1863, while in camp at Nashville, Tenn., he resigned his commission to accept the position of surgeon of the board of enrollment of the Second District of Kentucky, and in that capacity actively served until the close of the war in 1865. In October of that year he came to Evansville, where he formed a partnership with that distinguished practitioner, Dr. James P. DeBruler, and has since remained actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The doctor soon took a leading position among his medical brethren, and shortly after taking up his residence here was elected president of the Evansville Medical Society. In 1872 he was appointed county physician for Vanderburgh county. In 1875 he was appointed to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Evansville Medical College, clinical surgeon for diseases of women, in the college dispensary, and staff surgeon to St. Mary's hospital. As a teacher of materia medica he adopted a change in the mode of instruction, by leaving to botanists and others the technical description of medicines, and by confining his lectures more particularly to the therapeutic indications and the good that might be accomplished by the judicious administration of remedies and their application to diseases. He became a popular and instructive lecturer. In 1881 he became a member of the Indiana state board of health, and at its first meeting was unanimously elected its president. He filled this position four years, when the demands of his practice became so imperative that he was obliged to tender his resignation. He is at present a member of the board of health of the city of Evansville. He is prominently identified with many of the leading medical societies of this country, such as the American Public Health Association, American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Indiana State Medical Society, and is an honorary member of the Mitchell District Medical Society and the Southwestern Kentucky Medical Association. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the United States board of examining surgeons for pensions, at Evansville, and served as its president until 1885. He is a charter member of Farragut Post, No. 27, G. A. R., and has been surgeon of the post continuously since its organization. While the duties of his official positions and his practice have been onerous, he has made many valuable contributions to medical, scientific and general literature, notably: "The Geological, Geographical and Climatic Influences and Prevailing Diseases of the Second District of Kentucky," (reported to the war department and printed in the medical statistics of ths provost marshal general's bureau), "Injuries to the Brain," "Solution and Absorption of Medicine," "Chemical compounds in the Nutrition of the Human Body," "Diseases of the neck and body of the Uterus," "Paralysis from pressure of displaced uterus on sacral plexus of Nerves," "State medicine and Hygiene," "Ante-partum Hæmorrhage," "Precautions requisite in the administration of Ergot," and others which were read before different society meetings and published in

leading medical journals; he has also written articles in extenso for current magazines, and on many important medical and sanitary topics, but lack of space forbids their enumeration. But few physicians in this part of the country are more extensively or favorably known than Dr. Compton, and justice to him requires the statement that but few have been more successful in all the varied departments of life. Early thrown upon his own resources, with indefatigable zeal he overcame every obstacle, and through his own personal efforts, unaided by the adventitious circumstances of wealth and influential relationships, has advanced to his present position. His record as a physician and a private citizen is honorable in all its details, and his career is worthy of emulation. Politically he is a republican, active in local politics, but in no sense a politician. He is a member of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church and takes a lively interest in all benevolent enterprises. In 1853 he was married to Miss Sallie, daughter of David Morton, a well known citizen and merchant of Owensboro, Ky. Of this union four children are now living: Margaret O., (now Mrs. Ira D. McCoy), Morton J., Frederick S. and John W., jr.

Abraham M. Owen, M.D., the acknowledged leader in the active practice of his profession in the city of Evansville, and the most eminent and successful surgeon in southern Indiana, is the son of Abraham B. Owen, M. D., a Virginian by birth, and in his day one of the most prominent and successful physicians in Kentucky. The elder Owen practiced his profession for several years in the city of Louisville, but about 1843 removed to Madisonville, Hopkins county, Ky., where Dr. A. M. Owen was born, March 19, 1849. The mantle of the father fell upon the son, for while a mere boy he evidenced a decided love for medical knowledge and an especial fondness for surgical science. He received his education in the academies of his native state and the university of Virginia, and began his preparatory course in medicine in the office of his father. It soon became evident to the father that his son needed advantages in the prosecution of his medical studies, not obtainable in his native town, and in 1865 he entered the office of that eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York. Completing his preparatory course he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical college in 1866, from which he graduated with honor in the class of 1870. His graduating thesis, "Tetanus," was ably prepared and did credit both to himself and the college. Immediately after his graduation he came to Evansville and began the practice of his profession under rather adverse circumstances, but in a comparatively short time he found himself in the possession of a large and lucrative business. His success in surgery gave him an enviable reputation, and his territory grew until it now embraces southern Indiana, northern Kentucky, and southwestern Illinois. He was the founder of the Evansville Hospital Medical College of Evansville, and occupied the chair of surgery until his large and growing practice and his extensive business interests compelled him to tender his resignation. The heavy demands upon his time have prevented him from making any contributions to medical literature further than reports of some of his most important surgical cases. He is however, an associate editor of the *St. Louis Medical Review* and the *New England Medical Monthly Reporter*. He established, and for three years was the editor and publisher of the *Indiana Medical Reporter*, now the *Western Medical Reporter* of Chicago. He is a prominent member of nearly all of the more important medical organizations of the country, notably

among the number the International Medical Congress, the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the McDowell Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Vanderburg County Medical Society. Notwithstanding the magnitude of his general and surgical practice, Dr. Owen has given due attention to matters of public import and has identified himself with all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the interests of the city of Evansville. He is one of the incorporators and the present president of the Evansville & Chicago railroad company, president and director of the District Telegraph company, president of several business associations, and in fact is in some way identified with many commercial enterprises of a public character. He is an enthusiastic and an indefatigable practitioner, and a fine type of the class to which he belongs,—"self-made men." His life evidences the fact that talent, combined with energy and a laudable ambition, may rise superior to adverse conditions and wrest success from unfavorable circumstances. In 1875 the doctor was married to Miss Laura, daughter of G. N. Jerauld of Princeton, Indiana. Three children have been born to them, Amelia E. Leartus J., and George J.

Isaac Casselberry, M. D., was born on the farm of his father, Thomas Evans Casselberry, in Posey county, Ind., November, 26, 1821. The Casselberry family were among the prominent pioneer families of West Franklin, in Posey county, to which place Paul Casselberry, grandfather of the subject of this mention, removed with his family from Morristown, Pennsylvania, in 1806. Almost from the date of their settlement the family took a conspicuous part in the affairs of the county and the name of Casselberry is indelibly stamped upon its history. The father of Dr. Casselberry was one of the commissioners who located the county seat of Vanderburg county at Evansville; he was a gentlemen of much force of character and in many ways identified himself with the interests of Vanderburg county. His death occurred in 1826. His wife was Miss Rachael J., daughter of Charles Carson. Isaac was a child five years old at the time of the death of his father. His early training devolved upon his mother and to her he was no doubt indebted for those valuable lessons that proved so serviceable in after years. She died in 1844. Dr. Casselberry received an academical education and in 1841 began the study of medicine in the office of that eminent physician, Dr. M. J. Bray, of Evansville. Two years later he placed himself under the the tutelage of R. D. Mussey, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1845 he graduated with honor from the medical college of Ohio and soon after returned to Evansville, where he formed a co-partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Bray. In a comparatively short time he obtained an enviable position in the practice, and soon became known as one of the leading physicians in this section of the state. At the commencement of the war he tendered his services to the government, and received the appointment of surgeon of the First Indiana Cavalry. He served in this capacity until the close of the war, when he returned to Evansville, and was appointed by President Johnson collector of customs for the port of Evansville, which position he filled with great credit until a change of administration necessitated his resignation. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and from that time until the date of his decease, July 9, 1873, was one of the most zealous, energetic and self-sacrificing physicians in

the county. From the time the city of Evansville was placed under sanitary regulations, Dr. Casselberry filled the office of secretary of the board of health. He was one of the founders of the Evansville Medical College, and one of its first trustees. In 1871 he was called to the chair of physical diagnosis. In everything connected with the welfare of the college he manifested that zeal and energy which characterized all his undertakings, and the success of the institution was largely due to his efforts. Dr. Casselberry was probably more extensively known outside the state as a strong, forcible writer, and a valuable contributor to medical literature. Many of his articles were extensively copied in medical publications. Lack of space prevents a detailed mention, but the following are among the more important papers: "An Inquiry into the Physiology of the Organic Nervous System"—*American Journal of Medical Science*, 1852; "Causes of Fever"—*Ibid*, 1856; "Ancient Marriages of Consanguinity"—*Ibid*, 1859; a series of articles on "Causes of Epidemics," *Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1857 to 1858. In 1857, Dr. Wright, of the *Memphis Medical Recorder*, made an able review of some of Dr. Casselberry's articles, in which he remarked that much credit was due him for the boldness and industry with which he strove to throw light on pathological subjects. He was one of the charter members of the Indiana State Medical Society, and his election as president of that body was a merited honor. He was a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and it was one of his greatest pleasures to meet its members in annual session. Dr. Casselberry, though starting in life without any of the accidental aids of wealth, was able to conquer in every department of human endeavor which he chose to enter. His character was a strange mingling of manly sternness and womanly kindness. He was gentle, almost to a fault, yet possessed an iron nerve and invincible will. He had the bearing and manner of a genuine gentleman, which, united with a comeliness of person and a fine presence, endeared him to all who were fortunate enough to become his associates. He died in Evansville, July 9, 1873, after a laborious and successful practice of twenty-eight years. In 1847, Dr. Casselberry was married to Miss Louisa Garvin, daughter of John and Providence Garvin, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Two children were the result of this union, only one of whom, Mrs. Laura Dunkerson, is living.

George Brinton Walker, M. D., was born December 6, 1807, at Salem, New Jersey, and died September 6, 1887, at Evansville, Ind. He was the son of William and Catharine (Tyler) Walker. After receiving his general education in the common schools of his native village, and in those of the city of Cincinnati, whither he had removed in his youth with his parents, he took up the study of medicine, and graduated in the spring of 1830, at the Ohio Medical College. After practicing medicine for five years in Cincinnati, he removed to Evansville, where for more than half a century, and to within a few weeks of his death, he daily performed the duties of his profession. He joined the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, in 1879, and served one term as its president, in 1886. He was also a member of the Evansville Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Society, First District Medical Society, of Ohio, and the Society of Medicine and Philosophy, of Ohio, during the presidency of Dr. Drake. He was dean and professor of obstetrics in the Medical College of Evansville, for several years from its establishment, and resigned this trust in 1881 only to be called upon to serve in a similar

capacity in the newly organized Hospital Medical College. He was a member of the city board of health and its president for several years. During the civil war he served for three years as surgeon in the various hospitals of this city, and was ever steadfast in his devotion to the Union. His public services were by no means confined to his profession. Always progressive and public-spirited, he did much to develop the natural resources of this locality and build up the city of Evansville. He was a director of the Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad during the period of its construction, was a state director of the Evansville branch of the state bank of Indiana, a member of the board of directors of the Public Hall company and a director of the Evansville Street Railway company. In politics Dr. Walker was a democrat, and attained some prominence. His first vote was cast for General Jackson. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, which nominated Franklin Pierce to the presidency. Being a thorough student, uncommonly devoted to his books, and possessing a retentive memory and an exceptionally critical mind, he was well versed in every branch of the medical science. As a practitioner he was eminently successful, and throughout his long career in this city occupied a very prominent place among the members of the medical profession. He was accomplished not only in professional but also in general literature. As a lecturer and writer he was accorded a very high rank, and as a conversationalist was considered delightful. Indeed, his intellectual peers were not numerous. His thorough manliness, the beauty of his character and the gentleness of his disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his friendship. Always upright and honorable, kind and humane, he was much respected and beloved. Dr. Walker was married to Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Cincinnati, the 23d of June, 1835. He was never blessed with children of his own, but had in his family from their childhood the three children of his brother, Wm. H. Walker. The widow and these children survive.

James P. DeBruler, M. D., for many years a well-known and successful physician in Evansville, was born in Orange County, North Carolina, September 21, 1817. During his infancy his parents removed to Dubois county, Indiana, bringing with them their slaves, whom they liberated soon after their arrival. The elder DeBruler bought a large tract of wild land, and began its improvement, he and his family suffering all the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life in the forests of Southern Indiana. The doctor was reared under the stern influences of cabin life in the woods, but the lessons learned from his experiences there proved highly serviceable in after years. His early mental training was necessarily meagre, because of the inferior schools of the pioneer era, but by dint of persistent study he obtained a familiarity with many good books, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine. Subsequently he graduated from the medical department of the University at Louisville. He began the practice of his profession at Rockport, in Spencer county, where he remained nearly twenty years, enjoying perhaps the largest practice confided to any physician to that locality. In 1855 he came to Evansville, where he remained extensively engaged in his profession until his decease. His abilities soon earned for him a high standing among physicians here, which he held throughout his residence in Evansville. In his practice he exhibited the highest degree of skill and professional attainments. He was appointed by President

Lincoln surgeon of Marine Hospital in this city, and continued on duty there until it was changed into a military hospital, early in the war. He was its first surgeon and acted in that capacity as long as there was any need of his services. He took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare and did much to advance the general prosperity of this city. He was never a politician, but soon after coming to Evansville, in 1856, was nominated as a candidate for the legislature, but failed to be elected. From that time forward he devoted his entire attention to his professional duties. He was appointed, without solicitation on his part, postmaster of this city by President Johnson, but resigned without taking charge of the office. He had a deep love for the science to which he devoted so many years of his life, and pursued his labors with great enthusiasm. He was highly honorable in every relation of life and possessed in a marked degree the characteristics of genuine manliness. His death, occurring August 12, 1874, was generally lamented. Dr. DeBruler was married, September 2, 1847, to Miss Sallie E. Graham, daughter ot the late Judge J. W. Graham. Their son, Claude G. DeBruler, deceased, was for some time editor and proprietor of the *Evansville Daily Journal*, and was known as one of the most intellectual and enterprising citizens of the city, in his day.

Daniel Morgan, M. D., for many years a prominent citizen and successful practitioner of Vanderburgh county, was born in Canterbury, Conn., March 22d, 1813. His paternal grandfather, James Morgan, a Welshman, who settled in Connecticut as early as 1638, served the colony six times in the general courts and occupied a prominent position in the colonial debates. His father, Isaac Morgan, was a successful farmer and a gentleman of prominence in the section in which he lived. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Adams, was a relative of John Quincy Adams. After attending several seats of learning in Brooklyn and New Haven, he studied medicine in the office of an eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. A. F. Harris, of Canterbury. He graduated from the medical department of Yale College in 1835. Shortly afterward he came to Evansville, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he rapidly rose to prominence, soon commanding a large and lucrative practice. In 1839 he was most happily married to Miss Matilda, daughter of Samuel Fisher, of Lynchburg, Va., who died December 22d, 1887. Eight children were born to them, only two of whom are now living, Mrs. M. A. Dixon, and Miss Julia A. Morgan. Dr. Morgan was a member of the American Medical Association, the Evansville Medical Society, and the Drake Academy of Medicine. In all of these medical societies he was an influential member and an acknowledged leader. He possessed a remarkable memory and a well balanced mind, qualifications which made him an excellent physician. He was appointed surgeon of one of the U. S. hospitals in 1862, and it was while discharging his duties here that he had erysipelas inoculated in one of his fingers, which at length produced paralysis and later caused his death. Forty-four years of his life were devoted to the practice of his profession, in which his knowledge, skill, and energy were shown to be of the highest type. His reputation as a physician was only equaled by his record as a high-minded, valuable citizen. He always found time for matters of public import; took a lively interest in politics, and in 1868 was elected to the state senate where he served four years, distinguishing himself by his sound views

on all important legislation and making an enviable record. In 1871, he was elected to a chair in the Medical college of Evansville, and was one of the most prominent members of the faculty. In his personal appearance he was a man of fine presence; and possessed a large amount of personal magnetism and rare social qualities. His kindness of heart, his genial disposition, and his untarnished Christian character, caused him to be esteemed and respected by all who knew him. At the age of seventeen he united with the Presbyterian church and was a consistent member of that organization throughout his life. His death, which was generally lamented, occurred January 25th, 1879.

Richard Hartloff, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Evansville, is a native of Prussia, born in the Rhine Province, August 16, 1845, the second of eight children born to Frederick William and Frederica (Borghoff) Hartloff. The father was born in 1815 and the mother in 1816. They emigrated to America in the spring of 1853, and settled near Ironton, Ohio, and in the fall of the same year, removing to Indiana, settled near Cannelton, Perry county. Here in 1864 the mother died, and three years later the father removed to a farm in Spencer county, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred in 1886. Of the children four survive. Dr. Hartloff attended school in his native country, advancing in his studies so far as to be versed in reading and writing in the German language, and afterward attended the public schools of Indiana until 1864. He then entered Wallace College in Ohio, near Cleveland, where he attended two years. Returning to Indiana, he taught school for two years in Perry and Vanderburg counties, and during that period read medicine. He next entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and graduated in 1871. He at once came to Evansville, and began practicing his profession. In 1876, he visited Europe and pursued a course of study of the eye and ear at the Vienna University, Austria. Returning to Evansville, he resumed the practice which he has continued to the present, meeting with pronounced success. Dr. Hartloff was united in marriage in 1867 to Emilia Johann, who was born in Prussia in 1848, and died in 1875. To this union one son and one daughter were born, both of whom survive. In 1876 he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, *nee* Austin, who was born in Manchester, England, in 1844. Dr. Hartloff served as health officer of Vanderburgh county in 1883; was one of the board of pension examiners from 1882 to 1886; has been for three years a member of the Evansville board of health, of which he is president; and is also the present city physician. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

William G. Ralston, M. D., a pioneer citizen of southwestern Indiana, and for many years a prominent member of the medical profession in Evansville, was born in Princeton, Gibson county, Ind., February 13, 1819. During his boyhood the schools in his locality were very imperfect. He succeeded, however, in obtaining a good common school education, and in 1841 began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Neely, of Cynthiana, Posey county, Ind. After pursuing his studies three years he began the practice in partnership with his old preceptor, but one year later established himself at Boonville, the county seat of Warrick county. Here he remained eighteen years, successfully engaged in the practice. He soon attained a prominent place among the physicians of that town, which he maintained throughout the whole of his residence there. In 1863,

he came to Evansville, where he has since been engaged in the general practice. He was surgeon of the Eighty-first Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and while in that position was appointed by President Lincoln surgeon of the board of enrollment for the First congressional district of Indiana, in which capacity he served two years. In 1869, he was appointed surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital at this place, and held the position four years. Since that time his efforts have been devoted entirely to the general practice. Although his extensive practice and long period of study, shaped by the suggestions of his varied experiences as a practitioner, had familiarized him with the diseases prevailing in this locality and the approved methods of their treatment, yet when the Evansville Medical College was established, he was matriculated in the institution and graduated therefrom in 1872. In his practice Dr. Ralston has been eminently successful, while his social relations have been of the most gratifying character. He has not sought by questionable methods to attain a popularity not wholly merited. But performing every duty without ostentation, and carrying into his professional work the suggestions of a gentle disposition and a kind heart, he has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact. Dr. Ralston was married in April, 1850, to Miss Isabella Matthewson, daughter of Dr. R. C. Matthewson, of Boonville, Ind. Mrs. Ralston was born September 20, 1830, and died in 1882. Of this union three sons were born: William M., Charles N., and Andrew G. The eldest of these died in Texas, in 1885.

Dr. Ralston is a member of Crescent Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the First Cumberland Presbyterian church. Politically he was originally a whig, and has been a republican since the organization of that party.

Matthias Muhlhausen, M. D., prominent as a physician and a public spirited citizen, has worked out his career from his youth in this city. His father, Dr. Francis Muhlhausen, an erudite and distinguished physician, for many years occupied an honorable place in Evansville, both in professional and social circles. He was a native of Germany, and there married Mary Ann Jageman. Their son, Matthias, was born at Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, January 19, 1833. Emigrating to America in the fall of 1838, they located in Baltimore, where they remained a short time. They moved thence to Taylorsville, Ohio, where for about one year Dr. Muhlhausen was engaged in the practice of his profession. At the end of this time he was induced to locate in Evansville, and came here in the fall of 1839. From that time until his death in 1862 he resided here, and practiced medicine and surgery. He was a scholarly and skillful physician, a graduate of Heidelberg University, and had one of the largest practices known to the profession in southern Indiana, during his day, extending as it did from Owensburg, Ky., to Mt. Vernon, Ind. Perhaps no physician who ever practiced here left a fairer name professionally and socially, and to-day he is remembered as one of the prominent men of southern Indiana during the period of its most rapid development. His wife survived him sixteen years and died in this city. They were the parents of two children, Matthias, and a younger brother who died in 1852.

Dr. M. Muhlhausen received his early mental training in the public schools of this city, but when quite young was sent to St. Gabriel college at Vincennes, Ind., where for a time he pursued his studies. At an early age he began the study of medicine under the supervision of his father, and later attended the Evansville Medical college, graduating there-

from in February, 1854. He began practicing his profession in Evansville at once and has continued uninterruptedly to the present, being now recognized as one of the leading physicians of the city. While the demands of his profession have, to a great extent, engrossed his attention, he has not neglected his duties as a citizen. He has filled various official positions during his active life, and has served with credit to himself and profit to the public in every such relation. He has represented his ward in the city council, has been a member of the board of health, and a member of the board of Metropolitan police commissoners, where he was associated with Capt. J. A. Lemcke, now treasurer of state, and Mr. Ed. Law. For four years, from 1872 to 1876, he had charge of St. Mary's hospital. His public spirit has caused him to be identified with many efforts to advance the general welfare of the city. He was one of the chief instruments in securing the State Insane Asylum at this point, and in various ways, especially as an active member of the Business Men's association, has contributed largely to the city's prosperity. He has been a director and is now president of the People's Savings bank, one of the safest and most prosperous institutions of its kind in Indiana. Dr. Muhlhausen was married, November 8, 1859, to Josephine Reitz, daughter of Clement Reitz, sr., a citizen of this city. Mrs. Muhlhausen was a native of Germany and died in this city December 28, 1881, leaving two sons and one daughter. In politics Dr. Muhlhausen has affiliated with the democratic party; he is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

William S. Pollard, M. D., one of the prominent practitioners of the city of Evansville, was born in Carmi, Ill., Nov. 1, 1838. His father, William, was a physician, a graduate of one of the medical universities of Virginia, his native state, and a successful practitioner. On account of his hatred for the "peculiar institution," he liberated his slaves and removed to Kentucky, thence to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, where he practiced his profession for several years. From Mt. Vernon he went to Cynthiana, Ind., where he died in 1874. He was a thorough gentleman of the old school, kind, courteous, and the personification of liberality. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The boyhood and early manhood of William S. was passed under the paternal roof. He received an academical education, and in 1860 commenced the study of medicine in his father's office. The following year, however, he joined the Federal army as a member of an Illinois Infantry regiment, with which organization he remained but a short time. Returning to Indiana, he aided in the formation of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Col. Hovey commanding. On the muster-in of the regiment he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to Company K. By regular gradations he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, aided only by his ability as an officer and his splendid record as a soldier. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, notably among the number the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Shiloh, Champion Hills, the siege of Corinth, the battles of Blakely and Mobile, Ala., and other minor engagements. The close of the war found the regiment at Galveston, Texas, whence they were ordered home for muster-out. Returning to civil life, he first engaged in merchandizing; but this vocation not proving congenial, he resolved to make the practice of medicine his life's work. In 1869 he entered the Miami Medical college, from which institution he graduated with honor in the class of 1871. In the same year he came to Evans-

ville and began the practice in company with that eminent physician and citizen, Dr. James P. DeBruler, with whom he remained until the death of the latter in 1875, when he succeeded to the larger share of his practice. One singular fact in connection with the doctor's professional life, and perhaps a remarkable one, is that he has never changed his location nor his office since he first began the practice in 1871. In the practice of medicine Dr. Pollard has been highly successful, especially in diseases of the chest. He occupies a foremost position among his medical brethren, and is everywhere recognized not only as an able and successful physician but as a valuable citizen. For three years he was county physician; and for ten years has been examining surgeon for the United States Pension Bureau. He is also a member of the city hospital association. He affiliates with the republican party, and is a prominent member of the G. A. R. In the Masonic order he has held a conspicuous place, being now captain-general of Lavallette Commandery, K. T., having occupied in regular succession all the intermediate chairs. In civil, military and political life his record is untarnished, and his career affords another example of the well-known fact that ability, industry and honesty, coupled with pluck and energy, always produce success. In 1874 the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Mattie A., daughter of Gideon Sutton, of Centerburg, Ohio. Two children have been born to them; one died in infancy, and the remaining child, Walter S., is a bright boy of four years.

A. M. Hayden, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Evansville, Ind., was born in Hampshire county, Va., (now West Virginia), May 28, 1852, and is the son of Dr. A. B. and Louisa (Thompson) Hayden. His father was born in Kentucky, in 1807, being the son of Virginian parents who emigrated from their native state to Missouri, in the early part of the century, and remained but a short time, returning to Virginia where they lived and died. Dr. A. B. Hayden is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and now resides in Virginia, having retired from active labor after a long and successful practice of his profession. His wife, Louisa Thompson, a native of Hampshire county, Va., born in 1815, and still surviving, is the daughter of honorable Virginians, who, in their day, occupied a prominent place in the locality where they resided. Dr. A. M. Hayden is the youngest of eight children. His early education was secured in the country schools of his native county. His youth was passed on his father's farm, working at farm labor during the summer, and attending school during the winter months. Later he finished his literary education at Winchester seminary, Winchester, Va. In 1870, he began the study of medicine with his father as a preceptor, and in March 1875, graduated from Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. Coming to the west, he settled at Newburgh, Ind., and there began, at once, the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. P. S. Thompson, of that place. About two years later he located in Evanville, where he has since resided, obtaining a large practice and recognition as one of the best physicians in the city. In 1878, Dr. Hayden took a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of New York, and in 1855, being prepared by the varied experiences of a ten years' practice for the study of every branch of medical science, pursued a course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic. Returning to Evansville he began to devote especial attention to surgical science, and in that branch of his practice has already attained an honorable eminence. The extent

of his achievements and the result of his life's work ought not to be reckoned at this time, for even the prime of his activity is not yet passed. His usefulness as a citizen and physician has long been recognized, and his career thus far, has been eminently successful. He is a member of the Vanderburgh Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. To the journal of the American Medical Association he has contributed some valuable papers. He has obtained popularity in social circles. For many years he has been an earnest member of Orion Lodge No. 35, K. of P. He is now chancellor commander and is said to be one of the best officers the lodge ever had. He is a good parliamentarian, loyal to the order and untiring in his efforts to advance its prosperity. He wields a large influence and has done much to place Pythianism on a firm basis in this city and in a high place in popular esteem. He was married October 1, 1879, to Malinda A. Van Dusen, a native of Vanderburgh county, born September 26, 1861, who is the daughter of Martin A. and Abbie (Olmstead) Van Dusen. Her maternal grandfather was Judge William Olmstead, a distinguished pioneer of this county. Two daughters have been born of this union.

John B. Weever, M. D., did not begin his practice in Evansville until 1886, but very soon thereafter his abilities were recognized and already his worth has attracted to him an extensive and lucrative business. For many years, though not a resident of this city, he was by no means a stranger in it. His boyhood was spent here, his father being for a long time a citizen of the place, and the greater portion of his life has been passed in the neighboring town of Mount Vernon, in Posey county. He was born in the town of Hollowell, Kennebec county, Maine, September 25, 1836. His father, Dr. Charles S. Weever, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1809. He came to Evansville in 1837, and first engaged in merchandising, but the business was not congenial to him, and failing to meet with the degree of success which he had anticipated and desired, he began the study of medicine in the office of that distinguished pioneer physician, Dr. William Trafton. Later he attended the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated in 1844. Returning to Evansville he formed a copartnership with his late preceptor, with whom he was associated until Dr. Trafton's death. In 1850 he removed to Mt. Vernon, Ind., where he was engaged in general practice until his death, which occurred in 1861. He was successful in the practice, and was the first professor of anatomy in the Evansville medical college. He is still remembered by the older citizens of this city as an upright man and a skilful physician.

Dr. John B. Weever received an academical education and in 1855 began the study of medicine in his father's office. Subsequently he continued his studies under the direction of Dr. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, and entering the Jefferson Medical College in that city, graduated therefrom in 1858. He then returned to Mt. Vernon and engaged in the practice with his father until the latter's decease, in 1861. Thereafter he continued his professional work alone, remaining in Mt. Vernon until 1886, when he came to Evansville. He did a successful business and was recognized as a most able and skillful physician. Upon coming to Evansville he at once took a high rank among the physicians of the place and by reason of his worth as a citizen and physician has established himself in public favor. He has been a member of the Vanderburg County Medical Society since 1886, and is at this time its

president. For many years he has been a member of the Indiana state medical society and the American Medical Association. In his religious and political affiliations he is a Presbyterian and a republican. In 1862, Dr. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Slocum, Carmi, Ill. Of this union seven children have been born, only three of whom survive, as follows: Walter R., George S., and Paul S.

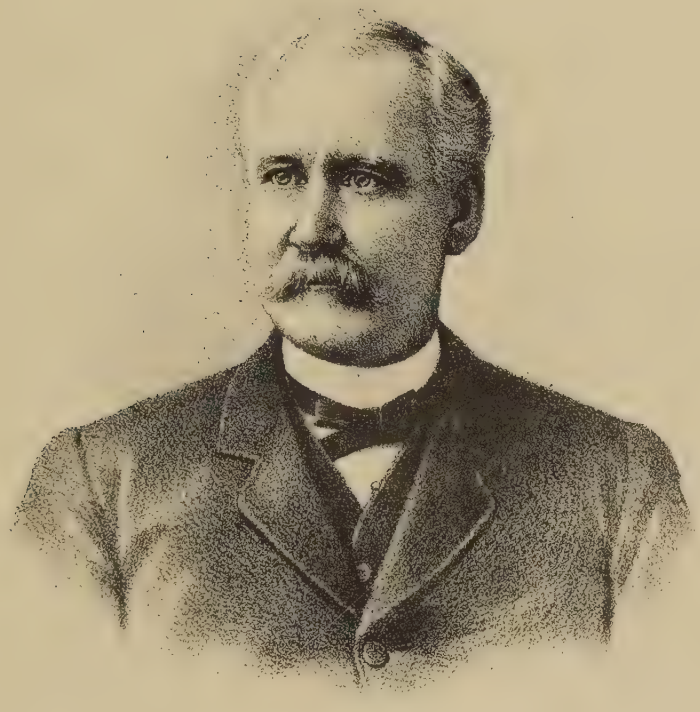
Edwin Walker, M. D., Ph. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Evansville, was born in this city May 6, 1853, and is the son of James T. and Charlotte (Burtis) Walker, distinguished pioneers, mentioned more at length elsewhere in these pages.* He was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating from the high school in 1869. Later he spent two years at Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., pursuing a course of classical study. While there he was a member of the Union Literary Society and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. G. B. Walker, of this city, in 1871, and at the same time attended three courses of lectures in the Evansville Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1874. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession and in the same year was appointed professor of anatomy in the college where recently he had been a student. In 1877 he attended a course of lectures in New York city, and two years later again entered the university, in that city, where he graduated with honors, taking the prize for the greatest proficiency in diseases of the nervous system. During this winter he was a private student of Prof. E. C. Seguin, whose scientific methods did much to shape his subsequent studies. Returning to Evansville, he was made professor of diseases of women and diseases of the nervous system in the medical college of this city, and again resumed the duties of his profession, achieving through his merit a large measure of success. In 1883 he attended a course of lectures at the New York city Polyclinic and pursued a special course of study on diseases of women and diseases of the throat, under direction of Prof. Bosworth. Two years later he spent two months attending hospital clinics, and in the fall of the same year went to Europe, where he remained until August, 1886, spending his time in study especially on diseases of women and of the nervous system, receiving private instruction from and examining the work of the leading teachers in Berlin, Vienna, London, and Edinburgh. Again in 1888 he spent such time as he could take from his practice in New York city instructing himself in the medical science. Few men have entered with greater zeal upon the study of any branch of science and have attained greater success in qualifying themselves for the practical application of theories and principles than has Dr. Walker. His life has been particularly active. He has explored carefully and thoroughly many avenues of learning, and by the systematic methods of a perfect student has made his mind a veritable storehouse of useful information. In 1876 and 1878 he was county physician; with others he was instrumental in establishing the city hospital, and he is now a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the State of Indiana Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Few men have more thoroughly fitted themselves for a successful life's work in any chosen profession than has Dr. Walker. Recognizing this fact, the faculty of Hanover College, one of the leading educational institutions in the state, conferred upon him, in 1888, the degree of Ph. D. In 1880, Dr.

* See personal mention of James T. Walker in "Bench and Bar."

Walker was united in marriage to Miss Capitola Hudspeth, a native of Boonville, Ind., born in 1859, and daughter of George and Margaret (Smith) Hudspeth, for many years well known residents of this city.

George P. Hodson, M. D., physician and surgeon of Evansville, is a native of this city, born April 11, 1853. He is the son of John M. and Jane (Vaughn) Hodson. During his boyhood he attended the public schools of this city, and at the age of seventeen years entered Asbury University (now DePauw University) at Greencastle, Ind. Here he spent three years, passing through the junior year, but was unable to complete the course. In 1873, he began the study of medicine in the office of that eminent physician, so long and so favorably known in Evansville, Dr. George B. Walker. He entered the Evansville Medical College, and graduated in February, 1876. Immediately thereafter he commenced the practice of his profession, achieving success, not, however, without meeting many discouragements. In 1883–4 he attended a course of lectures at the New York Polyclinic, and there added greatly to his store of information. Returning to Evansville, he was appointed professor of obstetrics in the Evansville Medical College, and filled that chair until the college closed, in 1885. For this position he was well qualified, having made the study of obstetrics a specialty, and his discharge of its duties was eminently satisfactory. For three years from 1884 he was secretary of the board of health of Evansville, and in that capacity rendered valuable service to the city. He was instrumental in founding the Evansville city hospital. He is now a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Hodson was married on the 12th day of October, 1875, to Miss Mary Smith, of Richland county, Ill., who is a native of Posey connty, Ind., born March 27, 1856. The varied experience of a ten years' practice, attended by a constant and thorough reading, prepared Dr. Hodson for the skillful treatment of many forms of disease. His ability had been recognized, and his practice had constantly extended itself until his time was fully occupied by the proper discharge of his professional duties. But desiring to enjoy every advantage and be abreast of the times, he again, in 1887, visited New York city, and there spent much time in the hospitals and in the study of the medical science under the direction of the best instructors. Dr. Hodson is a young man, with the greater and more important portion of his life's work before him. What he may yet achieve cannot be stated with certainty, but his attainments and his past successes justify the most favorable predictions.

Benjamin J. Day, M. D., is of English descent and was born in Calvert county, Md., June 28, 1822. His father, Robert J. Day, was a planter, who died in 1830. His mother, Mary Day, died when he was an infant. Left an orphan at the age of eight he was soon taught to rely upon his own resources. His early training was received in the inferior schools of that time. He obtained, however, the rudiments of an English education. In 1839 he obtained a position as clerk in a store at Prince Frederick, Md., where he remained a year, at the end of this time giving up his position to begin the study of medicine. In the spring of 1840, he entered the office of Dr. William H. McDaniel, but soon after received an invitation from an elder brother—a practicing physician at Mount Carmel, Ill., to come to him, which he did in July of the same year. For two years he applied himself very earn-



J. B. Weever, M. D.

estly to his medical studies, and at the end of that time began the practice under adverse circumstances in Gibson county, Ind. Success however, attended his efforts. In the autumn of 1847, he entered the University of Maryland at Baltimore, but did not complete his studies there. He graduated in 1856, from the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia. Becoming tired of country practice he removed to Baton Rouge, La., where he remained until 1860, when he returned on private business. The war breaking out, he decided to locate in Evansville, which he did in 1862. He was appointed acting assistant surgeon of hospital No. 3, and soon after received a commission as pension surgeon. On the reorganization of the Evansville Medical College he was appointed to the chair of Surgical Pathology, which he filled acceptably for several years. He has been a contributor to several medical journals and is a member of the State and Vanderburgh County Medical Societies. With the exception of Dr. Bray, he is perhaps the oldest resident physician in the city. He is now retired from active practice.

William H. Maghee, M. D., a prominent young physician and surgeon of this city, is a native of Evansville, born June 22, 1856. His father, Joseph B. Maghee, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Holmesburg, April 9, 1814. He came to Evansville in 1836. He was for a number of years engaged in the dry goods business in the city, and then purchasing a farm removed there and remained for a number of years. He then returned to this city, where he now resides, living in retirement. The mother of Dr. Maghee is Mary Jacobs, who was born in Evansville, September 13, 1819, and is now the oldest living native-born inhabitant of the city. Her father was Gen. J. H. Jacobs, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneers of Vanderburg county, there being only a few houses in Evansville when he arrived. He had the first glass window in Evansville, in his house, and killed the last bear ever seen in this section of the county. He was an officer in the war between the United States and Mexico, going from Vanderburgh county, and during the war was wounded in the knee, from the effects of which his death occurred. To Joseph and Mary Maghee eight children were born, six of whom survive, three sons and three daughters. Dr. Maghee was reared in Evansville and attended the public schools, graduating from the private academy of Misses Hooker and Hough. He began reading medicine in 1876, with Dr. Joseph W. Irwin, one of the leading physicians of Evansville at that time and now a prominent practitioner of Louisville, Ky. In 1879 he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1881. He next located in Princeton, practicing his profession there until August, 1884, and then located in Evansville, where he has since practiced with success. He is a member of the Gibson county Medical Society and of the State Medical Society, also of the Mississippi Valley Tri-State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being made a Mason in 1885, Chapter Mason in 1887, and Knight Templar in 1888. He was married June 15, 1881, to Ella C. Kimball, of Princetown, Ind., who was the daughter of J. C. and Amanda Kimball, and was born December 10, 1858. She died October 14, 1884. One child was born to this union, on May 22, 1882, and died May 19, 1883.

John E. Owen, M. D., began the practice of his profession in Evansville in 1880. He was born in Madisonville, Ky., October 1, 1854, and when twenty-one years of age

became a student of medicine in the office of his brother Dr. A. M. Owen. He graduated from the Evansville Medical College in 1879. The following year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and graduated from that institution in 1880. He was a member of the faculty of the Evansville Medical College, occupying the position of demonstrator of anatomy, which position he resigned to enter the Hospital Medical College of Evansville, where, until the close of that institution, he filled the chair of professor of anatomy. He has been county physician, and is a member of several important medical associations.

P. Y. McCoy, M. D., of Evansville, was born in Golconda, Ill., June 29, 1841. His paternal grandfather, John McCoy, was a native of Kentucky, who early emigrated to Indiana territory, settling within the present limits of Clarke county. There, in 1817, his father, Dr. George R. McCoy, was born. Dr. George McCoy possessed a sturdy character, a strong intellect and a good education, which he obtained by dint of untiring effort. He was a graduate of the old Transylvania Medical College at Louisville, Ky., completing his studies there about 1835 or 1836. Emigrating to Golconda, Ill., he practiced his profession in that town and vicinity until his death in 1848. During his day he was the leading physician of the county and was well and favorably known. Upon the removal of the Cherokee, Choctaw and other Indian tribes from northern Alabama and Mississippi to the Indian territory, he was selected by the U. S. government to attend to their wants while en-route. His wife, the mother of Dr. P. Y. McCoy, was Mary Fields, who was born at Golconda in 1818, and is now a resident of that place. Her father, Daniel Fields, was a native of Kentucky, who emigrated to Illinois at an early date and settled in what is now Pope county. At one time he was a large land owner in the county, and laid out and founded the town of Golconda. The descendants of the pioneer Daniel Fields were always eminently respectable. Dr. P. Y. McCoy was reared in Golconda and his early mental training was obtained in the public schools of that place. Later he pursued his studies at Franklin College, Franklin, Ind. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of medicine at Golconda under the directions of Count Albert De Leczynski, a Polish exile, who was banished from his native country on account of his political opinions. He was a graduate of the University at Vienna, a man of varied attainments, and one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons of the country. Dr. McCoy attended his first course of lectures in 1860–61 at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and graduated from that institution in 1863. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Golconda, his native town, but soon thereafter removed to Columbus, Ky., where he remained about ten years. While living in Kentucky he was a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and was its delegate in 1873 to the meeting of the American Medical Association at St. Louis, Mo. In 1873, fitted by the experience of ten years' practice to comprehend the most difficult subjects presented in medical instruction, he spent several months in New York city pursuing his studies and attending the hospitals. In addition to the valuable instruction received in the university and hospitals he pursued a special course of study under the tutelage of Dr. Marion Sims, devoting particular attention to the diseases of women. He also gave much time to surgery and is now regarded as being among the more prominent surgeons of southern Indiana. In the fall of 1873 he came to Evansville and

resumed the duties of his profession. His popularity and practice gradually extended themselves and he was soon recognized as one of the leading physicians of Evansville. In 1884 he again visited New York City and there took two courses of lectures at the Polyclinic College. During its existence he occupied the chair of surgery in the Evansville Medical College. He is now a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, surgeon of the L. & N. R. R. at this point, one of the best of physicians, respected on every hand, and enjoys a high professional and social standing While not a specialist and although engaged in the general practice, he gives especial attention to surgery and the diseases of women, and in these two departments of the practice he has been particularly successful. In Masonry he has attained the degrees of Templarism, and he is a prominent member of the K. of P. Dr. McCoy was married in 1865 to Miss Nellie Woods, who was born in Livingston county, Ky., in 1845. She died in 1871, leaving a son and daughter, the latter surviving. In 1876 the doctor married Effie Carr, who was born in Kentucky in 1856, and is the daughter of N. F. Carr, of this city.

Charles Knapp, M. D., physician and surgeon, and a leading citizen of Evansville, is a native of Germany. He was born at Birkenfeld, near the Rhine, December 21, 1845, the son of Dr. Charles J., and Catherine (Tuerkis) Knapp. Dr. Charles J. Knapp was born in 1823, and was educated in the schools of his native land. He came to America in 1851, landing at New Orleans. He remained there a short time and then went to New Albany, were he resided until about 1856, and then removed to Rockport, Ind. He next went to Boonville, Ind., about 1860, and engaged in merchandising. Later he was employed in the drug business, and subsequently took up the study of medicine. In 1874 he visited Germany and pursued a course of study at Heidelberg, having previously attended Bellevue Hospital college at New York. Returning to Boonville from Europe he engaged in the practice of medicine, and bid fair to make a successful and popular physician, but his career was cut short by death in 1875. Catharine (Tuerkis) Knapp died in 1856. To these parents four children were born, two of whom, Drs. Charles and Emil Knapp, of this city, survive. The father was married a second time, to Augusta C. Ross, and to that union four children were born, three of whom survive. His second wife dying, he was married a third time, to Mrs. Louisa C. Radmann, who survives him, and is a resident of Boonville, Ind. Dr. Charles Knapp came with his parents to America in 1851. He was reared principally in New Albany, Ind., where he attended the public schools. He began the study of medicine in Boonville, Ind., in 1865, and in 1865–6 attended Rush Medical College at Chicago. During 1866–7 he attended Bellevue Hospital College at New York, and for two years next thereafter, practiced at Huntingburgh, Ind. In 1869–70 he again attended Bellevue college, and on March 1, 1870, graduated from the institution. He returned to Boonville, but soon removed to Ferdinand, Ind., where he practiced until his removal to Evansville, in 1881, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. He was united in marriage at Huntingburgh, Ind., in 1868, to Emma Pickhardt, who was born in Evansville, in 1851, and is the daughter of William Pickhardt. To this union five children have been born, four of whom survive. In 1882 Dr. Knapp was selected to fill the chair of pathology and practice of medicine, and lecturer on the eye and ear at the Hospital Medical College of Evansville, which he

occupied until the suspension of the college in 1886. He was also chosen secretary of the college in 1883, and served until the suspension. He was a charter member of the Dubois County Medical Society, organized in 1874, and has been since 1884 a member of the Vanderburgh Medical Society. He is also a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Columbus V. Wedding, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Ohio county, Ky., December 2, 1852, and is the son of Mark and Nancy J. (Hale) Wedding. He received a liberal education, and at the age of sixteen years began the study of medicine with Dr. Josiah Hale, of Owensboro, Ky., as his preceptor. He remained with Dr. Hale four years, and in the winter of 1872–3 attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Ky. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of medicine at Stephensport, in Breckenridge county, Ky., and succeeded in building up a good business. In 1878, he returned to the university at Louisville and graduated in February of the following year. He returned to his practice, but desiring to increase his knowledge, visited New York and Philadelphia, in 1880, and in the hospitals of those cities obtained much valuable experience and information. Returning to Breckenridge county, after an absence of six months, he resumed his professional duties, and continued actively engaged for three years. At the end of this time he visited the hospitals of London, where his observations added materially to his education. Thereafter, until 1886, he remained at his old home, practicing and meeting with much success. June 1, 1886, he came to Evansville, and has since resided in this city. His success has been remarkably gratifying. He possesses a large practice, and is considered a skillful physician and surgeon. Dr. Wedding was married, June 8, 1870, to Laura E. Pate, a native of Kentucky, born December 27, 1852, and daughter of John A., and Matilda (Morton) Pate. To this union one son, Estell V., has been born. Mrs. Wedding is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The doctor is a member of Crescent Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F., and of Excelsior Lodge, No. 38, A. O. U. W. In politics he is a republican.

Louis D. Brose, M. D., is of German descent, and was born in the city of Evansville, April 20, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and began the study of medicine in the drug store of Dr. John Laval in 1877. His medical preceptors were Drs. Bray and Wheeler and Dr. H. W. Austin, then surgeon of the Marine Hospital. His preparatory course was a very thorough one. In 1877-8 he attended the Evansville Medical College, and in the autumn of 1879 entered the Medical University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1881. His thesis was entitled, " An Experimental Contribution to our Knowledge of Bright's Disease," and set forth the results of experiments which had been made on domestic animals, his object being to trace the progress of the disease from its inception to its more advanced stages. This article attracted the attention of physicians and was published in many of the leading medical journals. After graduating in medicine he entered the philosophical department of the same institution and received the degree of Ph. D. and a gold medal for general proficiency in the hygienic department. In 1882 he became the resident surgeon and physician of the German Hospital, of Philadelphia. In this hospital he had much valuable experience, and when leaving the institution he had so far advanced in the pro-

fession that upon his return to Evansville he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Evansville Medical College. The next year he became professor of anatomy and retained this position until the college was closed. He then gave his attention to the practice of medicine and surgery, in which he is now engaged. He was physician and obstetrician to the Evansville Home of the Friendless in 1883 and 1884, and for two years was physician to the Evansville Orphan Asylum. In 1886 he was appointed surgeon of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad at this place. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous. His first article appeared in the *Philadelphia Medical News* in 1882, was ably written, and attracted much favorable notice. Many other articles on subjects relating to the medical science have appeared from time to time in the daily press and the medical journals of the country, all of which have elicited the favorable comments of able physicians. His especial proficiency as a microscopist is worthy of note. Numerous instances are on record where he has removed small portions of tumors from patients, and after microscopical examination has made an accurate diagnosis afterward of great value in operations undertaken for the patient's benefit.

Charles Park Bacon, M. D., was born in Christian county, Ky., September 6, 1836, and is the son of Charles A. and Susan (Rowlett) Bacon, both natives of Virginia. His father was a man of sterling integrity, with great natural endowments, both mental and physical. Educated in the common schools and academies of Kentucky, he began the study of medicine, at the age of twenty-one, in the office of his brother, Dr. Thomas L. Bacon, of Henderson county, Ky. In the winter of 1859–60 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1861. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Cadiz, Trigg county, Ky., where he remained until 1873, in which year he came to Evansville, where he has since resided. Dr. Bacon's abilities secured him a lucrative business at Cadiz, but desiring a larger field, he came to this city, where he has been equally successful. He is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. With others he was instrumental in establishing the city hospital. He filled acceptably the chairs of anatomy, surgery and diseases of women, in the Hospital Medical College of Evansville. His thorough familiarity with the varied branches of the medical science, and the successes achieved in his practice, have gained for him a high rank among the physicians of the city. January 23d, 1866, at Cadiz, Ky., he was married to Miss Emma C. Mayes, daughter of Judge Matthew Mayes, one of the foremost lawyers of Kentucky. Of this union one child has been born, Miss Mayes. Dr. Bacon is a member of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Bacon of the Christian church.

Edward Linthicum, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Evansville, was born at Rumsey, Ky., May 3d, 1846, the son of Rufus and Sarah (Hicks) Linthicum. The father was a physician of repute, and had been a student under that eminent practitioner, Dr. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., but he died in 1863, Edward's mother having passed away two years previous. The home of the family at the time of the death of the parents was in Henderson county, Ky., and at Henderson, the education of the son Edward was obtained. The latter began the study of medicine during the ife of his father, in the office, and afterward, in 1865, he entered the Ohio Medical Col-

lege. In the winter of 1866–7, he matriculated at the Long Island College Hospital, and graduated from that institution. His beginnings in the practice of his profession were in Kentucky, where he remained three years, and then practiced one year at Roseville, Ark., after which he came to Evansville, in 1873. Here he has ever since remained, achieving signal success in the work of his profession, and winning a place in the front rank of the medical men of this region. Dr. Linthicum is a member of the American Medical Association, the Tri-state Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Association, and the societies of Vanderburgh county and the Mississippi valley. In 1875 he occupied the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Evansville Medical College, and in 1876, was professor of urinary diseases and clinical surgery. The establishment of the city hospital is in part due to the efforts of Dr. Linthicum who heartily joined in the movement. The doctor's fraternal connections are with Rainbow lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., of Kentucky, and St. George lodge, K. of P., Evansville. In 1885 Dr. Linthicum visited Europe, spending his time mainly at London, Vienna and Berlin. While in Berlin war was declared between Servia and Bulgaria, and he offered his services as a surgeon to the Servian army, and served in that capacity during the war.

John T. Binkley, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon, and member of the United States board of pension examiners was born in Davidson county, Tenn., on Stone river, near the city of Nashville, June 15, 1829. He is the son of H. J. and N. M. (Gleaves) Binkley, natives of Tennessee, the father born in 1806 and the mother in 1812. The death of his mother occurred in 1844, that of his father in 1887. Dr. Binkley was educated in the public schools of his native state and at Tracy College, and began the study of medicine when twenty-two years of age. In 1852–3 he attended the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom and then spending a year in the hospitals of that city. He commenced the practice of his profession in Stewart county, Tenn., in 1854, and in the following year removed to Trenton, in the western part of the same state. Here he remained but a short time, moving thence to the city of Nashville, where he remained until 1858. In that year he located in Shawneetown, Ill., and for some time was one of the most successful practitioners in that place. He came to Evansville in 1884, and has since continuously practiced his profession in this city, attaining a high standing among physicians and enjoying an extensive practice. In Tennessee, while at Nashville, Dr. Binkley was a member of the Davidson County Medical association, and, upon his removal to Shawneetown, became identified with the Medical Association of Southern Illinois. Here his prominence in the profession was recognized by an appointment as examining surgeon for the United States pension office for Gallatin county. His contributions to medical literature have been considerable. A paper on "Gun-shot wounds of the brain," read to the Medical Association of Southern Illinois, was commented on favorably by eminent physicians, and was noticed by two European journals. Some other papers which attracted especial attention were those on "Diseases of the sacro-iliac synchondrosis," "American hellebore (veratrum viride)," and "Medical electricity." In June, 1885, he was made a member of the board of examining surgeons for the United States pension office at this place, and is now secretary of the board. Dr. Binkley has been married three times. His first wife, to whom he was married in April,

1854, was Miss Eliza Ryan, a native of Robinson county, Tenn., born July 22, 1837, and daughter of Dr. T. J. Ryan, of Springfield, Tenn. She died March 22, 1870, leaving four children. His second marriage occurred November 8, 1870, by which Miss Susan H. Rackerby, a native of Princeton, Ky., born September 17, 1837, became his wife. Her death occurred July 14, 1878. The doctor's present wife, to whom he was married November 12, 1878, was Miss Calantha Stubblefield, and was born at Sharpsburg, Md., June 12, 1836.

T. E. Powell, M. D., is a native of Union county, Ky., where he was born March 1, 1848, the son of James and Jane (Leach) Powell. James Powell was a native of North Carolina, born about 1809, and died in 1877. His wife, Jane Leach, was born in Tennessee, in 1813, and is now a resident of Uniontown, Ky. To these parents nine children were born, Dr. Powell being the eighth, and of these five are now living. Dr. Powell was reared on the farm in Union county, attended the public schools of the neighborhood, and finished his literary education at Princeton College, Ky. He began the study of medicine in 1872, at Uniontown, Ky., and attended his first course of lectures in 1872-3, at the University of Louisville, where he graduated in 1874. He then began practicing at Corydon, Henderson county, Ky., where he remained until 1876, when he located at Uniontown. There he practiced until 1884. Going to New York he pursued a post-graduate course of study in the medical college of that city, and obtained his degree in 1885. He next located in Evansville, where he has continued in the practice of his profession ever since, meeting with success. Dr. Powell is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the K. and L. of H. and K. of P. fraternities. He was married in October, 1875, to Miss Mollie E. Dorsey, a native of Princeton, Ind., daughter of Wm. L. Dorsey, cashier of the People's National Bank of Princeton. Mrs. Powell died April 6, 1885.

Isaiah Wilton, M. D., police surgeon of Evansville, was born at New Albany, of American parents, September 27, 1846. His father was James Wilton, a native of Kentucky, born in Edmonson county, in November, 1814. He was one of the pioneers of Indiana, having come to Harrison county while this state was a territory. His death occurred in Floyd county, in 1870. The mother is a native of Indiana, born in Harrison county, in January, 1814. She is now a resident of Evansville, making her home with her son. Dr. Wilton was reared in Floyd county, Ind., and there attended the public schools. He began reading medicine in 1877 in this city, where he had removed in 1870. He attended the Evansville Medical College during 1877–8, and in 1882–3, attended the Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated in 1883. He then began practicing his profession in Evansville, and in July of the same year was appointed surgeon for the metropolitan police force of Evansville, and has filled that place up to the present. While reading medicine from 1870 until 1877, he filled various official positions, including policeman, patrolman, and deputy city marshal. He was married in February, 1881, to Annie Frederick, who was born in Jennings county, Ind., in 1853, and is the daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Lewis) Frederick. To this union six children have been born — four daughters and two boys. The youngest son died July 23, 1888, aged eight years.

Rufus M. Corlew, M. D., was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., August 27,

1843, and is the son of William and Eliza (Pritchard) Corlew, both natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1810 and died in 1881. The mother was born about 1820, and is still a resident of Tennessee. To these parents four children, three sons and a daughter, were born, all of whom survive. Dr. Corlew was reared in Montgomery county, and educated in Nashville, Tenn. He began the study of medicine in his native county in 1860, with Dr. B. W. Ussery as a preceptor. He entered the University of Nashville, Tenn., in 1865, and took a thorough course, graduating in 1868, his term in college being at a time when the faculty was composed of such distinguished physicians as Drs. Paul Eve, Thomas R. Jennings, W. K. Boling, J. B. Lindsley, Joseph Jones, now of the University of New Orleans, and William T. Briggs, now of Vanderbilt University, Nashville. After leaving college Dr. Corlew located on the Tennessee river in west Tennessee, where he practiced for three years, and then removed to Robertson county, Tenn., where he remained until 1880, then locating in Evansville, Ind., where he has since resided devoting his attention to the general practice of medicine and surgery. He is one of the consulting physicians of St. Mary's Hospital, and a member of the Vanderburgh Medical society. He was married in 1868, to Sally A. Batts, of Robinson county, Tenn., and to this union, three children have been born. Dr. Corlew is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is popular as a physician and citizen.

J. L. Dow, M. D., of Evansville, was born at South Tamworth, Carroll county, N. H., in 1839, and is the son of Eben and Harriet Newell (Mason) Dow, both natives of New Hampshire. Eben Dow was born in 1810, and died in 1859. His wife was born in 1813 and is still living. The Dow family came west in 1849, locating at Cannelton, Perry county, Ind., where the father's death occurred. Dr. Dow was reared in Indiana, and his early education was secured in the public schools. Graduating from the Cannelton high school, he commenced the study of medicine. He came to Vanderburgh county in 1861, and continued his medical studies, at the same time teaching school. In 1865–66 he attended Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution. He then began practicing medicine at St. Wendell's, Ind., where he resided and practiced for three years. At the end of this period he located at Fort Branch, Gibson county Ind., where he remained for ten years, within which time, in 1875–6, he again attended Miami College, spending the time in the hospital, however. On November 1, 1877, Dr. Dow located in Evansville, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. In October, 1883, he visited with his family in Washington city, where he remained until September, 1884. Dr. Dow has filled the office of secretary of the Vanderburgh county board of health, which position he held for several months in 1887, and then resigned. He is a member of the Vanderburgh county, state, tri-state and national medical societies. He was married in 1867 to Miss Irene Graves, of Cincinnati, and to this union four children were born, two of whom survive. His wife dying in 1873, the doctor was again married in 1876 to Miss Lucie S. Woodbury, of Massachusetts. Dr. Dow is a member of Reed Lodge, No. 316, Evansville Chapter No. 12, Simpson Council No. 23 and La Vallette Commandery No. 15, F. and A. M.; of Crescent Lodge No. 122, and Evansville Encampment No. 20, I. O. O. F.; also of the grand lodge of the state in both orders.

H. T. Dixon, M. D., was born in Ken-

tucky, March 20, 1850, and is the son of C. C. and Isabella (Clay) Dixon, both natives of Kentucky. The father died in 1884, and the mother is now residing in Henderson county. Dr. Dixon was reared in Henderson county, Ky., on the farm, attended the public schools, and later took a special course of studies under Prof. Gibson, of this county. He began reading medicine in 1869, with his brother, Dr. R. S. Dixon, of Posey county, Ind. He entered the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1872, from which he graduated in 1878, having taken three courses. He commenced the practice of his profession with his brother in Posey county, Ind., and later established himself in Union township, Vanderburgh county. After a time he removed to Henderson county, Ky., where he practiced until his removal to Evansville, Ind., in 1884. He was married October 1, 1878, to Miss Amelia Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., daughter of William Wilson, and to this union a son has been born. Dr. Dixon is a member of the McDowell Medical Society of Kentucky, of the Vanderburgh County and Indiana State Medical societies, and as a practitioner has been eminently successful.

William Alexander, M. D., physician and surgeon and druggist, at corner of Wabash and Pennsylvania streets, was born in Union county, Ky., November 27, 1855, and is the son of William and Augusta (Boetiger) Alexander. William Alexander, sr., was born in Ireland, and his wife in Germany. They emigrated to the United States about 1850, and in 1856 located in Evansville. The mother died in 1879, and the father is at present engaged in merchandising on Franklin street in this city. Dr. Alexander was reared principally in Evansville. When about fifteen years of age he entered a drug store as clerk. He began reading medicine in 1879, and took his first course of lectures in 1883, at the Evansville Medical College, and afterward attended the Evansville Hospital Medical College. He began practicing in 1886 in Evansville, and in May, 1888, engaged in retail drug business. Dr. Alexander was married in May, 1877, to Ellen McNamara, and to this union four children have been born, three of whom survive.

HOMEOPATHY.

The homeopathic school of medicine did not have a representative in the city of Evansville until about 1852. In that year Dr. E. J. Ehrman, coming from York, Penn., became the pioneer homeopathist in this city. He possessed considerable medical ability, although not a graduate of any medical school; he had quite an extensive following among the Germans, and was quite successful. He was followed in 1863 by Dr. Herr, a convert to homeopathy from the eclectic school, and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Herr is still practicing and is regarded as a popular and successful physician.

In 1866 Dr. Davis, a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic College, became a partner of Dr. Ehrman. After the advent of Drs. Herr and Davis homeopathy rapidly grew in favor with the best families, and it was not long before its advocates were possessed of a lucrative business. Both Dr. Herr and Dr. Davis were able exponents of the Hahnemann system of medicine, and their success obliterated in a very large degree the prejudice existing against what some were pleased to term the "small pill" practice. Several homeopathists have come to Evansville at various times, but finding the field well occupied and the school ably represented, left for more desirable locations. The present practitioners are Drs. Herr, Davis, Taylor, Tyrrell and Schultz.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

E. J. Ehrman, M. D., was born in Jaxthausen, Wurtemburg, Germany, October 29, 1819. He was educated in the common schools of his native land. In 1833, his father, Dr. Frederick Ehrman, who was well advanced in the science of medicine, and one of the first advocates of homeopathy in this country, emigrated from Germany and settled in Liverpool, Penn., where he died in 1849. Dr. E. J. Ehrman was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom became homeopathic physicians. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of medicine in his father's office, continuing five years, and then beginning the practice at Liverpool, Penn. After several years of professional work he attended a full course of lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1852. In the fall of the same year he came to Evansville, being the first advocate of the homeopathic school in this city. He struggled against grave prejudices and several years elapsed before he could lay any foundation for the new mode of treatment. After securing a few intelligent patients his practice began to increase and his reputation was enhanced by a skillful treatment of a variety of cases incident to this climate. After ten years his practice had so extended itself that he was forced to have an assistant in order to attend the many patients desiring his services. From that time until his death, which occurred November 24, 1879, his practice was quite extensive and lucrative. He was county physician and medical attendant at the marine hospital and orphan asylum. His ability was conceded by the profession of all schools, and his many years of honorable conduct in the community as citizen and physician won him universal respect. Dr. Ehrman was married in 1845 to Miss Elizabeth Churchill, a native of Switzerland, born in 1821. Of this union eight children were born, four of whom survive. Mrs. Ehrman is still a respected resident of this city.

L. S. Herr, A. B., M. D., was born in Ashland county, Ohio, February 3, 1828. His father was John Herr, a native of Virginia, and a descendant of the Herrs who emigrated from Holland and settled in Virginia about the year 1700. From Virginia John Herr removed to Harrisburgh, Penn., thence to Ohio, and settled in Ashland county in 1827. He and his wife were killed by accident in 1829, by the falling of a tree, while on a visit to Pennsylvania. Being thus bereft of his parents while a child, an elder brother took charge of L. S., and gave him a good common school education. He was an apt scholar, and made rapid progress. Before his seventeenth year he had taught two terms in the public schools. He continued his studies while engaged as a teacher, and entering Wooster College, Ohio, graduated therefrom in 1848. Being then twenty years of age, he decided to take up the study of medicine, and make the practice of that profession his life's work. He began his studies with Dr. T. W. Sampsel, of Ashland, Ohio, and then attended a full course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, matriculating in the winter of 1851–2. In 1854, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in the following year. Locating at Peoria, Ill., he began the discharge of his professional duties, and soon thereafter found himself in the possession of an extensive practice. After three years he removed to the city of Mexico, and there successfully engaged in the work of his profession. Returning to the United States at the end of three years, he located in St. Louis, Mo., and in 1860 removed

thence to Quincy, Ill. Up to 1862 he practiced allopathic methods, but in that year he embraced the homeopathic system of practice, and has since been a prominent advocate of that school. In 1863 he removed to Evansville, where he has since resided, successfully practicing his profession. During his residence here of a quarter of a century he has thoroughly established himself in public favor as a physician and citizen. Progressive and active, he has kept abreast of the times, and has always favored efforts intended to advance the general prosperity of the city. When he came here homeopathy was still struggling against strong prejudices, which, by his skill and ability, he did much to overcome. He is now, and for many years has been, one of the leading homeopathic physicians in this part of the state. He is a member of the Indiana State Homeopathic Medical Association. In 1858 Dr. Herr was married to Miss Sophia, daughter of Dr. Christian Fetter, a distinguished physician of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Herr was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. To this union one son was born, in 1859, who died in infancy, living but nine months.

Fielding Lewis Davis, M. D., was born near Boonville, Ind., December 16, 1831. His parents, Amos and Elizabeth (Cain) Davis were of Welsh and Irish extraction. The grandfather of Dr. Davis was a native of Wales, and came to this country some time before the revolution. But little is known of his history further than that on the breaking out of the war he joined the Continental army and served until its close. The early life of Dr. Davis was replete with struggles and sorrows. At the age of five his father died, and seven years later he met with that irreparable loss, the death of his mother, and was thus thrown upon his own resources. His boyhood was passed upon the farm, where the summer's work alternated with a term at the district school in winter. In this way he obtained the rudiments of an English education. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school. His savings were carefully husbanded, and for several years he attended school alternately as teacher and pupil. He paid especial attention to mechanics and civil engineering, and for a time followed surveying. In 1855, he began the study of medicine, firmly resolved to make it his life's vocation. He completed his preparatory course under many difficulties and discouragements, and in 1864 entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College. A lack of means, however, prevented his graduation until 1869. His first location was Greencastle, Ind. Here he built up a successful practice, but not thinking the place a desirable one he came to Evansville in 1866 and formed a copartnership with Dr. Ehrman, with whom he remained until 1877. At the time Dr. Davis came to Evansville, the general public knew but little of the principles of homeopathy, and whatever of popularity it has since obtained is due largely to his efforts in its advancement and his skill and success as a physician. Success attended his efforts almost from the outset, and despite opposition he was soon the possessor of a lucrative practice and an enviable position as a citizen. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest national medical organization in the United States, the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, and the American Microscopical Association. In his religious and political affiliations he is a Methodist and a staunch republican. In 1855 the doctor was married to Miss Jane, daughter of Lewis Taylor, one of the early settlers of this section of the state.

Theodore H. Taylor, M. D., was born in Warrick county, Ind., September 24,

1852, and is the son of Peter and Margaret (Perigo) Taylor, natives of Indiana. He was reared on a farm, and in 1876, graduated from the State Normal School at Terre Haute. In 1880, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Johnson, of Dale, Ind., finishing, however, his preparatory course with Dr. Davis, of Evansville, Ind. He is a graduate of the Cleveland, Ohio, Homeopathic College, and became the partner of Dr. Davis, in 1882. He is one of the prominent young practitioners of the county, and has already attained an enviable position. He was married September 30, 1886, to Ella F., daughter of Dr. I. Haas, the well-known citizen and dentist of this place.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Isaiah Haas, for nearly thirty years past a well-known citizen of Evansville and a leader in the practice of dentistry, was born at Newark, Ohio, February 22d, 1829. His father, Adam Haas, was a Virginian, born December 25, 1798, and in early manhood moved to Newark, where he was married to Miss Christina Le Pert, of New York. From Newark he went to Delaware county, in the same state, and commenced merchandising. In 1845 he removed to Wabash, the county seat of Wabash county, Ind., at which place he continued in business as a merchant until 1860. Isaiah Haas received a fair education, such as could be obtained in the imperfect schools of that locality and time; and when not at school assisted his father in the store, as bookkeeper and salesman. In 1849, when the Morse electric telegraph was being extended westwardly, an office was opened above the store of Adam Haas, and a teacher was sent to instruct a young lawyer of the place how to manipulate the (at that time) wonderful instrument. The pupil failing to comprehend quickly and the instructor's time being limited, Isaiah was induced to undertake the work. His consent was reluctantly given because of his father's absence, who was then in New York city buying goods. In ten days thereafter he was able to receive and send communications, and for three or four years devoted his entire time to the electric telegraph. During this time Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y., the founder of Cornell University, became lessee of nearly a thousand miles of telegraph line running in and through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This great length of line with all its offices, men and material, was placed under the supervision of the young operator, with headquarters at La Fayette, Ind. His energetic, able, and successful management caused him to receive many flattering letters from Mr. Cornell. During this time he was married to Miss Adeline McHenry, of Vincennes, who early fell a victim to consumption. Two children were born to them; but in three years, all were gone. Before leaving the telegraph his attention was attracted to the profession of dentistry, the study of which he commenced and prosecuted with vigor, having for his preceptors Prof. A. M. Moore, of La Fayette, Ind., and Prof, Samuel Wardle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, both eminent men in the profession. Prior to coming to Evansville, he spent some seven years in La Fayette, Ind. In 1857 he was married to Miss Sarah K. McHenry, a sister of his first wife. Two years later while on his way south for the purpose of visiting friends, he was unexpectedly detained in this city for two days. Here he met old friends who insisted that he make this place his future home, setting forth the outcome of the city in such glowing terms that a few weeks later he became a permanent resident of Evansville. For seven years, besides his dental work, he assisted Dr. Bray in all his surgical operations, and from that time for-

ward, he has given his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. His reputation and practice increased year by year until they were by no means confined by the limits of this city. He has won a remarkable success, attaining prominence among the leading dentists in the state. For the good of the profession he has invented numerous articles, among them artificial palates and noses, but has refused to take out patents to monopolize their use. His high ideal of his profession is equaled only by his achievements. He is the dental father of eighteen dentists, all reputable practitioners, who are scattered throughout the country from New York city to San Francisco. He served as lecturer on dentistry in the Evansville Medical College, when that institution was in existence. Dr. Haas has had a distinguished career in Masonry—as master of Evansville Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., for seven years; as officer of the Grand Lodge of the state, one year; as district deputy master, four years; and as lecturer of the district, four years. His knowledge and able exposition of Masonic law and landmarks have distinguished him in the order.

Dr. S. B. Lewis, surgeon dentist, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 3, 1846, and is the second of three children born to John F. and Mary E. (Brigham) Lewis. His parents were natives of New York, the father born in 1816 and the mother in 1818. His father died in 1878 and his mother is still living at Greenville, Ohio. About 1853 his parents removed from their native state to Clermont county, Ohio, and twelve years later settled at Greenville. John F. Lewis was a stock dealer and a prominent man in his locality throughout his long career. Dr. Lewis was reared in Clermont county, and received a fair education in the public schools. He was a mere lad when the civil war broke out, but before its termination he was in the ranks of the federal army as a soldier. He first enlisted in the hundred-day service at Greenville, Ohio, joining Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, O. N. G. At the end of his service with the state troops he enlisted, in 1864, for one year in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers as regimental musician, and served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment. After the war, returning to his father's home in Ohio, he began the study of dentistry, in 1866, having for his preceptor his brother, Dr. Walter F. Lewis. Coming to Evansville, he continued his studies in the office of Dr. Isaiah Haas, the well-known practitioner, and completing his studies he returned, in 1868, to Greenville, Ohio, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. Five years later he came back to this city and has since devoted his undivided attention to dentistry, his skillful and satisfactory work giving him a valuable reputation and an extensive practice. During his fifteen years' residence in the city he has maintained a high standing as a citizen and has become prominently identified with the secret orders working here. He has attained high rank in the G. A. R. and Royal Arcanum, being at the present time grand orator in the latter. In the I. O. O. F. he has passed through the chairs and has done much to advance the interests of the order. In 1869 he was married to Miss Emma C. Dorman, of Greenville, Ohio, and to them two children—a son and a daughter—have been born.

Dr. Charles E. Pittman, surgeon dentist and prominent young citizen of Evansville, was born February 17, 1854, in Posey county, Ind., and is the son of Robert K. and Parthenia (Ross) Pittman. His education was obtained in the public schools of this city, and in January, 1875, he began the

study of dentistry under the direction of Dr. I. Haas. After a thorough course of study and practical training he entered upon the active work of his profession, and from the outset established himself firmly in public favor. His popularity and practice rapidly extended themselves because of his personal accomplishments and his conversance with the details of dentistry. At the present time he enjoys an extensive and lucrative business. His professional work is always of the highest order. His social achievements have been no less gratifying. As a member of the K. of P. fraternity he has won an enviable distinction. He has passed through all the chairs in Orion Lodge, No. 35; is a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, having served for two years as grand master at arms of that body; is now district deputy grand chancellor of Orion, St. George and Ben Hur lodges, and is a prominent member of Evansville Division, No. 4, M. R., K. of P. He is a typical knight, being an earnest worker, an ardent lover of the principles, familiar with the work in all its details and a perfect gentleman. The doctor affiliates with the republican party, and has taken a prominent part in organizing and drilling companies for a public parade. The histrionic talent possessed by Dr. Pittman has contributed largely to public entertainment. As a member of the Ideal Opera company — whose presentations of the "Chimes of Normandy," the "Mikado," the "Grand Duchess," and the "Musketeers," have afforded delight to the music-loving portion of the populace — he has always played a prominent part, winning many laurels. November 16, 1881, Dr. Pittman was married to Miss Annie Knowles, daughter of Charles and Emily Knowles. Mrs. Pittman is a native of Vanderburgh county, and was born June 28, 1860.

Dr. Emil Knapp, a well-known young dentist of Evansville, was born at New Albany, Ind., September 24, 1854, and is the son of Dr. Charles and Catherine (Tuerkes) Knapp, deceased, both natives of Germany. He was reared in the town of his birth, and in Spencer and Warrick counties, Ind. His education was received in the public schools of the state, and at St. Meinrad's College, in Spencer county. He came to Evansville in 1874, and about a year later began the study of dentistry in Evansville in the office of Dr. S. B. Lewis, and remained with that gentleman nearly two years. He then took a course of lectures at the Ohio Dental College. Returning to Evansville, he began at once practicing, and has continued up to the present, meeting with success. He is now considered one of the leading dentists of Evansville. He was married May 25, 1876, to Mary A. Ellis, daughter of Capt. August Ellis, of Evansville, Ind. To this union six children have been born, all of whom survive.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY — WALNUT STREET CHURCH — FIRST AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN — METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES — ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH — BAPTIST CHURCHES — CATHOLIC CHURCHES — GERMAN LUTHERAN — GERMAN EVANGELICAL — CHURCH OF UNITY — JEWISH TEMPLES — YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — CEMETERIES, ETC.

THE first church organization effected in Evansville was that now known as the Walnut Street Presbyterian church, which was constituted in 1821, by Rev. H. C. Banks, then pastor of the Presbyterian church at Henderson, Ky. The following were the original members: Daniel Chute, James R. E. Goodlett, William Olmstead, Abigail Fairchild, Julia Ann Harrison, Rebecca Wood, Mrs. Chandler, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Smith, Eli Sherwood, Elizabeth Sherwood and Mary O. Warner. Daniel Chute and James R. E. Goodlett, were chosen as ruling elders.

For more than ten years there was no church building in the town, and this congregation, as well as such others as were afterward organized, met in private houses; sometimes in an old log school-house on the lower side of Locust street, midway between First and Second; and occasionally in an old log house which now stands on the premises of Mr. William Dean. The old court-house on the south corner of Main and Third streets was a frequent place of meeting, when an occasional preacher visited or sojourned in the town. The court-house in those early days is described as "without floors — 'puncheon' seats were placed on the bare ground; the fire in winter was against the wall in a poorly framed fireplace; the smoke too often to the great inconvenience of worshippers, choosing to find its way up through the entire space of the building, and out by numerous accommodating chinks and crannies."

In the year 1831, under the influence of Rev. Calvin Butler, who was at that time settled at Princeton, Ind., a movement began to secure a house of worship. When the movement was fully started Mr. Butler changed his residence to Evansville, and under his ministry and personal supervision the work went forward. The citizens who took the lead in the enterprise were Messrs. John Shanklin, Judge William Olmstead, Luke Wood, Major Alanson Warner and Amos Clark, Esq.

The original subscription paper for the erection of the building is still in existence, among the church papers, and as an interesting scrap of the city's history a copy is appended:

"*Original Subscription.* — The undersigned, being desirous to have a Presbyterian Meeting House for Evansville and its vicinity, promise to pay the sums severally annexed to our names, to Trustees hereafter to be appointed by the subscribers. Said house to be 30 by 50 feet, of brick, with walls 18 feet in height, to have 8 windows, with forty lights in each, of glass 10 by 12, with two doors, and a floor jointed, not planed, and a good roof: John Shanklin, $100; A. Warner, $50; N. Rowley, $20; Calvin Butler, $75; Luke Wood, $25 cash,

labor, $50, $75; Wm. Olmstead, $25 cash, labor, $25, $50; Amos Clark, $50; David Negley, $25; James Lewis, $25; John Mitchell, $25; E. Hull, in labor, $5; Chas. Fullerton, $5; Silas Stephens, in saddlery, $25; Julius Harrison, $5; Richard Browning, $10; Alexander Johnson, $10; Marcus Sherwood, $10; Archeppus Gillett, $10; Daniel Tool, in tailoring $5; John W. Duncan, in leather or cash, $20; Robert Barnes, $10; John W. Lilliston, $3; John Ingle, $10; Levi Price, in labor, $10; M. D. Robertson, $2.50."

In pursuance of the foregoing subscriptions, trustees were elected, of which the following is a copy of the official record:

"At a meeting of the subscribers for building a Presbyterian Meeting House, in the town of Evansville, at the house of Alanson Warner, on the 23d of April, 1831, for the purpose of electing Trustees, in pursuance of the subscription, at which meeting David Negley was elected Chairman and James Lewis, Secretary, the following persons chosen Trustees: Amos Clark, Alanson Warner, Wm. Olmstead.

"DAVID NEGLEY, Chairman,

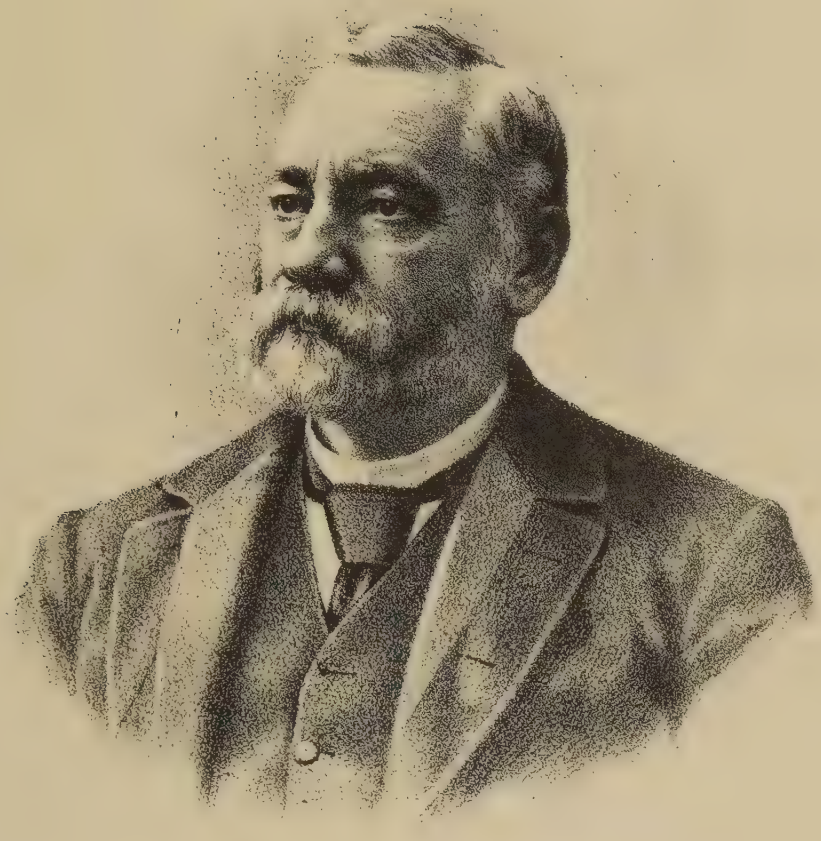
"James Lewis, Secretary."

To complete the house, however, it was found necessary to send Rev. Mr. Butler, the pastor, to the eastern states to solicit aid, and with the contributions obtained the trustees were enabled to complete the church in 1832. It was located on the ground where the *Courier* office now stands on a considerable elevation known as "the hill." The entire cost of the building did not exceed $1,300, and yet it was regarded at the time as a great advance in town architecture. As descriptive of the building when completed, the following extract is made from the sermon of Rev. W. H. McCarer, preached on the occasion of the last religious service before destroying the building, February 26, 1860, preparatory to the erection of the edifice now occupied by the congregation: "The first set of seats were plain pine benches, without backs; a slight elevation upon which was placed a second-hand dry goods box, covered with green book-muslin or baize, was 'the desk' from which the minister gave forth the Word of Life. Subsequently, and to keep up with the times, benches with backs were introduced; and an oblong pulpit of plain panel work painted white, which enclosed the preacher so completely that when he sat down he could scarcely be seen by the audience, and when he rose to preach, it was as if from a strong frontier block-house he sent forth Gospel missiles." This building for many years was the only public house of worship in Evansville. It was several times refitted and once enlarged before its sale in 1859.

The first regular pastor was the Rev. Calvin Butler, who remained with the church until 1834, when he removed to Washington, Ind. After this the church for some time enjoyed the ministry of Rev. Mr. McAfee, who was at that time laboring in the Presbyterian church at Henderson.

In the year 1837 Rev. Jeremiah R. Barnes took up his residence permanently in the place and was invited to become pastor of the church. During this year occurred the division of the Presbyterian denomination into the "Old School" and "New School." The Evansville church became a part of the "New School" body, transferring its connection from the presbytery of Vincennes to the presbytery of Salem, and so remained until the union of 1870 made the denomination one again. Mr. Barnes was installed as pastor of the church November 25, 1838. He continued his ministry until the autumn of 1845.

In the spring of 1846 Rev. Samuel K.



L. S. Ker A.B. M.D.

Sneed began his ministry to the church, and continued his labors until February, 1848.

On the first Sabbath of April, in the same year, Rev. Charles E. Lord became a temporary supply for the church, and continued for one year. During his ministry the church building underwent considerable repairs. The whole interior was changed. External changes were also made, including the addition of a belfry and bell.

On the 28th of October, 1849, Rev. William H. McCarer began his ministry as pastor, and continued his labors in this capacity until April, 1868 — a period of more than eighteen years. Mr. McCarer's pastorate was the longest, and in many respects the most eventful in the history of the church. When he came to the church it consisted of about thirty members. During his ministry 272 members were added. The church enjoyed several seasons of marked religious awakening during these years. Growing up with the city and being identified with its people in every good work, not only as pastor of this church, but also afterward in the First Avenue church, his name became a household word in very many homes outside of his own church and all churches where his ministry was felt and his consolations enjoyed in the time of trouble. His memory is cherished by all who knew him, as a good citizen and faithful minister of the gospel of Christ. During his ministry, and very largely under the inspiration of his faithful and untiring labors, the present church edifice was erected. The foundations were laid in the year 1859. The basement of the church was first occupied in February, 1861. There the services were held for two years. The completed church was formally dedicated on the first Sabbath of February, 1863, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, president of Wabash College, preaching the sermon. This edifice, at the corner of Walnut and Second streets, was designed by J. D. Bulton, of Philadelphia, and is built in the Norman style of architecture, being characterized by great size, elevation, simplicity and strength, with the use of the semi-circular arch, massive columns, and a great variety of ornaments, and crowned with two spiral towers. The value of the structure was probably $60,000, and for general attractiveness, convenience of arrangements and neatness of finish, is very noteworthy. It is 125x80 feet large, and the auditorium 65x100 feet, and will seat 1,050 persons.

In this connection it may be proper to mention the fact that the church has a most beautiful and commodious parsonage property. For this the congregation is indebted to the generosity of Mr. James L. Orr and his sister, Mrs. Martha J. Bayard, who erected the parsonage as a memorial to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Orr — two of the beloved and honored dead who were so long identified with the church. Nearly ten thousand dollars worth of property was thus transferred to the ownership of the church as a perpetual contribution to the cause of Christ and the good of the community. Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, D. D., succeeded Mr. McCarer in the pastorate, commencing his ministry to the church July 5, 1868. His pastorate continued for three years, when he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis. The church was greatly prospered under his ministry. One hundred and fifty-eight were added to the membership, and much was done in a systematic way for various forms of mission work at home and abroad. After the resignation of Dr. Kumler, Rev. Alexander Sterritt supplied the pulpit for some months. In July, 1872, a call was extended Rev. Samuel Carlisle, who commenced his labors with the church in the autumn of the same year. Mr. Carlisle's pastorate continued until

July, 1875. He was succceeded by Rev. Charles H. Foote, D. D., who began his services in November, 1876, and continued as pastor until September, 1878. After the resignation of Dr. Foote, Rev. J. Q. Adams was invited to become the stated supply of the church, and in October, 1879, was regularly called to the pastorate. His ministry with the church continued until September, 1881, when he tendered his resignation, and accepted a call to labor in California. After the departure of Mr. Adams, Rev. S. M. Dodge was invited to supply the pulpit, and began his connection with the church December 25th, 1881. In March, 1883, Mr. Dodge was called to the pastorate, but was never formally installed. He closed his ministry to the church in September, 1883, and, like his predecessor, entered a field of labor in the state of California. On December 23, 1883, a call was extended to Rev. L. M. Gilleland, who entered on his work February 10, 1884, was formally installed May 18, and has continued as pastor of the church until the present time. The fruits of success have attended his labors. The membership now numbers 300, and the church is in a very prosperous condition. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition; Mr. James L. Orr is its superintendent. Its membership, including that of a mission Sunday-school on Columbia street, is 350. During the summer of 1886 the church was extensively repaired and improved.

Rev. Leland M. Gilleland was born in Butler county, Pa., June 7, 1843. Having graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Penn., in 1868, he entered the same year the theological seminary at Chicago, where he spent three years, graduating in 1871. In 1870 he was licensed to preach, and immediately upon leaving the seminary accepted a call to the church of White Pigeon, Mich., where he was ordained and installed in April, 1871. In August, 1877, he accepted a call to the church of Tidioute, Penn., where he remained until January, 1884, when he entered upon his pastoral work at the church whose history is here recorded. In addition to his other labors, Mr. Gilleland has always taken special interest in educational matters, and for a time taught Latin and Greek in the high school of Tidioute, delivering also, at stated intervals, to the school a course of lectures upon special subjects. At present he is a member of the board of trustees of Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., one of the leading educational institutions of the state. During the summer of 1881 he spent several months in foreign travel, and his popular lectures upon subjects suggested by his travels, have been received with great favor and appreciative interest. He has always been a tireless worker, a zealous preacher, full of life and enthusiasm, and withal a tender pastor and a prudent man of affairs.

Grace Presbyterian Church.—In the year 1837, the Presbyterian church in the United States of America separated into two distinct ecclesiastical bodies, known as the Old School and New School Presbyterian churches. The division was happily healed by the organic reunion of the two branches in 1869. As an incidental result of the general division, the church in this city was divided; the majority, composing the Walnut Street Presbyterian church, adhering to the new school assembly, while the minority instituted the Vine Street Presbyterian church, in connection with the old school assembly. While these two churches have since maintained their distinct existence, their denominational separation ceased in the reunion of the two assemblies when both came under the same ecclesiastical control. Grace church was organized under the cor-

porate name of "Evansville Presbyterian church," in 1838, by Rev. Hugh H. Patten, of the presbytery of Vincennes, to which presbytery the church adhered after the division of 1837. The original members were six: B. F. Dupuy, Mrs. Mary G. Dupuy, Miss Augusta Dupuy, Miss Julia Dupuy, Boyd Bullock and Mrs. Anne Bullock. B. F. Dupuy and Boyd Bullock were ordained and installed elders. The first meetings were held in the court-house at the corner of Third and Main streets. The first pastor of the church was Rev. J. V. Dodge, who was ordained and installed June 6, 1841. It is a pleasing reminiscence of those early days that the ordination took place in St. Paul's Episcopal church, which was kindly tendered for the occasion. Mr. Dodge continued as pastor till 1850, the church enjoying two precious revivals under his ministry, as a result of which large numbers were added to its memberships, and at the conclusion of his pastorate 120 names were on the roll. He is still an habitual worshipper with the congregation and has always contributed to the welfare of the church by his valued counsel and cordial co-operation in every good work. Upon his resignation of the pastorate in 1850, he was succeeded by Rev. J. N. Saunders, who, owing to ill health, held the charge for only one year. The next pastor was Rev. Alexander Sterret, who was installed in 1851, and continued till September 14, 1865, a pastorate fruitful of much good, and precious to the memory of many who still remain. Rev. C. B. H. Martin was installed as pastor May 1, 1866, and was released from the pastoral charge in the fall of 1881. Dr. Martin was one of the most intellectual, scholarly and eloquent men in this part of the state, and during his fifteen years of service in this field, did much good in the upbuilding of the church. In the summer of 1882, Rev. James L. McNair was installed as pastor and continued in that relation till September, 1887. Mr. McNair was a faithful and efficient worker; during his pastorate the pleasant and commodious parsonage was erected, costing $7,051.00, and 133 names were added to the church roll, seventy-five of them on profession of faith. Rev. Edward F. Walker, the present pastor, was chosen December 21, 1887, and installed April 22, 1888.

This distinguished clergyman was born at Steubenville, Ohio, January 20, 1852. His father, Benjamin F. Walker, a native of Pennsylvania, was a California pioneer, and served two years as a soldier in the First California Volunteer Infantry, being honorably discharged at Santa Fe in 1864. He died at San Francisco in 1876 at the age of forty-eight. His wife, Elizabeth J. Treadway, died in Ohio three years previous, at the age of forty-five. The son Edward lived on the Pacific coast from 1864 to 1881, and was married at Santa Cruz, Cal., April 7, 1875, to Miss Eliza A. Bennett, a native of Wisconsin. Their union has given to them six children, of whom the eldest, Francis A., died at the age of seven years. The names of those living are: Edith, Edward B., Mabel, Bertha B. and John P. Mr. Walker began life as a printer, serving his apprenticeship at Stockton, Cal., and then working as a journeyman for two years. He received his education at the University of the Pacific at San Jose, and pursued privately his studies for the ministry. He was ordained by the presbytery of San Francisco, September 7, 1879, and then his ministerial service began with the pastorate of the Third Congregational church at San Francisco for one year, followed by that of the First Presbyterian church, Virginia City, Nev., for one year. Then he came east, and after two years' attendance upon

the Western Theological Seminary, during which time he was pastor of Glenfield and Long Island churches, he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, from 1884 to 1888, and thence was called to Evansville. Since his ordination, he has received at least four hundred members into the church, one hundred of whom were received the year before he came to this city. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker, and a devoted worker in the sacred cause to which he has devoted his life.

The first house of worship owned and occupied by the church was erected in 1843 at a cost of $2,108, at the corner of Vine and Second streets, and, because of its location, became popularly known as Vine Street church. During the long and fruitful ministry of Rev. C. B. H. Martin, the present church edifice was built at a cost, including the lot, of $65,023, and dedicated September 13, 1874. Its style of architecture is the castellated Gothic, its symmetrical proportions combining strength and beauty. Its interior is finished and furnished in the highest style of modern art; and the auditorium has a seating capacity for 700 persons. The church building was erected and dedicated without the incurrence of a debt. Its architect was Robert Boyd; the building committee was composed of the following gentlemen: W. E. French, N. M. Goodlet, L. Ruffner, jr., S. M. Archer, C. Preston, and W. G. Brown. In the same year, 1874, the name of the organization was changed to "Grace Presbyterian church." During the past year there has been constructed a beautiful and convenient lecture room, at a cost of about $17,000, the munificent gift of Mrs. Caroline S. Mackey — in memory of her parents, Judge John and Sarah Law. The church is in a very properous condition, its membership now numbering 250. Its Sunday-school, with Mr. R. M. Millican as superintendent, has a membership of 150. At the present time its ruling elders are: Samuel M. Archer, clerk; William G. Brown, William D. Ewing, Erastus P. Huston, James T. Walker.

First Avenue Presbyterian Church.—The Second Avenue Presbyterian church was organized in December, 1872, with a membership of twenty-five, with Loring G. Johnson as elder. June 1, 1873, John Savacool and Otto F. Jacobi were also made elders, and John B. Williams was made a deacon. The Second Avenue church was dissolved November 10, 1875, forty-six members withdrawing for the purpose of forming a new church to be called the First Avenue Presbyterian church, which was organized November 11, 1875, with Rev. W. H. McCarer as pastor; Otto F. Jacobi, W. H. Wood, and R. L. Brown, elders; J. B. Williams, W. J. Harvey, and W. Z. Smith, deacons; O. F. Jacobi, Jacob Weintz, Nick Elles, John Greek, and W. J. Harvey, trustees. Immediately upon the organization of the new church steps were inaugurated for the building of a suitable house of worship. The work was rapidly pushed forward, and on April 2, 1876, the new building was dedicated to the service of God with appropriate exercises conducted by Rev. W. H. McCarer. At that time the membership of the church was fifty-seven; about four years passed before it reached a hundred. That God has blessed and prospered it is shown by the fact that it now numbers 300. In the old church Rev. V. B. Van Arsdale was pastor until 1874, when Rev. W. H. McCarer was installed. From that time until his death, in February, 1880, he served the congregation faithfully and with great devotion. His was a remarkable career. For nineteen years he was the pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church, and for

six years pastor of the new charge. His character was full of loveliness and his life full of good works. His successors have been Rev. H. A. Dodge, Rev. Hutchinson, Rev. Linn, Rev. David Van Dyke, and Rev. Joseph S. Grimes, D. D., the present pastor. Dr. Grimes is an able, earnest and eloquent preacher. The Sabbath school has nearly 200 members; William Lambert is superintendent. The present trustees of the church are: William A. Heilman, jr., John Jordon, O. F. Jacobi, Jacob Weintz, William Newman, W. J. Harvey, and G. E. King.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.— The religious denomination known as the Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in Dixon county, Tenn., in 1810, with three members. So popular were its doctrines, that the number rapidly increased, and many missionaries were sent out in various directions, particularly in the south and southwest. As early as 1817 "circuit riders" crossed the Ohio, and held camp meetings in various portions of southern Indiana. Many converts were made, and a large portion of them associated themselves with the new organization. Among the sturdy pioneer preachers of this church who are still held in precious remembrance by many of the people of Evansville and vicinity are: David Lowry, William Lynn, James Ritchey, Hiram A. Hunter and William McLeskey. The congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians as it now exists in Evansville was formally organized by Rev. William Lynn, with twenty members, in a log schoolhouse in Knight township, January 31, 1841. The brief covenant under which they associated themselves together was as follows: "In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by the authority which He has given His church, we, the undersigned, do, for each other's mutual help and comfort, agree to form ourselves into a society to be known by the name of the Evansville Society, and place ourselves under the care of the Indiana Presbytery, and agree to be governed by the discipline of the Cumberland Presbyterian church." On the same day William Underwood, Stephen D. Hopkins and John C. Henson were elected elders, and Isaac Knight was elected deacon. Mr. Henson acted as clerk of the session for over twenty years. As the number of members residing in Evansville gradually increased, the thought of erecting a house of worship in the city began to be seriously considered. At length, in 1851, a suitable edifice was erected at the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, where the Owen block now stands. This work was accomplished principally by a few men and women, who, though without great wealth, were too deeply interested in the work to admit of failure. Among them were: Mr. and Mrs. John C. Henson, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Sherwood, Mrs. Judge Foster and Mrs. Paulina McCallister. A few years after its completion, the church was almost totally destroyed by fire, but it was at once rebuilt. During the first five years of its history there was no regular pastor, but the congregation was served by missionaries or pastors from other churches, among whom were: Revs. William Lynn, H. A. Hunter, Benjamin Hall, E. Hall, and J. E. Bates. In 1846, Rev. Samuel Darr commenced preaching with a view to regular pastoral labor. In 1852, after the erection of the first church building, Rev. James Ritchey was installed as pastor. He was followed by Rev. J. S. Jacobs in 1855, who remained but a short time. In 1858, Rev. Aaron Burrows was called to the pastorate. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Burrows entered the confederate army, and was killed in battle. Rev. J. G. White became pastor July 17, 1860, and was succeeded July 17, 1865, by

Rev. J. C. Bowden, D. D., who resigned July 24, 1870, to assume the presidency of Lincoln University in Illinois. Dr. Bowden was a popular minister, one of the best of men, a cultured scholar and a true Christian. He died in April, 1873.

On January 1, 1871, Rev. W. J. Darby, D. D., was elected to the pastorate, and a few weeks later assumed its duties. To the present time Dr. Darby continues to serve in that relation, and from the beginning of his work has wielded a large influence for good, reaching far beyond the circles of his own church. Tireless in every good and benevolent undertaking, ready and willing always to engage in any effort designed to uplift and elevate the community, zealous and progressive, he has stamped his individuality, not only upon the congregation in his charge, but also upon the community in which he lives. Of clear intellect, pleasing manners, superior tact, and executive ability, and indefatigable in church work, he has been eminently successful. Dr. Darby, a native of Kentucky, received his primary education at Princeton, in that state, entered the University of Michigan in 1866, and graduated in 1869. Three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. In January, 1871, he graduated from the theological department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., and soon thereafter came to this field of labor.

The rapid growth of the congregation rendered the old church wholly inadequate, and in 1876 a new edifice, handsome in appearance and commodious in its dimensions, was erected opposite the old church on the northeast corner of Second and Chestnut streets. Its dedication occurred September 30, 1877. It is built of brick in the modern Gothic style of architecture, with a main auditorium 61x75 feet in size, with a seating capacity for 700, pastor's study, parlors, etc. The property cost $50,000.00, of which amount Mr. Marcus Sherwood contributed $12,000.00. The church membership has constantly increased for many years, especially during the administration of Dr. Darby, there being now, in round numbers, 600 members, with thirty officers. The church has done a large amount of evangelistic and benevolent work. The headquarters of two of the general benevolent enterprises of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination are located in Evansville — the board of directors of each being made up from the officers or members of this congregation. They are the woman's board of foreign missions and the board of relief for disabled ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers. Each receives and distributes many thousands of dollars every year. The present trustees are: William Hacker, S. B. Sansom, E. L. Cody, Charles S. Fendrick and Alvah Johnson.

In 1874 a mission Sunday-school was organized in the upper portion of the city and for its accommodation a neat brick chapel was erected a few months later at a cost of $4,000. This mission has grown into a church, now called the Jefferson Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian church. On June 1st, 1888, Rev. J. H. Miller was employed as assistant to Dr. Darby, his field of labor being chiefly connected with the Jefferson Avenue and Hebron (in Knight township) churches. Mr. Miller is now pastor of these charges. Large flourishing Sabbath schools are connected with the churches. That at the parent church has an average attendance of 375, and is superintended by Dr. J. C. McClurkin; that at Jefferson Avenue church has an average attendance of 150, with Mr. J. H. Barrows as superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history

of Methodism in what is now Vanderburgh county antedates the history of Evansville The first settlers had hardly raised their rude log cabins within the present boundaries of the county before the itinerant preachers began to push their way into the wilderness and preach the word of God wherever a handful of men and women could be brought together. As early as 1811 the Patoka circuit was formed embracing the whole country of the Wabash valley below Vincennes, and extending along the Ohio river nearly to the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. This circuit was in the Wabash district and western conference. The preachers appointed to the circuit visited this neighborhood, in their regular rounds, for thirteen or fourteen years before the permanent organization of a society was effected. The first rider of the circuit was Rev. Benjamin Edge, and the first presiding elder Rev. James Axley. The succeeding pioneer preachers were: Revs. John Smith, 1812, with the eccentric and energetic Peter Cartwright as presiding elder; James Porter, 1813; John Scripps, 1814; Thomas A. King, 1815; Daniel McHenry and Thomas Davis, 1816; Thomas Davis, 1817; John Wallace and Daniel McHenry, 1818; John Wallace, 1819; Elias Stone, 1820; James L. Thompson, 1821; Ebenezer Z. Webster, 1822; William Medford, 1823; William H. Smith and George Randall, 1824. The names of some of these early preachers became household words in the Christian homes of the new country. Burning with zeal, they allowed no barrier to keep them from their work. In severe weather and at all times they braved every hardship, and traveled hundreds of miles on foot through the then wilderness, preaching the word and calling sinners to repentance. The organization of classes was everywhere vigorously prosecuted. In the cabins of the settlers, or in the open woods in all the settlements, preaching was held as frequently as possible and converts as well as those who had brought Methodism with them in their hearts from their old homes were brough together in classes. But there is no reliable evidence of the formation of a class int Vanderburgh county prior to that organized in Evansville in 1825. The year 1819 witnessed the settlement in southwestern Indiana of many men of intelligence and great moral worth. Many of these were Methodists who came from across the sea to build new homes for themselves and their descendants in this land of liberty. Perhaps none were more closely identified with the firm establishment of Methodism in Evansville than Robert Parrett and Joseph Wheeler, both pioneer local ministers who did much in their day and generation to advance the cause of morals, education and religion in southern Indiana.

Robert Parrett was born in England February 14, 1791. His early education and training were of a character suitable for his acceptance, at a proper age, of a living under the church of England. But his reading and associations inclined him to accept the teachings and religious views advanced by John Wesley. About the year 1816 the family of Mr. Parrett emigrated to the United States, and here, in a new country, his liberal views became more firmly fixed and resulted in his active participation in the advancement of the tenets of the Methodist faith. In 1819 he located in Posey county and spent the years of his early manhood in the business of farming. At the same time he put himself in communication with the pioneer Methodists of the day and contributed his full share toward the establishment of that branch of the Christian church in southwestern Indiana.

In the same year the Rev. Joseph Wheeler

and an elder brother, the Rev. Richard Wheeler, both men of education and refinement and devoted to the propagation of the doctrines of Methodism, had reached Evansville from England and taken up their residence in the blue grass settlement in the northern part of the county. These three men were brought together through the instrumentality of the Rev. John Schrader, who had begun to preach within the Patoka circuit in 1814.

In the double log warehouse of Hugh McGary, on Saturday, December 12, 1819, the first Methodist sermon in Evansville of which any account can be found, was preached by the Rev. John Schrader, the services being attended by Revs. Robert Parrett and Joseph Wheeler. It has been said by one having an extensive acquaintance with pioneer preachers that "No name will ever possess a loftier, purer and sweeter ring among the descendants of the early pioneers than that of John Shrader." Evansville had already been fixed as a point in the Patoka circuit for stated preaching of the gospel, and had been taxed 56¼ cents per quarter for the support of the ministry. At the first Methodist meeting held in McGary's warehouse it was arranged that the Rev. Robert Parrett and the two Wheeler brothers should conduct religious services regularly at that place, each of them once every six weeks, and the appointments were so arranged that there was divine service at that warehouse every other Sunday, besides an occasional extra sermon by the circuit rider.

Thus matters continued until the spring of 1821, when the few Methodists in Evansville obtained permission from Dr. John W. Shaw to use the front room of his new residence, then in process of erection, as a place of worship. The building was weatherboarded and lathed, but not plastered. This house stood on the present site of the Chandler block on First street between Locust and Walnut. The Shaw mansion continued to be occupied by the Methodists as their place of worship until the early part of 1824, when the congregation obtained use of a large room adjoining the Warner tavern, where the meetings were continued for the next three years.

It occupied the space next to the opera-house near the corner of First and Locust streets, and was called the "den," for here the fast young men of the village congregated to play cards and drink, but the clever tavern-keeper, when it was time for the preacher to come around, had it vacated, swept and cleaned. Thus side by side, from the same vantage ground, vice and virtue began the struggle for the mastery in this community.

In the spring of 1825 Mr. Parrett took up his permanent residence in Evansville, and continued to reside in Vanderburgh county until the day of his death. While there had been gospel preaching in the village by the Methodist clergyman with some degree of regularity during the preceding six years, it does not appear that there had been any church regularly organized. On Sunday, the 19th day of May, 1825, Father Parrett organized the first regular class at this place, consisting of Robert Parrett, his wife, Martha Parrett, Edward Hopkins, his wife, Mary Hopkins, Jane Lewis, Abraham P. Hutchinson, Arthur McJohnson, his wife, Mary McJohnson, Hannah Robinson, Jane Warner and Mrs. Seaman. With this class the Methodist church in Evansville may be said to have been firmly organized, and from that day forward it has grown and strengthened with the growth and advancement of the city's population. Though the church was established upon an enduring basis, it yet had no stated place of worship. The membership being small, and as with all

pioneers, their resources limited, it was not possible to build a church edifice. The old court-house was partly finished, and in the winter of 1827, the services of the sanctuary were removed from the Warner tavern to the court room. The accommodations were of the poorest description. About this time a subscription was set on foot which resulted in the building of the "little brick school-house," that stood for many years on the northwest side of the old public square, being for a long time the only school-house in Evansville. In this little school-house or in the court-house, as convenience dictated, the Methodists continued to worship until their number increased to an extent that enabled them to undertake the erection of a regular church edifice.

As previously indicated, William H. Smith and George Randle were on the circuit in 1824. About this time Richard Hargrave filled out an unexpired term. In 1825 James Garner and Joseph Tarkington rode the circuit. Their successors were: Asa D. West, 1826; Charles Slocum, 1827; Samuel Cooper, 1828; John Fox and A. Arrington, 1829; John Richey, 1830-1831; Enoch G. Wood, 1832; Enoch G. Wood and Cornelius Swank, 1833; John A. Brouse and M. Reeder, 1834; Isaac Owen, 1835; Isaac McElroy and Wm. Beharrell, 1836; Lemuel M. Reeves and Joseph S. Barwick, 1837; John S. Bayless, 1838.

Under Mr. Bayless this point in the circuit considered itself of sufficient importance to mantain a preacher, and therefore became a station, with fifty-three names on the record, and immediately the building of a church was begun. It was completed and dedicated in 1839. In size it was 40x60 feet, and was erected at a cost of $5,350.00. This remained the house of worship until 1865 when Trinity Methodist Episcopal church was built. The property was subsequently sold and is now owned by the county of Vanderburgh, the building having been converted into rooms for the accommodation of the Vanderburg superior court. In the erection of this church Rev. Robert Parrett acted a conspicuous part. Besides being a liberal donor toward the construction fund the brick for the building of the edifice were made upon his farm. His sons, John, Richard and William F., wrought diligently in moulding the brick for the kiln, and the two last named drove the teams that hauled the material on the ground where the house was built. Here Father Parrett often preached in his happiest vein, and he continued his diligent labors in the church until called to his final rest.

At this juncture a few words may be properly written touching the lives and characters of these two pioneer preachers. From the organization of the church until he was called home to his reward, Father Parrett never faltered in the good work which his hands and heart had willingly undertaken. While the church at Evansville was to him a special charge it must not be supposed that his ministerial labors were confined to his services in behalf of this church and in the immediate vicinity of his residence. He frequently spent weeks together at camp-meetings and other religious gatherings, always willingly taking up his burden in the Master's cause, and testifying earnestly of his faith in the saving power of the grace of God. Methodists of the Indiana conference regarded him as a shining light in their church organization.

Intellectually he was a man of rare strength and judgment. His sermons evinced a mind of comprehensive power and commanding logic. He was also at times very eloquent in thought and expression. In the summer of 1827, he delivered an address at Princeton on the life, character and public

services of Adams and Jefferson, who died within a few hours of each other, upon the preceding Fourth of July, which was pronounced by such a man as the late Judge Samuel Hall as a masterpiece of truth and eloquence. The *Western Sun*, published at Vincennes by the venerable Elihu Stout, said: "This speech has not been excelled by any of the powerful orations delivered in the senate of our country."

In civil life he stood exceptionally high in the opinion of his fellow citizens. He was never an office-seeker, but in 1858, when there seemed to be a special demand for the best men of the county in the office of county commissioner, he consented to the use of his name in that connection. He was triumphantly elected over several competitors, and was serving in the capacity of a commissioner at the time of his death.

Father Parrett died January 29, 1860, at the age of sixty years, greatly lamented by all who knew him. In his death society lost a good citizen, the church a bright ornament, and his family a counselor whose worth was beyond estimate. But his noble example lives to be cherished and emulated through all the coming time.

Rev. Joseph Wheeler was a native of Oxfordshire, England, born near Oxford, the great English seat of learning, about the year 1778. His family was reared in the English church, but when a mere youth the teachings of John Wesley took deep root in his mind, and in due time he embraced the faith and became a zealous adherent of the Methodist church. When seventeen years old he was licensed to preach, and, proceeding to London, entered actively into missionary work. He took a devoted interest in spreading the new faith among the people of that great metropolis and along the country lanes, forming classes wherever a handful could be got together. When about forty years old he migrated to this country, intending to proceed to Albion, Ill., but, reaching Evansville in August, 1819, was detained by sickness, and in a few days hearing of the English settlement in the blue grass region, set out to establish himself there. He at once began his labor of love in breaking the bread of life to the scattered denizens of the wilderness: he was a ready and willing helper of the circuit rider and scattered many seeds that ripened into good fruit. While alternating with Father Parrett in preaching at Evansville, he generally came on foot, staff in hand. Father Wheeler preached regularly in Blue Grass and attended all the early day camp meetings, and was one of the most successful preachers in camp meeting work. Later he preached at Mechanicsville and in all parts of that section. He became devotedly attached to the people of that settlement, and they with one accord loved and honored him as a father. He preached there thirty years and only ceased when increasing years and failing strength prevented his engaging in the work. For a time he supplied the pulpit of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church. His religious creed rose above sectarianism, and he looked upon all Christians as brothers in the spirit. Among his best and most devoted friends were some who looked to other altars as a place of worship. He was three times justice of the peace, though never seeking worldly recognition. He was a superior farmer and earnestly industrious in every walk of life. Exceedingly vigorous and robust, he always met his appointments on foot and had the reputation of being a great pedestrian. In 1864, at the ripe age of eighty-six years, after a life well spent and full of good work in his Master's service, Father Wheeler passed to his reward.

After the building of the Locust Street

church, the following ministers succeeded each other at this station: John Daniels, 1839; Anthony Robinson, 1840; John Kearns, 1841 and 1842; Samuel Reed, 1843; F. C. Holliday, 1844; William M. Daily, 1845; G. C. Beeks, 1846; W. V. Daniel, 1847; Thomas A. Goodwin, 1848 and 1849; James H. Noble, 1850; James Hill, 1852; C. B. Davidson, 1853 and 1854; E. H. Sabin, 1855 and 1856; Hiram Gilmore, 1857 and 1858; S. T. Gillett, 1859 and 1860; B. F. Rawlins, 1861 and 1862; Albion Fellows, 1863. Rev. Mr. Fellows died while in this charge in February, 1865, and was succeeded, in April, 1865, by Rev. C. N. Sims, who ministered to the congregation until 1867. The year 1864 marks another epoch in the history of this congregation. In the winter of this year it was determined to build a new church at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. The work was pushed forward with wonderful rapidity, and in the winter of 1865 the building was enclosed. In the spring of 1866 it was dedicated to God's service by Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D. D., assisted by Rev. L. Bowman, D. D. The church is built of brick, in the Florentine style of architecture, with an auditorium 65x90 feet in size, with a seating capacity for 800 persons; a lecture room, 40x70 feet large, and six additional apartments, devoted to pastor's study, organ and parlor purposes. The entire cost of the building was $100,000; some $10,000 have been spent in church improvement since.

Since those last mentioned the following ministers have been in charge of the work at the new church, known as Trinity: Reuben Andrus, D. D., 1867–9; L. B. Carpenter, 1870–73 (in the spring of 1872 Mr. Carpenter exchanged pulpits with Rev. H. C. Westwood, of Wheeling, W. Va., Mr. Westwood remaining till the fall of 1873); Earl Cranston, D. D., 1874; Reuben Andrus, D. D., 1875–77; G. D. Watson, D. D., 1878; B. F. Rawlins, 1879; F. C. Igleheart, 1880; J. L. Pitner, 1881–2; Frost Craft, 1883–5; J. S. Woods, D. D., 1886, and at present in charge. Trinity has always had in its pulpit the highest order of talent. Each of the names mentioned in the list of its pastors is familiar to Methodists throughout the conference, and in many instances throughout the state of Indiana. The present pastor, Dr. Woods, is a powerful and effective preacher, being logical and convincing in argument, unique in his style of thought and manner of presentation, happy and strikingly original in the choice of illustrations, fervent and true in appeal and possessing a vast fund of information on which he draws, to the delight of his hearers, with the skill characteristic of a trained intellect.

Dr. Woods was born in Morgan county, Ind., October 11, 1833, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Shell) Woods. His father, a native of Ireland, born about 1806, came with his parents to America when a child. His mother was born in East Tennessee about 1809. They came to Indiana about 1830 and settled as pioneers in Morgan county. They were pious Methodists, lived useful lives, and were respected by all. Dr. Woods was reared on the farm, attended the district schools, and learned the wagonmaker's trade with his father, which he followed for eight years. In 1855 he professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. He was licensed to preach in 1856, and two years later was admitted to the Indiana conference. His first appointment was to the Williamsburg circuit, in 1858, and in 1866 he was appointed to his first station, at Princeton. Thereafter he labored at Mt. Vernon and New Albany in this state. In 1876 he was appointed presiding elder of the Indianapolis district, and after four years

returned to New Albany, whence he went to Vincennes. In 1884 he was appointed presiding elder of the Evansville district, and after three years was appointed pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. In 1881 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Asbury, now DePauw, University.

The church is in a very prosperous condition, now having 540 members. Trinity is one of the largest and most influential Methodist churches in the state. She is powerful in any spiritual task she undertakes, and has been the inspiration of many of the revivals of religion that have blessed the city. The first Methodist Sunday-school in the city was organized in May, 1837, in the little school-house on Main street, Rev. William M. Elliott being the superintendent, and twenty-two scholars being enrolled the first day. The work of this Sunday-school in the advancement of religion and the betterment of society, is beyond human reckoning. Rev. William M. Elliott remained superintendent seven years. His successors have been: John Ingle, jr., nineteen years; W. T. Iglehart, six years; John F. Glover, three years; F. M. Thayer, eight years; Charles E. Scoville, two years; William B. Jaquess, two years; A. W. Emery, three years; and J. W. Barbour, now serving. The average attendance is 325. The present trustees are: Joseph P. Elliott, J. E. Iglehart, William F. Parrett, George Lant, Lee Howell, L. S. Clarke, R. Ruston, Geo. P. Heilman, James Scantlin.

Ingle Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodists of the old Locust Street church estabished a mission which in 1851, was organized into Ingle Street church with twenty-five members under the charge of Rev. Daniel Cloud. The pastors in succession have been: Revs. W. McK. Hester, W. F. Mason, J. H. Ketcham, M. M. C. Hobbs, Jesse Walker, L. M. Walters, A. Turner, Hayden Hays, J. B. Likely, James Hill, J. H. Clippenger, William E. Davis, J. W. Webb, E. Hawes, J. A. Scammahorn, William Telfer, J. V. R. Miller, John Walls, Morris S. Woods and C. E. Asbury, the pastor now in charge. Mr. Asbury was born in Owen county, Ind., thirty-one years ago and was graduated at DePauw University, at Greencastle, in 1881. He at once began his ministerial work and soon gave abundant evidence of his fitness as a laborer in the Master's vineyard. Of generous impulses, strong convictions, and great force of character, he wields a large influence for good. In 1852 this congregation built its first house of worship, which was continued in use until it became wholly inadequate for the comfortable accommodation of the growing congregation. About 1874 a handsome new structure was erected on Ingle street between Seventh and Eighth. It is built of brick in modern Gothic style, 40x70 feet in dimensions, the main auditorium seating 250 comfortably, and the prayer-meeting room seating 100. During the past year, the church has been much improved and beautified at a cost of $3,000. From its foundation this church has manifested great zeal in revival work. The membership has at times grown to large proportions. At present it numbers 180. The Sabbath-school—George L. Daum, sr., superintendent, has an average attendance of 175.

Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church.—As a mission of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Kingsley was organized in 1868 and placed in charge of Rev. Edwin McJohnston, a local minister, one of the early settlers of Vanderburgh county, and a true Christian. For some time the society worshipped in Mr. McJohnston's wareroom, on the corner of Eighth and Canal streets,

but efforts were very early made to provide a suitable house for the worship of God. A frame building, costing about $2,500 and of sufficient size to comfortably seat 400, was erected at the corner of Eighth and Gum streets, and in 1869 was dedicated, Rev. Reuben Andrus, D. D., then pastor of Trinity, officiating. The following pastors followed Rev. Edwin McJohnston in the work at this station: Revs. John Poucher, Francis Walker, W. W. Rundell, R. B. Martin, James Dixon, W. H. Grim, J. W. McCormick, I. N. Thompson, M. S. Heavenridge, John W. Payne, Samuel Reed and G. W. Fanchler, the present pastor, who has recently entered upon the first year of his work at this place. The church now has about 200 members. From its organization the Sunday-school at Kingsley has been a bright spot in the results of church work. Its first superintendent was Mr. John F. Glover, who exercised great zeal and intelligence in the work of caring for the moral welfare of the children. The school has been blessed and prospered by God at all times. There are now in its classes 175 children. Mr. Edward Blackman is at present the superintendent.

Simpson Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. — In the fall of 1859, the conference made an appropriation for the establishment of a mission at Evansville, and appointed Rev. E. H. Sabin missionary, who, upon coming to his work, organized at Ingle street the first quarterly conference, and selected a site for a church on Pennsylvania street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The work of construction was soon commenced, and the building was completed in February, 1861. This church was then known as the Pennsylvania Street Methodist Episcopal church, but later the building was sold, and the present edifice at the corner of Illinois street and Eleventh avenue was erected at a cost of about $3,000. With appropriate ceremonies the chapel was dedicated in April, 1884. The following is a list of the pastors who have served the church since its organization: Revs. E. H. Sabin, E. Hawes, H. B. Cassavant, J. Waring, John W. Webb, M. Wood, John Maddox, Edwin McJohnston, John Poucher, W. E. Robbins, J. W. Culmer, Levi S. Knotts, John Allen, Dr. James Dixon, J. Burr, J. B. Holloway, William Telfer, S. O. Dorsey, J. F. McGregor, W. E. Davis, G. C. Cooper, George E. Platt, Paul C. Curnick, W. S. Biddle, John B. Smith and T. P. Walter, the present pastor. The church is in a very prosperous condition, the membership numbering 128. The Sabbath school has an average attendance of about 300.

First German Methodist Episcopal Church. — Organized in 1842, this was the first church formed by the German Methodists of the city. After four years the congregation had become able to build a house of worship costing $1,263, which was devoted to this use twenty-two years, when it was replaced at a cost of $34,621.00, by a commodious brick structure now in use and standing at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, on the very spot where was located the first graveyard used by the early citizens of Evansville. When dedicated, this church was said to be one of the largest and finest German Methodist churches in the United States. The following pastors have served the charge: Peter Schumaker, H. Koeneke, M. Mulfinger, John Hoppen, Christian Wittenback, Fr. Heller, John Bier, Charles Schelper, Henry Lich, Fr. Becker, John Reimer, John Hoppen, G. A. Breunig, John H. Lukemyer, John Reimer, Gottloeb Trefz, P. F. Schneider, Fr. Schimmelpfennig, C. Bozenhard, John C. Weidman, John W.

Roecker, G. Nachtrieb, J. H. Lich, and E. F. Wunderlich, the present pastor, who took up the work here in 1887. Under the efficient labors of its pastors the church has maintained a steady growth, its present membership numbering 300. An interesting Sunday-school with an average attendance of 200, with Frank Weil as superintendent, is connected with the church. The members of the first quarterly conference were: Conrad Herchelmann, William Elliott, Jacob Kehrt, Peter Knauz, John Jugle, John Muth, Andreas Roth, Charles Kellar, John Kappler, and Carl Wiewel; and those of the present quarterly conference are: E. Weber, A. K. Stork, John Habbe, Jacob Meyer, Mike Meyer, A. P. Hoelcher, Jacob Schwambach, J. D. Becker, George Roessner, J. C. Muth, William Mull, Fred Tosettel, G. Herth, Phillip Gourdan, L. Roth, R. Blemker, E. Holtkamp and M. Manger. The present pastor is an able executive as well as a good preacher. The church is out of debt and in a prosperous condition both temporally and spiritually.

Second German Methodist Episcopal Church, on south side of Indiana street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, was established as a mission in 1887, and the church building, a small, neat frame structure, costing $1,400.00, was dedicated by Rev. E. F. Wunderlich on the 23d of October in that year. Rev. John C. Speckmann was the first pastor, his successor being Rev. John Bockstahler. The church now has 25 members and a small but growing Sunday-school. Two charges in the country are also attended by the pastor.

African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society first worshipped in an old frame building on East Tennessee street, but now has a neat frame church located at No. 1704 Fulton avenue. Among the pastors who have had charge were Revs. Hardin, Temple and Ervin. The present pastor is Rev. Anthony Bunch, whose earnestness and zeal in the work is fast building up a large congregation.

Fifth Methodist Episcopal Church (colored).—This church has a very small membership and holds its services in a rented room, northeast corner Garfield avenue and Illinois street. Rev. Stephen Anderson is the pastor.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1843 in a log cabin near the river, by Rev. George Johnson, its first pastor. The present church building on Fifth street near Walnut street is 70x40 feet in size, and cost $5,000.00. The following pastors have ministered to the congregation: Revs. George Johnson, William Curtis, Elisha Weaver, Daniel Winslow, Levi Bass, Charles Rollins, H. Green, A. Brooks, A. T. Hall, B. McCarry, Henry Brown, W. S. Sankford, J. H. Alexander, Johnson Mitchem, M. Lewis, Dr. D. P. Roberts, James Simpson, D. S. Bentley, H. H. Thompson, and Jesse Bass, the present able pastor. The church is one of the strongest in the city, its present membership numbering 325.

Free Methodist Church.—This branch of the Methodist church clings to the original and simple faith of the primitive members, having organized as a distinctive branch at Pekin, N. Y., in 1860. They believe in simplicity in everything, in dress, houses of worship and manner of life. Their requirements and discipline of members are very rigid. The denomination has made some progress and cherishes the hope of reviving the spirit of primitive Methodism. The work of the church has been among the poor and humble, from whence chiefly their earnest ministers have been taken. The church in this city was established largely under the labors of J. W. Vickery, a local preacher.

The church, a neat frame building worth $2,000, is situated at No. 1321 Walnut street, with a comfortable parsonage attached, and was dedicated by Bishop B. T. Roberts, in 1872. Among the pastors have been John Hardin, M. C. Belem, J. Lewis, and Thomas W. Thornburg, the present pastor, who has had charge for two years. Through Mr. Thornburg's earnestness in his work the church has prospered, now having twenty-five members. The conference of this year has transferred Mr. Thornburg to Danville, Ill., and appointed as his successor here, Rev. A. F. Niswanger. A well attended Sunday-school is superintended by Mr. Louis Habenicht.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—Existing records do not show that any clergyman of this church ever officiated in Evansville until the year 1835. In December, of this year, Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, Bishop of the Northwest, came to Evansville and preached to the people. Rev. A. H. Lamon was probably here at that time. On January 9, 1836, a meeting was held in the store of Messrs. Goodsell & Lyon, and there a Protestant Episcopal church to be known as St. Paul's church, was organized. At that meeting William Town was chairman, and James Lockhart, secretary. Frederick E. Goodsell and John Mitchell were elected wardens, and John M. Dunham, Ira French, James Lockhart, Joseph Wheeler, jr., and William Town were elected vestrymen. January 17, following, Rev. A. H. Lamon was invited to take pastoral charge of the new church. He accepted, and meetings were held in the old court-house. Here they remained until 1840, but the place was unavoidably distasteful to churchmen. Before the parish was a year old the subject of a church building was earnestly discussed. At length the rector and vestry were empowered to obtain an eligible lot on which to erect a temple to God. A building committee was appointed January 7, 1839, consisting of John Mitchell, William B. Butler, F. E. Goodsell, Nathan Rowley, and Joseph Wheeler, jr. Soon thereafter ground was broken and earnest work on the new edifice was commenced. The energetic rector was so deeply interested in it that he even carried brick for the walls. On January 12, 1840, it was solemnly set apart for the service of God, by Right Rev. Jackson Kemper. For forty-three years the congregation worshipped in this house, which was of brick, 40x70 feet, with a ceiling 20 feet high. It was a comfortable and commodious house, and architecturally considerably in advance of the ordinary church structures of those days.

Mr. Lamon served as rector until 1844, when he resigned. He was indefatigable in his efforts to build up the church, and his Christian character was admired by all. While caring for and nursing yellow fever sufferers in Louisiana he contracted the disease and died. His heroism was undoubted and his consecration entire. In 1845 Rev. N. A. Okeson took charge of the parish and resigned in the following year. For a time Rev. W. Vaux held occasional services. November 5, 1847, Rev. Charles A. Foster was elected rector. Mr. Foster was finely educated and his attainments were of a high order. He was an eloquent and a forcible speaker. In June, 1856, he was succeeded by Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck, a man of culture and sound churchmanship, and tenacious of the rubrics, but, on account of the austerity of his manners, he was not popular with many of his parishioners. From November, 1857, to January, 1860, Rev. Sidney Wilbur, a young, energetic and zealous man, served as rector. Rev. Elias Birdsall was next called to the rectorship. He remained five years; his pastorate was a

happy and successful one; he was beloved, honored and respected by all who knew him. Rev. Henry Spalding assumed charge of the parish in January, 1866. His pastorate was crowded with noble, energetic and zealous work in all the avenues of church activity. The old church was much beautified, and aggressive Christian missionary and Sunday-school work was carried on. Rev. Mr. Strong followed Mr. Spaulding, remaining but four months. The next rector was Rev. W. H. Van Antwerp, a cultured scholar and Christian gentleman, who had the respect and confidence of all. From the fall of 1874 to November, 1879, Rev. W. N. Webb was in charge of the parish. He was succeeded by Rev. T. J. Holcombe, who remained only eighteen months. In November, 1882, Rev. Charles Morris, the present rector, was called to the pastorate. Mr. Morris was born in Lynchburg, Va., about thirty-five years ago. When he was ten years of age his father removed to New York, and there he received his rudimentary training. In 1867 he entered William and Mary College, and upon his graduation, took up the study of law at Richmond College, Va., receiving the degree of LL. B. He practiced law for two years, then went to New York, whence he soon returned to Virginia with the intention of entering the Virginia Theological Seminary. He was graduated from this institution, and then entered the ministry. His first parish was Ashland, Va., whence he went to Hopkinsville, Ky. As a preacher he is plain, earnest, direct, forcible, practical. As a pastor he is affable, kind-hearted and pleasing. He combines the qualities of a good pastor and and a good preacher. Services were held for the last time in the old church on April 15, 1883. On his arrival Mr. Morris began agitating the question of erecting a new church, and his efforts bore early fruit. In the spring of 1883 it was determined to build. Messrs. Charles Viele, M. J. Bray, jr., and A. H. Lemcke were appointed a building committee. Mr. Viele gave the use of Viele Hall to the church as a temporary place of worship; the old church was dismantled and torn down, and the work of erecting the new building went forward steadily, under the wise direction of the committee. On March 2, 1886, the congregation assembled in the new house for the purpose of dedicating it to the service of God. The Bishops of Indiana and Illinois and twelve other ministers were present, to assist in the ceremonies, which, from first to last, were solemn, impressive and long to be remembered. The building cost upward of $50,000. Its foundation lies in the form of a cross; its style is exquisitely Gothic; its proportions are nicely adjusted; the abutments and windows are judiciously placed; the colors of the materials are harmoniously blended; the tower and spire rise 124 feet heavenward; and the whole is crowned by a large gilded cross, which towers high over all, drawing the eyes of men toward it from all parts of the city, and emphasizing the words of Christ: "If I be lifted up, I shall draw all men unto me." The entire structure is an architectural triumph, and a lasting monument to those who erected it. In 1865, a parsonage was built at a cost of $5,582.30, the greater portion of which was contributed by Mrs. Charles Viele, by whose munificence the church is being constantly blessed. In 1885, for $7,000, Mr. Charles Viele bought the large brick residence of the late Hon. John S. Hopkins, and recently remodeled and repaired it for use as a rectory. It is now a beautiful, modern dwelling. The present membership of St. Paul's is 320. The Sabbath school has an average attendance of 150; the rector is superin-

James M. Shackelford

tendent, and E. N. Viele is assistant. The present vestrymen are: H. A. Cook, M. J. Bray, S. W. Douglass, S. S. Scantlin, E. N. Viele, A. S. Green, C. F. Artes, George W. Newman and F. B. Emery.

Church of the Holy Innocents.—This church was organized in 1868, and the same year the property, corner of Ninth and Division streets, was presented to the diocese by Mrs. Charles Viele. At a cost of about $25,000.00 the church building was also erected by Mrs. Viele, and dedicated on March 3, 1869, by Right Rev. Bishop J. C. Talbot. Two little children had been taken from Mrs. Viele by death, and she built this monument with a finger pointing to another life, and here the tender love of motherhood, sympathy for fellow-creatures and devotion to the cross, have a comely personation for all time to come. The following rectors have had charge of the church: Rev. Spruile Burford, 1868-1870; Richard T. Kerfoot, 1870-1875; R. C. Talbott, jr., 1876-1879; A. O. Stanley, 1879-1881; John K. Karcher, March to October, 1881; John A. Dooris, 1881-1885; L. F. Cole, 1885 to November 1st, 1888, when he resigned. The present officers of the church are: W. W. Flagler and John Ficthner, wardens; Charles Viele, John L. Avery, Levi D. Lockyear, William R. Carroll and John Constance, vestrymen. There are now 120 communicants. The Sabbath school is in a prosperous condition, having an average attendance of 125.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd.— This church, which is a mission under the care of St. Paul's Episcopal church, was established in 1874. The chapel is on the corner of Michigan street and Third avenue. Rev. Jesse R. Bicknell was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. C. P. Jones, who remained in charge until 1879. For some time the church was without a pastor, the services being read by Mr. W. H. Boniface. At present the parish is in charge of Rev. Charles Morris, of St. Paul's. The church is in a prosperous condition and has an interesting Sunday-school.

First Baptist Church.—The Baptists were among the earliest of the pioneer Christian workers. They labored with great zeal and made many converts. Elder Ezekiel Saunders and Elder John B. Stinson were leaders of the two schools that held sway in early times. Churches were established in various parts of the county and camp meetings were annually held. In Evansville the first church building was erected by the followers of Ezekiel Saunders. It was built of hewn logs, and stands to this day as one of the lingering land-marks of olden times, being now used as a stable by Mr. William Dean, a well-known citizen. The oldest Baptist church organization now existing in Evansville, was effected July 4, 1847, when, agreeable to previous notice, several brethren and sisters belonging to Baptist churches met in the hall of the Neptune engine-house, above Main street, chose Rev. N. V. Steadman as moderator, and organized the church. There were present Rev. N. V. Steadman, Rev. E. D. Owen and wife, of Indianapolis, J. P. Matthews, Alvira D. Stoddard and S. Z. Millard, of Henderson, Ky., Elizabeth Beesley, of Cranfield, England, and Merriam Wilcox.

At subsequent meetings quite a number of additions were made, and on July 31st, the church held its first communion service. November 7, 1847, Sister Sarah Kazar (now Mrs. Judge Foster), was received into the church by baptism, and on November 11th, Sister Elizabeth Turnock was received by letter. These two sisters are yet alive, are still members of the church and residents of Evansville; verily they are

mothers in Israel, zealous in the cause of Christ and the welfare of their church. On the 27th of November, 1848, a committee was appointed to select a lot preparatory to the erection of a church building and to solicit subscriptions. The committee was Rev. Steadman and Brother Millard, Sisters Kazar, Turner and Beesley. About 1851 a lot was purchased on the corner of Second and Clark streets, and on the 1st day of February, 1852, the first meeting was held in the basement and in November, 1853, the building was completed at a cost of $3,000. The membership at that time was only thirty-nine. After the removal of the E. & T. H. railroad depots from that portion of the city in which the church building was located, indications were plainly seen that the central portion of the city would be further eastward and it was decided by the members of the church to sell the building and purchase a lot in a more desirable locality. Judge M. W. Foster proposed to sell the lot on the corner of Third and Cherry streets for the sum of $800. The locality and price being satisfactory the purchase was made. Judge Foster then donated liberally toward its purchase. In 1863 the old building was sold to Maj. Jesse W. Walker, and Marble Hall on Main street was rented and here the church held services for some time, but this arrangement was unsatisfactory and efforts were put forth toward obtaining the means to build a new church edifice. In due time work was commenced, the corner stone being placed in position by Sisters Sarah K. Foster and Elizabeth Turnock, and on March 18, 1868, the building was dedicated to the service of God by the church and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Baker. It cost about $25,000, is of brick and has a seating capacity for about 500 persons.

The membership is now about 200. The pastors of the church have been: Rev. N. V. Steadman, 1847; Rev. Joseph A. Dixon, 1850; Rev. H. Robb, 1855; Rev. F. D. Bland, 1856; Rev. H. A. Cook, 1859; Rev. T. E. Veach 1861; Rev. Isaac, Bloomer, 1865; Rev. George F. Pentacost, 1866; Rev. Samuel Raker, 1868; Rev. A. C. Caperton, 1870; Rev. S. F. Thompson, 1871; Rev. H. D. D. Straton, 1874; Rev. A. B. Miller, 1878; Rev. Ira D. Hall, 1885; Rev. F. J. Cather, 1887; and Rev. D. Heagle, D. D., the present pastor. The trustees have been: Asa Marsh, N. V. Steadman, William Felsted, Charles Morrison and Eben Bray, 1850; Asa Marsh, Eben Bray, T. W. Simpson, Alfred White, Judge M. W. Foster, 1856; Alfred White, T. W. Simpson, R. S. Cobb, J. D. Wilcox, Judge M. W. Foster, 1860; Joseph Turnock, F. C. Gale, Alfred White, T. W. Simpson, Judge M. W. Foster, 1862. In 1863, a vacancy occurred by the death of Judge Foster, and, by a unanimous vote, Dr. I. Haas was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1871, F. C. Gale, having removed from the city, John J. Roach was elected to fill his place. Thus in twenty-six years only two changes have been made. The clerks have been: J. P. Matthews, N. V. Steadman, A. L. Robinson, William C. Turnock. Perhaps the most marked instance of devotion shown by a true and genuine Baptist believer is that of Mother Elizabeth Turnock, who took her letter from the Philadelphia church, March 30, 1837, and removed to the west, settling within fourteen miles of Evansville, then a little town, and the nearest point to her containing a church of her faith and order. This distance she often walked to attend divine service. Father Joseph Turnock joined the Baptist church in 1853. This aged couple still live, enjoying good health, and the respect of all, and remaining steadfast to the faith of their earlier years.

Since the organization of the First Baptist church, several missions have been formed, or, it may be said, additional churches have been organized, which have taken some of the membership of the First church.

On April 6, 1856, the German church was organized, and held its first meeting in the basement of the First Baptist church. In March, 1857, a southern Baptist church was organized by the Rev. John Bryce and Rev. Jacob Cole, of Henderson, Ky. Meetings were held in the old Cumberland Presbyterian church on Chestnut street. It did not become a permanency. In 1860, the Robinson Baptist church was formed. It had an existence for about three years, after which nearly all the membership returned to the First church. In 1885, the Unity Baptist church was organized by the Rev. D. B. Miller, and prospered for about two years, and then ceased to hold meetings. In 1888, about fifteen or twenty members of the First church withdrew, and organized the present Baptist Calvary church. The congregation holds its meetings in the upper room of the engine-house, on Third street, near Walnut. The Rev. Fleming, of Boonville, preaches twice a month.

General Baptist Church.— This church was organized in this city in July, 1866. Elders Benoni Stinson, Alvah Parker, and George W. Moore being appointed by the General Baptist church in Perry township to constitute the church. A year after the organization was effected the society built a house of worship on Indiana street, between Wabash and Tenth avenues, which was afterward removed to the present site, corner Indiana street and Twelfth avenue. The church is a neat frame edifice built at a cost of $1,260.00, including the ground. Rev. George W. Moore was the first pastor, serving for fourteen years, and what growth the church has enjoyed has been due largely to his leadership. Rev. J. Blackburn succeeded Mr. Moore. Rev. William H. Ivey, the present pastor, has had charge for two years. He is an efficient worker and is much respected. At the commencement there were but twenty-eight members, but before the building was completed the membership grew to nearly 100. At this time the number remains about the same. Ezekiel Burdette is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers about sixty. The members of this church worship according to the belief and doctrine promulgated in early days by Elder Benoni Stinson. They are a body of very earnest and benevolent Christian workers.

The Old Baptist Church.—About 1835, the followers of Elder Ezekiel Saunders, a pioneer preacher, organized this church, and for a time it prospered, but of late has become very weak. The association has no regular pastor, but meetings are held occasionally. It has a small brick church on Mary street between Michigan and Virginia streets.

First German Baptist Church.— This congregation was organized April 6, 1856, and has always been small in numbers. The building is situated on the corner of Edgar and Franklin streets, and is a beautiful frame structure, $1,100 having been spent in improving it during the past year. The society is out of debt and owns church property valued at $5,000.00. It has seventy members and is rapidly growing. The Sunday-school has an attendance of over 100; Henry Ashley, superintendent. The pastor also preaches at a church in German township. The following pastors have ministered to this congregation: Rev. Woertner, Charles Tecklenburg, A. Tranchel, and William Lipphardt, the present pastor.

Liberty Baptist Church (*colored*).—This

church was organized in March, 1865, by Col. Woods, a white man, whose devotion and earnestness in the cause among the colored people deserves much commendation. He remained their pastor for the first year, during which period meetings were held in a small brick dwelling house on Chestnut street. In 1866 a frame church 40x65 feet was erected on the corner of Seventh and Oak streets, the present site of the church building. This was torn down in 1880, when the erection of a large brick church was commenced and completed, but not without a severe trial, for on June 9, 1886, a terrible cyclone passed over the city, doing much damage, wholly destroying the new and handsome church, then practically finished, occasioning a loss of upward of $7,000. This calamity, it seems, was only a test of the zeal and devotion to God's work of this people, for, undaunted, with the aid of subscriptions and some help from outside sources, they at once proceeded to clear away the *debris* and commenced building the beautiful structure now in use. It is built of brick, is 60x85 feet, has a seating capacity for 900, and cost $6,500. Rev. Green McFarland became pastor in 1866, and remained until his death, which occurred July 9, 1881. Rev. Dennis Rouse, the present pastor, took charge in October, 1881, and under his faithful ministry the church is growing steadily. During his ministry over 300 members have been received. The membership now numbers 780. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 175, with Mr. C. H. Lancaster superintendent.

Missionary Baptist Church (*colored*).—This church was organized in 1870, with a membership of seventy-five. The congregation first worshiped in a small frame church on the present site of the new building, which is located on the northwest corner of Virginia street and Twelfth avenue. It is a neat frame church, cost about $1,200, and was built in 1883. The pastors have been Revs. Grant Clay, Dennis Rouse, Jordan Barnett, Henry Beecher, D. T. Carraway and George Dorsey, who is the present pastor. There are 125 members and a good Sunday-school of 50.

McFarland Chapel (*Colored*).—This church, named in honor of Rev. Green McFarland, was organized October 15, 1882, by about 100 members who withdrew from the "Liberty Baptist church," and called Rev. W. H. Anderson to the pastorate, who still remains. Its first meetings were held at the superior court room, on Locust street, and later in a building on the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets until their new building was finished. The new chapel is of moderate size, built of brick and together with the ground cost $6,000. It was finished and dedicated in 1887. The membership numbers over 300 and the Sunday-school has an attendance of eighty, with A. G. Smith, superintendent. Rev. W. H. Anderson, a learned gentleman, greatly beloved by his congregation, in his labors here is meeting with deserved success. Previous to coming here, he was pastor of the Third Baptist church, Terre Haute, for ten years.

New Bethel Baptist Church (*Colored*).—This branch was organized several years ago. The small congregation of about twenty members worship in a rented room on Campbell street. Rev. H. T. Green is the pastor.

Catholic Churches.—It was a noticeable feature of the Catholic priesthood in the pioneer days that wherever they found a community, no matter how small or how widely scattered, wherein they could establish a mission, there the cross was erected

and the protecting care of the church spread over the inhabitants. No hardship was accounted too severe and no sacrifice too great to stand in the way of the propagation of a religion which they believed to declare the voice and will of God. The first information of any Catholics residing in the vicinity of Evansville, was communicated in the fall of 1836, to the Right Rev. Gabriel Brute, first bishop of Vincennes, by Rev. Father Bateux, and the companions of his journey, who lodged on their arrival here, at the Mansion House, then kept by Francis Linck, a citizen well remembered to this day and esteemed by all the older inhabitants of the city. Mr. Linck, born in 1774, was a native of Stockheim, in Wurtemburg, and in 1836 was the only Catholic in Evansville, except perhaps the late John Walsh. In March, 1837, Very Rev. Father De la Hielandiere, vicar-general of the Rev. Bishop, accompanied by Rev. Father Shawe, visited Evansville with a view of establishing a mission, and on the 3rd day of May, following, Rev. Father Anthony Deydier was dispatched to take charge of the mission.

Father Deydier was born in France, April 30, 1788, and was ordained a priest at the cathedral of Vincennes, March 25, 1837. Very few knew that he had reached the full strength of his manhood when he took upon himself holy orders, and was placed in charge of the mission in this city. While here he lived a blameless and well spent life, unobtrusive in his deportment, but with a kind word for all. After almost a year's residence at the house of Mr. Linck, in January, 1838, he built a lodge room, 10x15 feet in size, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. Here he made his abode, using his little room as a dwelling and for chapel purposes for about three years. For Sabbath day services larger rooms at the homes of Catholics were occasionally used. He labored heroically among his people, did much missionary work in the country adjacent to Evansville, and in 1838 made a successful trip to the east to raise funds for the erection of a church building. The history of Catholicism in Evansville since that time is the history of a wonderful growth. The worthy priest who stood by the church in its infancy, lived to see it become rich and powerful with a numerous priesthood within the territory where he once labored alone — lived to see a sturdy oak grown from the acorn planted by his hands. When old age and increasing infirmities had impaired his usefulness, he retired from the active ministry and, returning to Vincennes, passed the evening of his life in comparative rest, greatly beloved by all who knew him. His death occurred February 11, 1864.

The Assumption Parish.—The Assumption parish was the first Catholic congregation organized south of Vincennes, and remained the sole church until 1851, when the Holy Trinity parish was organized for German-speaking Catholics.

In 1839 a lot on Second street upon which to build Assumption church was secured for the sum of $1,200. In 1840, August 5, the corner-stone was laid by the French Bishop of Nancy, Monseigneur Forbin Jeanson, who was then on a visit to the diocese of Vincennes. Rev. Stephen Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, preached the sermon on the occasion. In that year Rev. Roman Weinzoepfel, just ordained at Vincennes, was sent as assistant to Father Deydier. In 1849 Rev. Patrick McDermott became the assistant priest of Assumption parish; he celebrated his first mass in Evansville, Christmas day, 1849, and became pastor in 1859. The church property on Second street, through the instrumentality of Capt. F. P. Carson, was sold for $50,000, of which $5,000 was due the

bishop and paid to him; and in April, 1871, the present site of Assumption church, corner of Seventh and Vine streets, was purchased. Work on the present church began in 1872, and on the 7th day of July of that year the corner-stone was laid by Bishop de St. Palais. Very Rev. Bede O'Connor was the orator. Father McDermott built the church on the grand scale in which it is now seen. He labored with zeal and saintly ardor until 1879, when, much to the regret of his parishioners, he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church, Indianapolis, where he died September 13, 1882. From the date of removal of Father McDermott until the appointment of the present Very Rev. pastor, about five months, Rev. John Gueguen, then chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, had charge of Assumption church. Very Rev. Eugene F. McBarron took charge November 7, 1879. Under his administration many additions and improvements to the parish grounds and buildings have been made. Among these are a fine hall and school building, a pastoral residence, repairing and frescoing the church and the purchase of twenty feet of additional ground. These represent an outlay of nearly $20,000.

The parish grounds extend 200 feet on Seventh street and 150 feet on Vine street. All the buildings front on the former street. On the corner stands the pastoral residence, a tastefully constructed and happily arranged house, costing upward of $4,000. About the center of the grounds stands the stately and massive Assumption church, which cost $73,000. The next building is the Sister's house, representing $2,000; and lastly the Assumption Hall and school building which is worth over $7,000. These buildings, improvements, grounds, furniture and other parish property are worth the large sum of $123,000. The debt is only $13,000.

Assumption Church is cruciform and of Romanesque style of architecture, 60x90 feet in the transept, 52 feet to ceiling and 149 feet long. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings, and is reputed one of the most substantial and beautiful church edifices in the west.

The Assumption schools consist of four rooms, three of which are taught by the Sisters of Providence, who live in the adjoining residence, and one, the higher grade in the male department, by Mr. John F. Boyle. He has held the position since 1885, and succeeded Mr. T. A. Crosson, who taught from 1882 until that time. There are 225 children in attendance. The building erected in 1881, is of brick, 44x84 feet, two stories, with the upper floor in use as the Assumption Hall. The parish now has 200 families, and the trustees are John McDonagh, C. J. Murphy, Eugene McGrath, M. Gorman, Charles McCarthy, and J. J. Nolan.

Very Rev. Eugene F. McBarron, dean, member of the bishop's council and immovable pastor of the church of the Assumption, was born near New Albany, Floyd county, Ind., June 18, 1844. He pursued his studies at St. Thomas' Seminary, near Bardstown, Ky., at Notre Dame University, at St. Meinrad's Benedictine Abbey, and finally at the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, Canada, where he finished theology and learned the French language. He was ordained priest at Vincennes, June 8, 1871, by Bishop de St. Palais. His first mission was at St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo county, where he remained eight years, maintaining and improving the high moral status of his congregation. In 1879 Bishop Chatard appointed him pastor of the Church of the Assumption. By his learning, business capacity and financial ability, he is admirably fitted for his responsible

position. He adds to his knowledge a spirit of retirement, and to his zeal an excellent judgment. His preaching is plain and forcible, while his methods of teaching youth adn expounding the Christian doctrine are very happy, making frequent use of comparisons, and often employing odd words and phrases to impress a special point upon his auditors. He is immovably firm, just in his decisions, zealous in his labors, and not above taking advice. In the management of the financial and business interests of his congregation he has been signally successful. In consequence of these characteristics there are few priests more worthy, better appreciated or more loved than Very Rev. Father McBarron.

Rev. Patrick H. Rowan, assistant pastor of the church, was born March 14, 1859, studied at St. Meinrad's Benedictine Abbey from 1874 to 1878, and thereafter for over two years in the American college at Rome. His health failing, he returned to the United States, and was ordained priest at Baltimore by Cardinal Archbishop Gibbons, May 13, 1885, and on the 7th of June following celebrated his first mass. On June 20, 1885, he arrived at Evansville, commissioned by Rt. Rev. Dr. Chatard for his present position in Assumption parish. Father Rowan knows the German and Italian languages well, is possessed of an excellent education and many charming qualities of mind and heart.

Holy Trinity Parish was not regarded as a separate congregation until 1851, when the new church of that name was solemnly blessed in the presence of the right reverend bishop, and thereafter used exclusively by the German-speaking Catholics. Previously Catholics of all nationalities attended the Assumption church. For several years separate services continued to be held there for the Germans, and Rev. Fathers Charles Oppermann, Martin Stahl, Conrad Schniederjans and Roman Weinzoepfel succeeded each other in charge of the Germans and as assistants to Father Deydier. The first resident pastor for the Germans was Rev. Francis X. Kutassy, who arrived in 1848. It was he who organized Holy Trinity parish and built the church.

In the work of building the new church he was ably assisted by the following gentlemen, who composed his first building committee: B. Nurre, H. Ahlering, H. Hermann, M. Nies, Fr. Ziegenhagen, and H. Rechtin. In 1849 the corner-stone was laid by Bishop de St. Palais, but on account of the ravages of the cholera the work was not completed until 1851. In 1855 a parsonage was built at a cost of $1,500. In 1866 Rev. J. Ferd. Viefhaus was sent as assistant to Father Kutassy. Stained glass windows were put in in 1867, at a cost of $2,700. In 1868 two large vestry rooms were built as an addition to the church, at a cost of $3,000. In 1873 the front of the church was newly built, and a grand tower and spire erected. The edifice was then of these dimensions: Length, 147 feet; width, 70 feet; height to ceiling, 35 feet. The spire stands 202 feet. In the tower is a chime of nine bells, which cost $5,000. In 1872 Rev. Charles Loescher became the assistant priest, Rev. Father Viefhaus having undertaken the work of building up St. Mary's parish. In 1873 Rev. James Merckl became assistant. On the 11th of October 1874, the golden jubilee of the noble pastor, Rev. F. X. Kutassy, was celebrated with pomp, and as a sort of finish to his labors, for he died on the 27th of that month, assisted in his last hours by his dear friend, Father McDermott, who administered to him the last sacraments. He was buried in the new St. Joseph's cemetery, the first priest there interred, and a grand monument

was erected to his memory in 1875. Rev. Father Merckl was in charge for seven months, or until the arrival of Rev. P. J. J. Duddenhausen as pastor, May 19, 1875, to whom was given Rev. A. Oster as his assistant in July of that year. Father Duddenhausen began many reforms in the congregation, adopted business methods, and celebrated the public service of the church with pomp and solemnity. He was given Rev. William Bultmann as his assistant, July, 1877, and in 1880 Father F. B. Luebberman became his assistant, taking Father Bultmann's place, that reverend gentleman having undertaken the work of organizing St. Boniface's parish.

Attention was paid to the matter of education as early as 1851, when, with the organization of Holy Trinity parish, its first little brick school-house was built. In 1853 the Sisters of Providence came to teach the children of the parish. In 1860 a school was built especially for female children, and in 1863 a residence was built for the sisters. A clearing out of all the old buildings took place in 1869, when the present school building was erected. It is 58x105 feet, three stories, with the upper floor used as a hall. Mr. Blaes, of Piqua, Ohio, teaches the higher school. St. Joseph's Academy, owned by the Sisters of Providence, is a separate institution, situated on Division street. It is three stories in height and has several boarding scholars and day pupils. Rev. Father Duddenhausen died in 1886, and was buried in St. Joseph's cemetery. His zeal and labors were great, and he was mourned by his congregation. He was born in Prussia, June 15, 1842, emigrated to the United States, September 20, 1863, and was ordained priest December 23, 1865. He was pastor at Lawrenceburg from October, 1870, until May, 1875, when he became pastor of Holy Trinity parish, Evansville. He was succeeded a little over a year ago by Rev. H. John Diestel, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, had been the pastor of St. Philip's, in Posey county. He was born in Hanover, Germany, October 7, 1838. Having pursued his preparatory studies, he emigrated to the United States in 1857, and entered St. Charles' Seminary at Vincennes, where he was ordained priest by Bishop de St. Palais, December 21, 1864. Father Diestel is a portly man, of soldierly bearing. In the pulpit he is of great force, and is known as an eloquent and earnest preacher.

His assistant is Rev. Francis Siepen, a native of Evansville, a young man of much promise. He studied in Austria, and was ordained June 26, 1887, by Bishop Chatard. He is a zealous, useful man. The congregation, even after giving up 200 families to the new St. Anthony's parish, is yet the largest in Evansville, having over 400 families, or nearly 3,000 souls in all.

The recent frescoing of the church cost $3,200. The parish grounds are at the corner of Third and Vine streets, and are 150x225 feet. The parish debt is $16,650.55, and the value of the property is over $125,000. There are over 400 children attending the parish schools.

The present trustees are: F. Harnishfeger, Joseph Hoffman, Joseph Sabee, Valentine Schmitz, sr., J. Pierre and John Erthal.

St. Mary's Parish.—St. Mary's is the third of the Catholic congregations formed in Evansville, and dates back to 1866, the year of the appointment of its present pastor by Bishop de Saint Palais. The first work done by the pastor, Rev. John Ferdinand Viefhaus, after the purchase of the present site of the parish buildings, was the erection of a two-story brick school-house at a cost of $5,000. This building is at the southeast corner of Cherry and Upper Sixth

streets, where, on the former street, the parish grounds extend 240 feet, by 145 feet on the latter. The next of the parish buildings is the church, a brick structure of imposing architecture and dimensions. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop de St. Palais, October 28, 1866. Sixteen priests were present, together with a vast concourse of people. Very Rev. Bede O'Connor and others preached on the occasion. It was finished and dedicated by Bishop de St. Palais in 1867, and was used for the first time January 1, 1868. It is Gothic in style, and its dimensions are 66x140 feet, its center ceiling being fifty feet high. The frescoing is tasteful, the altars elegant and in keeping with the style of architecture. The spire, surmounted by a golden cross, stands 175 feet, and in the tower is a chime of three bells, noted for size and sweetness of tone. St. Mary's church has cost $60,000.

The pastoral residence, a commodious two-story brick structure, which cost $6,200, was built in 1881. The girls' school and sisters' house, a three-story brick edifice, 45x80, cost $14,000, and was erected in 1871. It accommodates the female portion of the 309 children of the parish who attend their own Catholic schools. The Sisters of St. Francis are in charge, while the boys' school is under the direction of Prof. Fred. Schonlan.

From a report made to Bishop Chatard in 1880 by the reverend pastor, it appears that during the thirteen years from 1867 to 1880, St. Mary's congregation paid out for improvements, interest, salaries, etc., the very large sum of $152,000. This manifests the accord with which priest and people labor for the common good and the advancement of religion and education. The debt is only $18,000. There is a membership of 255 families, representing 1,500. Rev. John Ferdinand Viefhaus is a native of Germany, born at Essen, January 5, 1838; pursued his studies at the Universities of Munster, Tubingen and Bonn; was ordained by Bishop Baudri, April 27, 1862; emigrated to the United States in 1865, and the following year was sent by Bishop de St. Palais to Evansville, as assistant to Rev. Father Kutassy, then pastor of Holy Trinity parish. In that year (1866), St. Mary's parish was created, and he was appointed its pastor. He is a learned and zealous priest, and enjoys the reputation of being an eloquent and forceful speaker.

St. Boniface's Parish was organized on January, 1880. The first move in the creation of St. Boniface's parish, was a meeting of prominent Catholic Germans at the residence of Mr. Charles Schulte, on Wabash avenue, October 20, 1878. Besides Mr. Schulte, there were present at the meeting Messrs. Henry Reitman, Adam Helfrich, John T. Rechtin and August Rosenberger. A letter setting forth the facts was sent to the bishop, and block sixty-three on Wabash avenue, 400x250 feet, worth $10,000, was purchased for $5,000, as the site of the parish buildings. On January 4, 1880, Bishop Chatard visited Evansville, received the deed to the property from the gentlemen named, created the St. Boniface's parish, and appointed as its pastor Rev. William Bultmann, who had been assistant priest at Holy Trinity church. At the meeting of interested Catholics where these things were done, $10,000 were promptly pledged in support of the new parish. Work was begun on the temporary frame church February 1, of that year, and on the following Sunday, February 6, high mass and vespers were sung in the same. After two months an addition had to be made to accommodate the people, and this wooden structure, less than a year later, had to give way to the present grand edifice. The corner-stone of

the present St. Boniface's church was laid with imposing ceremonies, September 4, 1881, by Rev. Roman Weinzoepfel. Father Duddenhausen preached. All the Catholics of Evansville were out in their thousands, and the day was a memorable one. The work on the new church was pushed so rapidly that the sacred edifice was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop April 27 of the following year. Rev. J. Ferdinand Viefhaus, pastor of St. Mary's church, delivered the dedicatory sermon. The church presents a grand and imposing front view, is 70x147 feet and its two spires stand 202 feet. In its towers are three bells, weighing 3,700 pounds. In 1885 a splendid school building was erected by the parish at a cost of $10,000. The first frame school was built by Mr. Adam Helfrich, and its use donated by him for a year. In the beginning the number of school children did not exceed fifty, but 220 are now in attendance. The school accommodations have been enlarged and improved, by the erection of a beautiful school building with six rooms, each 24x36 feet, spacious halls and an imposing exterior. The Ursuline Sisters, from Louisville, are in charge. Bishop Chatard dedicated the school building December, 1885. The number of families in the parish is 210, and the number of souls is about 1,400. Not including a pastoral residence, which will soon be undertaken, the value of improvements and grounds of St. Boniface's parish is nearly $100,000. The people are generous, and take a just pride in their parish and its institutions, while their pastor is devoted, laborious and lovable.

Rev. William Bultmann was the assistant at Holy Trinity church from July 17, 1877, to January 6, 1881, when he was appointed to his present charge. In the great work of building up the St. Boniface's congregation, and presiding over the erection of its elegant church and school, Father Bultmann showed his talent for directing temporalities. His correct judgment and easy methods are quite notable. He is popular both with his people and with non-Catholics; is unassuming but zealous, and his devotion to his charge is great. He was born at Vincennes, February 2, 1854, was educated at St. Meinrad's Benedictine Abbey and at Indianapolis, where the Diocesan seminary was then, was ordained at St. Meinrad's, May 28, 1877, by Bishop de St. Palais and almost immediately entered the vineyard to satisfy his cherished desires of saving souls and preserving and spreading the faith.

Sacred Heart Parish.—The Sacred Heart Parish is the fifth organized in Evansville. Within its present limits there were found fifty families in 1885, for whom it was a great hardship to attend the Assumption church, more than a mile distant. On learning the facts the right reverend bishop consented to the building of a church for these people, which would be, for a time, a sort of chapel of ease to Assumption church. Very Rev. E. F. McBarron and Rev. P. H. Rowan, pastors of Assumption parish, began the good work in June, 1885. During their tour collecting funds for the new church they were cordially received by all the people, who manifested a very generous spirit. Mr. John A. Reitz, a prominent, wealthy citizen of another parish, donated not only the ground, 75x150 feet, but also the church building, 32x85 feet, the construction of which he personally superintended. He has recently made another donation of ground for the proposed Sacred Heart school, instructing the pastor, Rev. P. R. Fitzpatrick, to go on with the work and call upon him for the money.

Rev. P. R. Fitzpatrick took charge of the Sacred Heart parish December 4, 1887,

and its independence dates from that time. The church was dedicated November 15, 1885. There are now over sixty families in the parish and about forty school children. There is not a cent of debt, and the business of the congregation goes on very smoothly.

Rev. P. R. Fitzpatrick was born in the County Carlow, Ireland, in 1843. He began his studies for the priesthood in his native country, emigrated to the United States when quite a youth, and was ordained priest at Vincennes, December 21, 1864, by Rt. Rev. Maurice de St. Palais. He has rendered effective service in the priesthood at Madison, Vevay, and Indianapolis. He has a warm nature, a generous heart and a bright, well-stored mind. Because of his honesty of purpose and outspokenness he is admired and much beloved by the thousands who know him.

St. Anthony's Parish has been recently created. Its first pastor, Rev. Joseph Schuck, was appointed March 10, 1888. It is intended to erect a school building, which, for the present, is to answer the purpose of a church also. It is to cost $10,000, and will be 44x100 feet, forty feet high. The site of St. Anthony's church is at the corner of First and Second avenues and Columbia street. It is 150x250 feet, and is the gift of Mrs. Magdalene Reis, a wealthy and charitable lady. The parish has upward of 200 families.

Rev. Joseph Schuck, a native of Germany, born July 27, 1850, emigrated to the United States in 1869, and after studying for this diocese was ordained priest at Vincennes by Bishop de St. Palais, November 2, 1873. He has had charge of St. Joseph's church, Vanderburgh county, and during the past two years has been at Millhousen. His appointment to his new charge is an earnest of its success, as he is not only practical in business affairs, but is a worker and a man of zeal.

German Lutheran Trinity Church.— Among the Germans who came to this city on the tide of immigration that poured in about 1845, there were many who had been taught to worship God in accordance with the teachings of Martin Luther. A leader of these Christians was Rev. Andrew Saupert, who enjoys the proud distinction of being the oldest Christian minister in continuous service in Evansville. He has served his congregation with great zeal and devotion for more than forty years. The church in his charge was organized in 1847, since which time it has been blessed and prospered to such an extent that its membership now numbers about 1,000, including the children, comprising many of the leading citizens of the city. In 1871 the congregation erected the handsome church edifice now in use and standing on Illinois street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at a cost of $25,000. It is 90x45 feet in size, built in Gothic style, seats 700 persons, has a steeple 145 feet high, the brick tower rising 82 feet heavenward.

German Lutheran St. Emanuel's Church. — The congregation which established the church of this name was a part of that brought together by Rev. Andrew Saupert. Because of differences of doctrinal belief among the members a schism was created in the church, which led to the foundation of this society in 1854, in which year a commodious brick church was built on the corner of First avenue and Franklin street, which is continued in use. At first the church was connected with the Evangelical Synod of North America, but is at this time connected with the Missouri Synod. The pastors who have served this church successively, have been Rev. Risch, J. Dirksen, who died while in charge of the church;

Chr. Young, J. A. Reidenbach, J. Bank, Henry Koenig, who served about twelve years, and George Bachmann, the present efficient and beloved pastor. Rev. Bachmann came to this field of labor November 24, 1876, from Cincinnati and Reading, Ohio, and under his zealons work there has been a steady growth until now the membership numbers 600. A successful day school is maintained by the church, where about seventy-five children receive instruction. The list of members comprises many prominent families, and the trustees are R. Muenstermann, Henry Koerber and William Bussy. In Perry township there is a *filial* of this church, which is in charge of Rev. Bachmann. On Virginia street, between Heidelbach and Elsas avenues, a neat brick church or school building was erected in 1887 by St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. This church was organized August 19, 1887, and has been ministered to by Rev. Bachmann. The present building is designed to be used as a school, and the present purpose is to erect a church edifice on the corner of Elsas avenue and Virginia street. It is agreeable to note that between Trinity and St. Emanuel's church there is now great unity, and the two congregations, with their pastors, work harmoniously in building up their Master's kingdom.

German Evangelical Association (*Salem*).—In 1844, Mr. Butz, a Pennsylvanian by birth, who had been a member of the Evangelical Association in his native state, came to Evansville and began to labor for the church of his choice, his efforts being blessed with signal success. But owing to some difficulties the work was abandoned until a few years later, when an old church pioneer by the name of Rev. Jacob Trometer, took up the work again by preaching in the house of Mr. Butz. Rev. Trometer's successor was Rev. Philip Bretsch, who at the close of his pastorate reported six families as members. Because of discouragement the work was again entirely abandoned, until 1852, when a new class was organized through the labors of Revs. Wiethaup and Schermaier, who traveled in the counties adjoining Evansville, doing missionary work. At the annual conference in 1853, a mission was established at Evansville, and Rev. George Messner was appointed as first missionary. He refused to accept the appointment and the mission was served during the year by ministers traveling in Gibson and Warrick counties. During this year initiatory steps were taken toward the erection of a church, for which purpose a lot was bought on the corner of Division and Eighth streets, for $360.

In 1854 Rev. Frederick Wiethaup was stationed here. During this year the church was built, and dedicated on the 2nd day of April, Rev. Christ Glaus presiding elder, officiating. In 1855 Rev. Joseph Fischer was pastor; under his administration a parsonage was built. Subsequent pastors have been: Revs. M. Hoehn, 1856-57; Jacob Drometer, 1858; Henry Kramer, 1859; A. B. Schafer, 1860-61; John Fuchs, 1862-63; M. Mayer, 1864-65; H. L. Fischer, 1866-67; C. F. Mathies, 1868; Frederick Wiethaup and J. A. Maier.

In 1872 Rev. H. L. Fischer assumed the charge; during his administration the church was rebuilt to the present size. Later pastors have been: Revs. M. Hoehn, M. Mayer, H. Haas, Jacob Mode, William G. Braechly, C. Stier, E. Bohlander, and N. J. Platz, the present pastor.

At its organization the members of the church were Jacob Blauth and wife, Barbara Blauth, Henry Kraft and Catherine Kraft; in 1857 there were 33 members; by 1863 the number had grown to 70; and at

present there are 105 in full connection. The Sunday-school has ninety-five scholars and officers. The value of church property is $5,000.

Zion's German Evangelical Church.—On New Year's day, 1849, with thirty-five members, this church organization began its life. Rev. Henry Toelke, a devout man, and ever faithful in the work of building up God's kingdom, was first called to the pastorate, and continued to serve the congregation in that capacity for four years, during which time he accomplished great good in laying strong foundations for a large congregation. The society is composed of citizens native to Germany or of German descent, and has been so prospered that its membership now numbers 250; or, counting all men, women and children who regularly worship at its altar, about 600 souls may be said to belong to it. In its faith and form of government it approaches those pertaining in the Presbyterian church. The regular pastors who followed Rev. Toelke were Rev. H. Jumpe, who served in that relation but one year, Rev. H. Mangert, who remained but six months, Rev. F. Linschaw, who remained four years, accomplishing much for the welfare of the church, and Rev. Christian Schrenck, a successful minister devoted to the cause of Christ and beloved by all, who for twenty-six years expounded the word, reaping a rich harvest by his zealous and untiring effort, and bringing a large measure of prosperity to the church. The present pastor is Rev. John Frick, who has been in charge during the past six years. His ability as a scholar and his worth as a man have given him a strong hold upon the affections of the people. The present church building, attractive in appearance and commodious in dimensions, on Fifth street, between Ingle and Bond, was erected in 1855 at a cost of $5,000.00. The Sabbath school numbers 200. The following named gentlemen are the present trustees of the church: J. H. Roelker, William Rahm, sr., William Suhrheinrich, John Greiss, and Adolph Goeke.

St. John's German Evangelical Church.—In 1850 eighty-nine families congregated themselves together, and organized a church under the name of the German United Evangelical St. John's church. This organization adopted a liberal faith and the constitution was made to recognize two classes of members, actual and nominal, the former including those who rendered assistance at the founding or building of the church, or paid the sum of $25.00 after its establishment, and the latter, those who pay a yearly sum for current expenses. The first services of worship were held in the old court-house, under the direction of Rev. H. C. Straeter. Preparations for the building of a church edifice were at once commenced and on the 1st day of June, 1851, the corner stone of the handsome and commodious structure, at the corner of Third and Ingle streets, now in use, was laid. The church was completed in the following year, and with appropriate ceremonies was dedicated on the 28th day of November, 1852. At that time Rev. Theodore Kilingsohr was pastor. From November, 1853, to June, 1854, Mr. Rudolph Kehr conducted services. His successor, in August, 1854, was Rev. William Schmitt, who retained the pastorate until the close of the year 1858. Out of the meagre records of that time, it is ascertained that the membership numbered 152 in 1857. From 1859, to May, 1864, Rev. Carl Kretzschmar was the pastor, and under his wise and zealous administration the membership grew to 340.

In May, 1864, the present pastor, Rev. C. L. Chr. Runck, assumed the charge, and at once new life and spirit were breathed into the church, a rapid improvement in its

spiritual and temporal welfare resulting from his efficient labors. At that time the church was burdened with a debt of more than $4,000, the payment of which was soon provided for. In 1865, the lots forming the present site of the parsonage and school-house were purchased; in 1866, a beautiful parsonage was built, and two years later, a commodious school-house for the use of the church, was erected. In 1866, a new organ was placed in the church, and in 1872, a gallery, new altar and other appurtenances were added to the church interior. Up to this time the walls had been bare, but now they were frescoed and the entire interior generally adorned and beautified. Ten years later the church interior was again renovated and repaired at a cost of $11,000, by which it was made one of the most beautiful churches in the state of Indiana. These improvements were made possible by the wise business management of the pastor, a constant growth in the membership and through the efforts of two church societies established in 1867, one composed of the young ladies and the other of the elderly ladies of the church. By his power of organization the present pastor has gathered about him a large flock, numbering 650 families, and probably not less than 3,000 souls, all respectable members of the community, of high standing The Sabbath-school has an average attendance of 350 children.

Pastor Runck is a man of large mental attainments and ranks among the best pulpit orators in southern Indiana. He is a profound thinker, a good reasoner, logical and eloquent in the presentation of his sermons. He goes to the pulpit without manuscript or notes, but his utterances show deep and thorough study. When setting out to expound a doctrine he continues until the subject has been exhaustively considered and so clearly elucidated that all may understand. Frequent and apt quotations from works of science, art, poetry, and general literature as well as from the Bible adorn his sermons. The German lnaguage is used exclusively in his pulpit work. The largeness of his congregation is an eloquent testimonial of his power and popularity. For almost a quarter of a century he has occupied this field of labor and all who know him love him and delight to do him honor.

C. L. Chr. Runck, minister of the gospel and preacher at the German United Evangelical St. John's church in Evansville, Ind., is the son of a teacher and surveyor, born on the 22d of April, 1836, at Nuenschweiler, in the Bavarian Rheinpfalz. He had his preparatory education in the gymnasium (college) at Zweibruecken, Rheinpfalz, and made his academical studies at the University of Utrecht, Holland. Coming to this country in 1860, he made his pastoral debut at Black Creek, Welland county, Canada West; after two years he was called by a congregation of North Buffalo, the twelfth ward of Buffalo, N. Y., where he for two years did pastoral work to the same satisfaction of all as in his first place. In May, 18 64, he came to Evansville, Ind., where he has built up the St. John's congregation to the largest of the city. As a man and citizen he stands in high esteem, respected by all denominations for his religious tolerance, and loved by all his parishioners. According to his science and high scholarship, he is a very eloquent speaker and powerful orator, besides that his name is favorably known over the whole United States as the author of "Polyhymnia," a collection of church choruses for mixed voices with text by himself. He looks on a great success in the past, and it is to be hoped that he may do more blessed work in the future. He was married at Erie, Penn., September 9, 1861,

to Miss Catharine Blass, who was born in Germany July 17, 1843. She is a woman of extended education; has written several Sunday-school books, among which is "Lost Princes," that has proved a great help in Sabbath school work. For many years she was president of the ladies' society of St. John's church, and her life has been devoted to Christianity.

German Reformed Church, located on the east side of Elsas avenue, between Indiana and Illinois streets, and organized in 1871, this church is a mission aided by the church organization. It has had many trials and losses chiefly through the removal of its members, and at one time came very near being abandoned, but at the present is gaining in membership, and the interest is growing. The congregation owns a neat frame church building of ample size and a small parsonage. The church property is valued at $3,000. Rev. C. T. Martin dedicated the church in 1871, and remained its pastor until 1873. The subsequent pastors have been: Rev. N. Weirs, 1873–75; Rev. J. J. Janett, 1875–81; Rev. J. G. Schmid, Rev Landau, Rev. Sheller and Rev. J. Wernley, the present pastor, who came here from Chicago, and has had charge but a short time. There are about seventy-five members, and the Sunday-school numbers seventy-five, with Mr. F. A. Riehl as superintendent. During Rev. J. J. Janett's ministry the church was in especially good condition, he being a very earnest worker and powerful man.

The Church of the Unity.—In 1851 or 1852 the first Unitarian service was held in Evansville. During 1857 and 1858 there was occasional preaching by Revs. J. H. Heywood, J. K. Hosmer, J. G. Forman, H. F. Bond, M. Staples and others. The first Liberal Christian church was organized February 4, 1866. Rev. D. H. Clark preached ten months, services being held in the court-house. The Church of the Unity was organized the first Sunday in November, 1875, and services were held in a hall on Main street, corner of Fifth. Mrs. Ann Maidlow, a charitable lady, and a member of the society, gave enough to build a church, in consequence of which the edifice at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets was erected. Its corner stone was laid October 30, 1875, and it was completed April 1st, 1877. Rev. George Chainey was called to pastorate, and for a time built up the congregation, but because of his extremely liberal teachings, dissensions arose, and the church organization was abandoned.

Disciples of Christ, the followers of the celebrated Alexander Campbell, distinctively known as Christians, began to hold meetings in this city, in 1868, and in January of the following year, Rev. George Flower came to the city, preached and organized a church. His success was great, and he was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Carter, and he by Rev. Alfred Flower, father of the former pastor. On account of deaths, removals from the neighborhood, and other causes, the society afterward became so reduced that the organization was practically abandoned. But on November 15, 1885, it was re-organized, chiefly through the instrumentality of Messrs. W. W. Ireland, Joseph Jutton, F. W. Gibbs, Louis Carter, J. R. Furguson, B. R. Beecher, J. L. Yockey, Albert Mace, Dr. Floyd Williams and others. The members in this city worshiped for many years at the corner of Second and Clark streets. The first minister in charge after the re-organization was Rev. George Platt, who served the congregation until March, 1886, when he was succeeded by Rev. Neil MacLeod, the present pastor. The church has exhibited wonder-

ful vitality from the first establishment and it shows a steady and substantial growth. In the past year the congregation purchased the Unitarian church, which was built by that congregation in 1876, at a cost of $6,000. The price paid was $4,000. It is a very neat structure, 36x60 feet, and capable of comfortably seating 300 people. The present membership of the Christian church is 125, which is being steadily augmented. The Sunday-school, of which J. R. Furguson is superintendent, numbers 100 scholars. The present trustees of the church are: Floyd Williams, Joseph L. Stubbs and W. W. Ireland.

Jewish Temples.—The congregation B'nai Israel was organized in 1857. Seven years later the society built the temple, corner Sixth and Division streets, at a cost of $45,000.00. The style of architecture is Moorish Saracenic, and the building is very handsome. The main auditorium is 45x70 and seats 600. The following pastors have served the congregation: William Wechsler, M. Delbanco, B. L. Fould, S. Hecht, Dr. E. B. M. Browne, Dr. Isaac Schwab, Dr. Falk Vidaver, Dr. Meyer Elkin, and Dr. J. H. M. Chumaceiro, the present incumbent, who has been in charge since February 1, 1888. There are now about 100 families in the congregation, and the Sabbath-school very large and flourishing. The present officers are: Dr. J. H. M. Chumaceiro, rabbi; Abe Strouse, president; I. Heimann, vice-president; A. Loewenthal, sr., secretary; S. I. Loewenstein, treasurer; Isaac Rieser, sexton; Prof. C. Mathias, organist; N. Gross, A. Brentano, Louis Roser, Solomon Kahn, and A. Gugenheim, trustees. The society is wealthy and intelligent, and contains some of the best citizens in the community.

The congregation B'nai Moshe, was organized in 1870, but until about ten years ago it was without a minister and had but few members. The first rabbi was Rev. Abr. Lane, who remained three years. His successor was Dr. Jacob Jacobsohn, who served four years. Those following were Rev. Leven, Rev. Wolpart, and Rev. H. Feinschreiber, the present incumbent. The society now has twenty-five families in its membership, and maintains a Hebrew day school with twenty pupils, taught by Rev. H. Feinschreiber. In 1880 a church was built on Ingle street, between Sixth and Seventh, at a cost of about $2,500. It is a frame structure and seats about 200. The present officers are: Rev. H. Feinschreiber, rabbi, A. Morris, president; Robert Paul, vice-president; Louis Newman, secretary; Isaac Ringolsky, treasurer; Samuel Newman, Israel Greenberg and M. Fischer, trustees.

Young Men's Christian Association.—By this agency, organized April 15, 1867, much good has been accomplished through its efforts to lead to Christ the young men of the city. The association has met every obstacle that sin could throw in its way, but never yielding, has pushed forward, until the degree of prosperity attained is highly satisfactory. The good done in many hundred individual hearts can never be measured by statisticians, and God alone knows the great number of souls saved through seed scattered by its work. Regular meetings are held, and a free reading-room maintained, where all the leading newspapers and periodicals can be found. The present officers are: L. M. Rice, president; Gen. J. M. Shackelford and A. W. Emery, vice-presidents; J. W. Gleichman, recording secretary; Ira D. McCoy, treasurer; J. F. Habbee, general secretary. The membership, averaging about 300, comprises many of the most intelligent and progressive young men in the city. Efficient assistants in the prosecution of the work undertaken by this association are the members of the

Ladies' Auxiliary, the present officers of which are: Mrs. John Hubbard, president; Mrs. Samuel Bayard, vice-president; Mrs. C. L. Wedding, treasurer, and Mrs. J. E. Wheeler, secretary.

Cemeteries.—In early days little attention was paid to the adornment of places of sepulture. When Hugh McGary proposed to donate a portion of his lands to the then new county of Vanderburgh to secure the choice of his town as the permanent seat of justice, he was careful to reserve one acre of land the title to which he refused to divest himself of. This acre of land commenced at the tombstone of Amanda F. McGary and ran an equal distance in each direction parallel with the streets of the town. It was selected by Col. McGary in the presence of the board of commissioners in February, 1821. The tombstone of Amanda McGary stood near the center of the space now covered by the German Methodist church at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets. That locality was used as a public burying ground even before the original town was laid out, and for several years thereafter. It was in the woods and sufficiently remote from the village on the river bank. Indians and white settlers are supposed to have shared together this final resting place. Its limits were not at first contracted or defined with certainty, interments being made in all parts of the woods near there. It was a neglected spot, for even as late as 1836, says an old settler: "It was no light task to cut the way into it, such a thicket of brushwood and briers covered the ground." Many are yet living who remember the broken tombstones and neglected graves of this early "burying ground."

As the town grew in size what is now called the "old graveyard" on Mulberry street became the "silent city of the dead." The period of its degeneration and neglect commenced with the establishment of the now beautiful Oak Hill. At present, within convenient reach of the city there are several cemeteries, the natural beauties of each adorned by the artistic hand of man, and constituting with the solemnity of silence and the impressiveness of solitude appropriate homes for the cherished dead, where

> The heart, half desolate and broken,
> Far from the city's pomp its vigils may keep,
> And wreathe with fairest flowers, affections' tokens,
> The pale, cold marble, where its loved ones sleep.

Oak Hill Cemetery is located one and a half miles northeast of the city. It was purchased about 1860, and originally contained eighty acres, but through subsequent additions it has been much enlarged. The cemetery grounds include a lovely hillock, and from the summit in the center a fine prospect of the surrounding country is obtained. It has been vastly improved by gravel walks, drives, etc., and highly ornamented with trees and shrubbery, while many a shaft of chiseled stone, magnificent tombs, and stately sepulchral monuments rear their heads in the midst of the never-varying and perennial greenery. The cemetery is under the control and management of a board of trustees appointed by the city council. John S. Goodge for many years has been a thoughtful and efficient superintendent.

St. Joseph's Cemetery.—In 1872 the Catholics of Evansville found themselves with very poor burial facilities, largely on account of the growth of the city, and its encroachments upon their cemetery, unsuiting it for further occupation as such. The necessity for the present cemetery arrangements forced all the congregations to act, and they did act wisely and well. A committee so instructed purchased seventy acres of pleasantly situated land one and one-fourth

miles west of the city limits, on the old Cynthiana road, in Perry township, and reachable also by the New Harmony road. Later purchases have increased the number of acres to 116, and strict and wholesome rules govern the association using and conducting the cemetery. Any Catholic in Evansville can become a member of the St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery association by purchasing one lot in the same. All the Catholic pastors of the city are *ex-officio* members of the board of directors. The present officers are: Very Rev. E. F. McBarron, president; B. Enneking, secretary; H. Hermann, treasurer; John Streite, sexton.

The cemetery has been laid out most beautifully, and is adorned with many elegant monuments. The great figure of the recording angel, standing near the entrance, is the gift of Mrs. Robert Fergus, while the central figure of the crucifixion, an imported work, occupies the circle or central part reserved for the burial of priests. Already there are four interred in this holy spot— Father Kutassy, Father McDermott, Father Duddenhausen and Father Kline, O. S. B.

Locust Hill Cemetery.— This place of burial, owned by the city, was opened more than fifteen years ago and in its arrangement and adornments is quite attractive. It is on the Princeton road, two and a half miles north of the city.

Lutheran Cemetery.— Tastefully planned in all its details, and well-kept, this is truly a place of beauty. The grounds were purchased and consecrated to the use of the beloved dead many years ago, by Trinity church, one of the strongest religious organizations in the city. It is two miles northeast of the city, is controlled by the Lutheran churches, and for many years has been carefully looked after by its custodian and superintendent, Mr. John A. Saupert.

Rosehill Jewish Cemetery, located on the Stringtown road, three miles from the city, was dedicated by Rabbi Falk Vidaver, in 1879, since which time it has been improved and beautified, until now it is a veritable spot of beauty. It is under the control of a board of governors, consisting of N. Gross, president; A. Strouse, vice-president; A. Brentano, secretary; Henry Joseph and Jacob Eichel. George Betsch, superintendent.

Mt. Sinai Jewish Cemetery, on Babytown road, was dedicated in 1876, by Rabbi Rabinowitz. The board of directors is composed of Samuel Newman, Israel Greenberg, Robert Paul, Isaac Ringolsky and M. Fisher. Isaac Friedman, superintendent.

CHAPTER IX.

By J. W. DAVIDSON, A. M.

Schools — First Teachers — Early Schools — Township Schools — Public Schools of Evansville — School Examiners and County Superintendents.

With all thy getting, get understanding.
—*Solomon.*

IN that remarkable production of the pen of Dr. Manassah Cutler, the "Ordinance of 1787," these words are found; "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Our forefathers of the continental congress in passing the memorable ordinance "built wiser than they know."

In accordance with the spirit of the above quoted language, the constitution of Indiana reads as follows:

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all."

The state of Indiana has so carefully husbanded her educational finances that the permanent fund has reached the enormous sum of $10,000,000, a greater fund than that of any other state in the Union. A part of this is loaned to the state. The rest is apportioned to the several counties and placed in charge of the county auditors, to be loaned to the people at six per cent per annum in advance.

All loans must be secured by first mortgage on real estate valued by appraisers appointed on the part of the state, and only one-half of the amount of appraisement can be secured as a loan. Improvements are not considered in the appraisement. No person can borrow more than $2,000. No part of the expense of making loans or collecting interest is borne by the school fund. And if on foreclosure of mortgage the sum loaned shall not be realized, then the county becomes responsible for having accepted an insecure loan, and must make up the deficit both in principal and interest. The several counties are also held responsible for interest on principal allowed to remain idle. Thus the reader will observe that the school fund of Indiana is carefully guarded, and is very appropriately called the "Permanent Fund." With the revenue from liquor licenses, dog fund surplus, local taxation and interest on the permanent fund, the state expends annually $5,000,000 for the education of its youth.

Perry township has the honor of having had the first school in the county. It was taught by Thomas Trueman in 1819, on the present site of the County Orphan Asylum, below the city. The house was built of unhewn logs, and had a dirt floor. The cracks in the walls were not chinked. Trueman was a sailor of the revolutionary

war, well advanced in years when he opened his first school in Vanderburgh county. At this time there being no school in the town of Evansville, the boys from town went to Trueman's school, which was then about two miles in the country. Trueman was a rude, eccentric individual, who lived alone, and gained a sustenance by hunting, trapping and trading. He taught in different parts of the county for about fifteen years. He died in German township, and specially requested his friends to cremate his body in a log heap after death. His request seemed so strange to his simple-minded frontier friends, that they took it for granted that it was the result of a freak of insanity, and he was not cremated. He was, perhaps, the first cremationist of Indiana.

Among other teachers who taught in Perry township in early times was George Thompson, in 1824. The school-house was located on what is now the farm of Washington Stinchfield. Later came Grimes, Foster and Campbell. Of the trustees who did good service for the township may be mentioned: J. B. Cox, James S. Wills, David Stephens, Simon Waterman, Philip Koch, Henry Lauer, L. Schmadel, Fred W. Buente, Herman Klamer and Theodore Hartig, present incumbent. Enumeration of school children in township for 1888, 840. Length of school term, nine months.

In Armstrong township the first school was taught by Andrew Erskine, in 1826. The house stood near the present home of Mr. Leroy Calvert. It was built of round logs, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof. One log was cut out and greased paper put in to admit light. In each end was a large "stick and mud" fire place; one for the boys and one for the girls. Among the pioneer teachers of the township were James Cury, Mr. Elliott, Daniel B. Craddock, Cadwallader and others. These early schools were, of course, private, and the products of the farm were legal tender for tuition.

At the expiration of the three months' term the teacher would collect the tuition in wheat, corn, pork or furs and take a wagon load of his salary to the nearest market and exchange it for such articles as he needed. Very little tuition was paid in cash. Among the trustees who did efficient service for the township are Leroy Calvert, John F. Pruitt, Caswell Calvert, Henry Hilderbrandt, James C. Calvert, the present trustee. School enumeration last year, 503; school term, eight months.

The first school in Scott township was taught by Daniel B. Craddock, in 1835, on the "Staser farm." The other early teachers, as far as can be ascertained were: Mrs. Barker, Abiah Foster, Joel Mulby, Harrison Jones, James Perry, John Arbin, Mr. Taylor, Alexander McCutchan. Later came William Hennesse, William Atchison, Arad McCutchan, James Vickery, Miss Kate Headen, James Henry, Hannah Fisher, Thomas Peck, John Runcie, Dr. John L. Dow, and Cawson Potts. The first trustee was Andrew Erskine, and others who served with credit are: Joseph Berridge, John G. Potts, John W. Peck, Henry Bosse; present incumbent, William Schomberg. Enumeration of school children, 544; term of school, six months.

The first school in Center township was taught by William Morgan, in 1830, followed by William Grimes and Thomas Trueman. The school was held in a little cabin on what is now known as the "Hopkins farm." In the schools the boys wore buckskin breeches and the girls wore buckskin aprons. As Trueman's method of punishment was to use the rod across the knees as the pupil sat on the puncheon benches, the buckskin

aprons served to mitigate the severity of the "ancient mariner's" blows. Grimes employed his time between recitations by cracking hickory nuts, on one of the puncheon benches, with a bench leg, which he would slip out of the bench, and then replace it when the next class was ready to recite. Among the pioneer teachers of the township may be mentioned: Andrew Erskine, Alex McCutchan, Taylor and Foster. Later teachers are: Thomas Conyngton, Levi Erskine, William T. Iglehart, Joel Mulby, Charles G. Olmstead, William Atchison, Hester M. Wood, Anna Headen, R. P. Hooker, Louis F. Guire. In 1859 there was a select graded school organized at McCutchanville, under charge of S. R. Hornbrook, afterward colonel of the Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This school exerted a salutary influence on the whole section of Vanderburgh county, known as "blue grass" region. In this school Col. Hornbrook sowed good seed, which has borne abundant fruit.

Center township has the honor of having had the first free school in the county. On the south slope of Locust cemetery hill, about two miles from the city, there stands a little brick house, almost hidden from view in an apple orchard of a half century's growth. In this little house J. Kilblock opened a free school for the benefit of any children who wished to attend, and kept his school open three or four months in the year, until the public school system was established. Father Kilblock was a pious, philanthrophic individual, and made his living chiefly as an itinerant clock tinker. The old gentleman is still living and has the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances. The trustees have been: Andrew Erskine, D. Lingsley, Charles Broughton, Levi Erskine, Samuel Gibson, George W. Hornby, William Wood and John W. Laubscher. Present incumbent Christ Kratz; school enumeration, 787, term seven months. All the school-houses are brick and of modern design, with one graded high-school at McCutchanville.

The first school in German township was taught on the "Nightingale farm," now owned by William Seibert. The first teacher was William Lacy, in 1832. The next school was built near St. Joseph and was taught by Trueman the sailor. The school-house was a mere hut with one log left out to admit light, no paper or glass being used. The pioneer teachers were: Grimes, Elliott, Adrian Young, James Patten, Samuel Grant, Amanda Foster, Joseph Shaw. The teachers of later years are John F. Pruitt, Henry B. Wood, Don Emerson, Samuel Broaddus, S. S. Lovejoy, A. J. Angermeier, John F. Boyle, Louis F. Guire, Fannie Goldsmith, Amelia Christ and Daniel W. Farquher. Trustees, Adam Wolf, William Umbach, George Naab, Charles Gantner, Simon Hartig, Fred Werkman and A. J. Angermeier, the present incumbent. School enumeration, 704; term eight months. The buildings are nearly all built of brick and are of the latest design.

In Knight township the first school, as well as can now be determined, was opened in 1832, near the site of what is now known as the Terry school. The teacher's name was J. Combs. In 1836 James Craddock taught in the same old-fashioned log house; Rufus Dresser, in 1838. In 1837, William Olmstead opened a school on the river road on the old Garrett farm. About the year 1835, a well-educated eastern teacher whose name cannot now be ascertained, introduced into the Terry school a blackboard, which was considered by the patrons as a device to enable the teacher to escape labor, and their indignation was aroused to a degree of bitterness. One morning when the teacher,

accompanied by some pupils, opened the clapboard door of the school, there was found written on the board, in a bold hand, the following:

> Any man of common sense,
> Would throw the blackboard over the fence.

At the end of the term the teacher and the blackboard "had to go." Teachers of later years were: John Hail, Alex Lewis, America Stanfield, Elizabeth Knight, Lee Ewing, George Warren. The more recent teachers are: Edna Street, Lillian Brooks, Fannie Kelsey, Robert L. Cowan, Louis F. Guise, and Barney Blackburn. Trustees in earlier years were: William Knight, Orville Kelsey, Wilson Collins; in later years Ira Grainger, A. Knight, Samuel Grainger, Henry B. Smith, Henry Barnett and J. J. Byrnes. The township has eight good brick school-houses and two frame houses. School enumeration, 581; school term, ten months.

In Union township the first school was taught in 1830 by William Hazelwood. Later came: Campbell Willard, Eliza Hardin, James Dennison, Henry Simmons, A. T. Everett, S. C. Rogers, Adrian Young, George W. Moore, Paul Slaughter, Hannah Fisher, Don Emerson, Winnie Hooker (Enslie). Early trustees were: Simeon Long and William McDowell. Later trustees: William Martin, Joseph Parrett, Samuel Barker, James King, James F. Saunders, Albert Kamp, John Neal and R. W. King. School enumeration, 277. The south part of Union township, better known as Congressional township 8, is the fortunate possessor of 300 acres of unsold school land, which rents for an annual rental of $10 to $12 per acre, and produces enough revenue to keep the schools in session all the year without a tuition levy.

But little can be said concerning the schools of Pigeon township, because of the fact that the city of Evansville includes within its corporate limits nearly the whole of Pigeon township. Nearly all the suburban residents are transferred to Evansville for school purposes. The township proper has but one school, which has been taught for a number of years by Mr. George S. Pritchett; the enumeration is ninety-three; the present township trustee is Philip Spiegel.

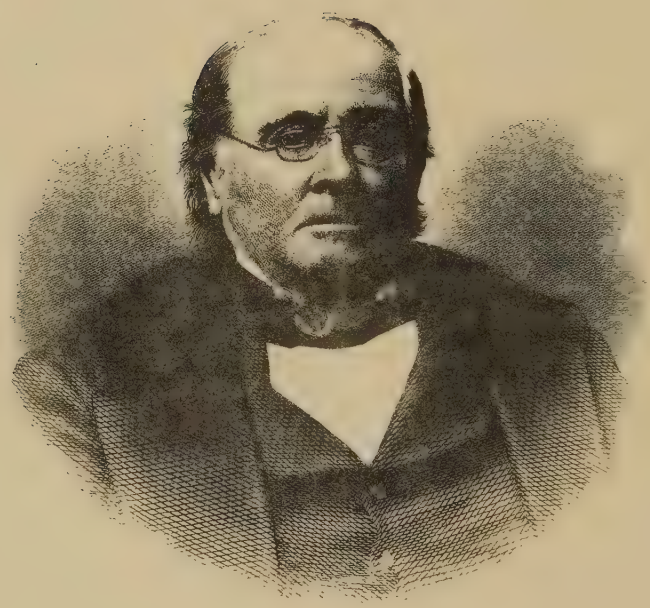
The pioneer teacher of the city of Evansville was George Thompson, who taught in a little log cabin situated near the corner of First and Vine streets, in the year 1821. Soon after this, William Price taught school in the old Baptist church near Mulberry and First streets. It was a log dwelling house at first, but was purchased by the Baptist society and used as a church and school-house. The old building is yet standing and doing service as a stable. It is now the property of William Dean, Esq., and is the oldest landmark of the pioneer times of Evansville. In 1821 the citizens of Evansville raised a sufficient amount of money to build a brick school-house, and they employed Daniel Chute as teacher at a salary of $300 per year. The house was built on the court-house square near the corner of Third and Main streets. This school-house had a large fire-place in each end, so large, in fact, that more light came through the fire-place than through the two small windows in the front. For thirty years did Mr. Chute labor to educate the youth of Evansville. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a fine scholar. He was a truly pious man, but believed in "watching" as well as "praying." At opening exercises he prayed standing with his eyes open, and a long fishing cane in one hand, and when he caught a boy in mischief during prayer he would stop short and call out, "Woe be to you, John," and strike him over the shoulder with the long cane, then resume and finish the prayer. The writer

recollects him as a teacher of girls in the old Park school, and would judge from Mr. Chute's genial countenance that there was anything in his nature but "woe" for anybody.

Among the pioneer teachers who deserve to be remembered are Miss Philura French, whose first work in this community as a teacher began in 1832, and who subsequently became the wife of Mr. John Shanklin and mother of J. G. Shanklin, George W. Shanklin and Mrs. John M. Harlan, all well known to the general public; Miss Evans who taught in 1834; Miss Slocum in 1836; Miss Seldon and Miss Burgess assisted by Miss Mary Wilson, now the venerable mother of Mr. J. S. Reilly, of the Evansville Courier company, and Miss Edith Reilly, now one of the members of the High school corps. The writer is indebted to the courtesy and fine memory of Mrs. Reilly for many items of this sketch. As well as can now be ascertained Miss Julia Barnes came to Evansville and opened a school in 1838. Then came the Misses Morton, sisters of Vice-President Morton. The Draper sisters taught in the old Maghee homestead, corner Third and Chestnut streets. Then came Mr. Safford and wife, followed by Mr. Green, Miss Dean, Miss Abbott, Mr. Thompson and Miss Conyngton. These schools were, of course, all private. After the inauguration of the public schools, the private schools gradually disappeared. Miss Lura Jacobs and Mrs. Mary Jacobs Maghee were employed in the first public school of Evansville. Mrs. Maghee is still living in the city and is well known as the wife of J. B. Maghee, Esq., and mother of Dr. W. H. Maghee, a well known physician of the city. Next to Mr. Chute in length of service as a teacher in Evansville stands J. W. Knight. His work was confined chiefly to the upper part of the city, and to boys only, as in his time the sexes were separated in the schools. His methods, while not very agreeable to the sensibilities, as the writer can testify from personal experience, were excellent in developing memory, reason and will power. And there are many people who believe he has never been equaled in Evansville as a teacher of boys.

The following is a roll of teachers who have taught in the public schools of the city for a period of fifteen years or more: Mr. J. W. Knight, Mrs. V. C. Read, Mrs. L. J. Plummer, Mrs. Lucy McFarland, Mrs. Mary O'B. Miller, Mrs. Sarah C. Anderson, Mrs. Margaret Findley, Miss Eva K. Froelick, Miss Maria Bisbee, Miss Edith Reilly, Miss Mary E. White, Miss Hulda Ratim, Miss L. M. Ashley, Miss Julia Bierbower, Miss Hattie Bierbower, Miss Mollie Stembridge, Miss Anna S. Farrell, Miss Lou E. Wyttenbach, Miss Laura Brooks, Miss Jennie Brown, Miss Hattie Durham, Miss Anna L. Forsythe, Miss Clara Reynolds, Mr. M. Z. Tinker, Mr. Robert P. Hooker, Mr. Z. M. Anderson, Mr. A. J. McCutchan. The first board of school trustees was composed of H. Q. Wheeler, Christian Decker and William Hughes, Mr. Wheeler serving as superintendent. The succeeding superintendents were as follows: William Baker, E. J. Rice, C. H. Butterfield, A. M. Gow, John M. Bloss, John Cooper, and J. W. Layne, the present incumbent. The school enumeration of the city for the last year is 16,448, with a school enrollment of over 6,000. Length of term, ten months. The city has twelve commodious buildings of modern design and finish, valued with the real estate at more than $600,000. The corps of teachers number 165. The public schools are the pride of the city. They have been kept remarkably free from the influence of politics, sectarianism and rings,

and it is the determination of the school board and the wish of the people that they shall ever remain so. The members of the present school board are Samuel G. Evans, J. E. Inglehart and J. W. Roelker. The different school examiners of the county were as follows: Daniel Chute, Dr. Negley, Dr. G. B. Walker, Thomas E. Garvin, Dr. Reynolds, H. Q. Wheeler, S. K. Lavitt, J. W. Knight and T. W. Peck. In 1873 the office of school examiner was abolished, and that of county school superintendent created, and Mr. Robert P. Hooker appointed to fill the newly created office. His successors were F. P. Conn, Ernst D. McAvoy and J. W. Davidson.



Western Engl Pub Co

Willard Carpenter

CHAPTER X.

LIBRARIES — LIFE OF WILLARD CARPENTER — THE CARPENTER HOMESTEAD — THE CITY LIBRARY — HISTORY OF THE WILLARD LIBRARY — CATHOLIC LIBRARY — VANDERBURGH COUNTY LIBRARY.

WILLARD CARPENTER, an enterprising pioneer, citizen and benefactor of Evansville, was born in Strafford, Orange county, Vt., on the 15th of March, 1803. His father, Willard Carpenter, sr., was born April 3, 1767, and died at Strafford, November 14, 1854. He was married at Woodstock, Conn., February 23, 1791, to Polly Bacon, who was born March 15, 1769, and died March 4, 1860, also at Strafford. All the children, twelve in number, were born and reared on the same farm. Mrs. Carpenter lived to see twelve children, fifty-two grand-children, fifty-three great-grand-children, and one great-great-grand-child; in all, 118 lineal descendants. There was much of the remarkable in the life of Willard Carpenter the younger, whose name, even at this time in southern Indiana, is a synonym for skill and sagacity. When a young man, he received the sobriquet of "Old Willard." The leading feature of his career was his zeal for public interests, and it is readily conceded that the general prosperity of the district in which he lived was largely due to his individual efforts. As a typical Yankee, he possessed sturdy independence and tenacity of purpose to an unusual degree. Always thrifty and energetic, with great powers of physical endurance, pluck and perseverance, a strong and comprehensive mind, and great business ability, it is not strange that he rose from the hardest poverty to great wealth. When a boy he spent his days on a farm, in the manner common to pioneer lads, for his father was one of the first settlers of Orange county, building his cabin in the forests, and with the help of his boys making a clearing and conducting his farm. School privileges were meagre. To read, write and cipher was regarded as the *ultima thule* of a school education; and three months a year for four or five winters, in the primitive log school-house, was considered sufficient time for him to spend upon his early mental training. He remained at home with his father until he was eighteen years old. Now and then, by doing odd jobs, he turned a penny. His first twenty-five cents was made by digging snake-root and selling it to his uncle. This money was immediately put out at six per cent interest, and in process of time, through additions made to it, he found himself in possession of seven dollars. He then determined to go west. With a pack on his back he made his way to the Mohawk, and passed through Troy about the time of the great fire in 1822. Upon reaching Albany he turned his capital of seven dollars into a stock of Yankee notions, and from there sturdily tramped up the valley of the Mohawk, on his way to Buffalo. He then went down the lake shore, and into Ohio as far as Salem, where, having disposed of his wares, he rested, while visiting an uncle, who had moved to this place some years previous. Not content with being idle, he went to work in the woods with two other

men, and in the summer and autumn of that year — 1822 — they cleared eighty acres of forest land, for which they received five dollars an acre. Owing to the scarcity of money he was paid in notes of hand, payable in grain. These he disposed of and went to teaching a district school. His salary in the spring amounted to $140, which was also paid in grain notes. He then concluded to learn tanning and shoemaking, but became dissatisfied after a six months' trial and gave it up. He was now about twenty years old and ready to begin life in earnest. Disposing of all his effects, he bought a horse and a watch, and with about sixteen dollars in his pocket turned his face eastward to find a wider field in New York state. On his way to Buffalo he was taken in by some sharpers on the "little joker," who won his watch and all his money but one dollar. They returned him four dollars, and with this he was glad to mount and get away. Before reaching Buffalo he was attacked with a severe illness, but continued his journey, passing through Buffalo to Manlius, a town lying some miles east, where he found an old schoolmate with whom, on account of his illness and the depleted condition of his purse, he was glad to remain for a week or so. In a short time he engaged to assist in floating a raft down the Mohawk to Schenectady. He was to receive sixteen dollars a month for his services, but upon reaching his destination the raft was attached for debt, and he received nothing. He walked back to Manlius for his horse, which had been left with his friend, when, to his dismay, he found that the animal had died in his absence. He next engaged to work with pick and shovel on the Erie canal with a company of about 1,000 Irishmen and Ben Wade, of Ohio. Here the work and wages were fair, but the accommodations were so unendurable that after a short time he sought other employment. While at Glenfield Corners he was offered the position of teacher in the school at that place. The school had been a troublesome one, the last teacher had been unceremoniously ejected by the larger boys, and in a few days a conspiracy was formed against the new pedagogue; but being determined to rule, he managed to subdue the ringleader, older and larger than himself, by the union of stratagem and force, and had no further trouble. In 1824, his father, to induce his return home, presented him with a farm, and later offered him $600, but these he refused, determining to make his way through life unaided. Two years after, he visited his father and returned with his brother John to Troy, where they engaged in merchandising. Mr. Carpenter prosecuted his business interests with vigor and at one time with such boldness as to dismay his brother, and a dissolution followed. Ephriam, another brother similar in character to Willard, succeeded John, and they continued in Troy ten years. In 1837 Willard came to Evansville at the solicitation of A. B. Carpenter, whom he joined in the wholesale dry goods and notion business. They began under favorable auspices, but suffered in the widespread financial crash of 1837. Upon his arrival here, after a trip to Troy, where he had gone to settle his business there, he found the business of the firm in a deplorable state. Owing to the crash, their county correspondents were in a precarious condition and sharp work was necessary to realize anything out of their accounts. Mr. Carpenter, however, was equal to the emergency. He reached here on Sunday and at once took in the situation. Learning that a company of merchants was to leave for the upper country, by the way of Vincennes and Terre Haute, he saw that his only chance

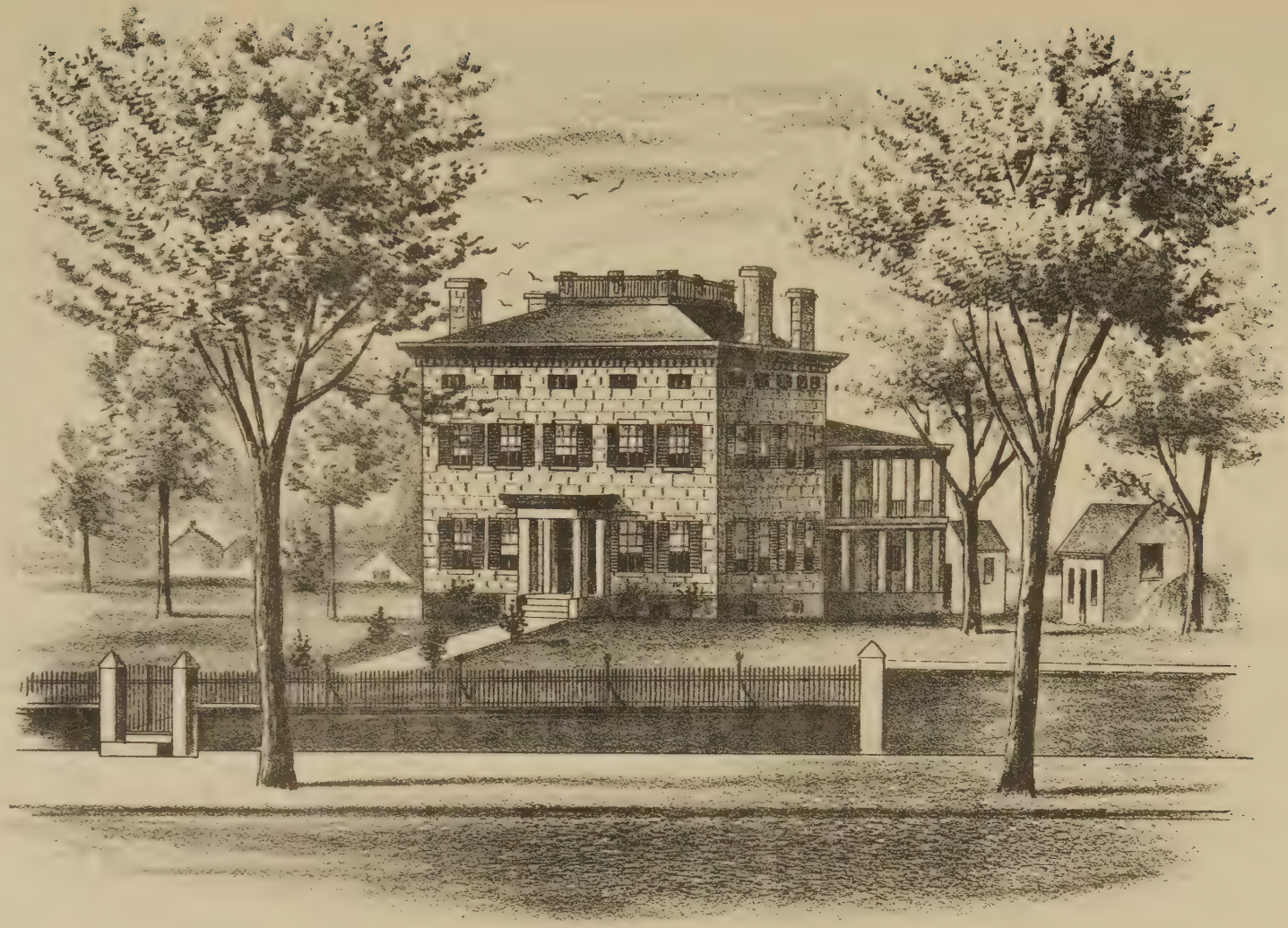
was to outstrip them. He left here at nine o'clock that night; at Vincennes employed Judge Law to take charge of his business there; pushed on to Terre Haute; employed Judge Farrington there, and by Tuesday morning, at daybreak, was closeted in Danville, Ill., with an attorney of that place. He then started home, and by Wednesday noon met the other merchants on their outward journey, between Vincennes and Terre Haute. The result was that the Carpenters received their claims in full, while the others hardly realized ten cents on the dollar. This feat practically introduced Mr. Carpenter to Evansville, and the energetic spirit shown in it characterized his subsequent conduct. In February following, he was married to Miss Lucina Burcalow, of Saratoga county, N. Y.

When the state of Indiana found herself almost hopelessly in debt, after the failure of the internal improvement system, Mr. Carpenter violently opposed every suggestion of repudiation, and took a prominent part in providing means of an honorable satisfaction of all obligations. At a public meeting held in this city in 1842, it was resolved to ask an appropriation of lands to aid in the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal. Mr. Carpenter circulated the petitions for this purpose in seventeen different states and through five different legislatures, defraying his expenses out of his own pocket. The bill, after much opposition, passed both houses of congress, to be ratified, however, by the legislature of Indiana. Here there was great opposition, and again Mr. Carpenter made himself useful in advancing the public good. In 1849 he was one of the principal movers in the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad enterprise, subscribing largely, and taking more stock than any other two men in the county. It was intended that this road should run up the White River valley to Indianapolis; but in 1853 Mr. Carpenter resigned as a director, and with ex-Senator O. H. Smith entered into an agreement to build a railroad from Evansville to Indianapolis, later known as the "Straight Line." Mr. Carpenter threw his whole intellectual vigor into this work. Over $900,000 were procured on the line—Mr. Carpenter himself having subscribed $65,000—the work of grading progressed rapidly, the road-bed was completed for fifty-five miles, and Mr. Carpenter went to Europe to purchase the rails. At this juncture opposition sprang up, a pamphlet containing many misrepresentations was published and distributed among the banks and rail-makers in London, Paris and Wales, and when the negotiations were completed excepting the details, he was thwarted in the great undertaking. He then called upon Vorse, Perkins & Co., who had a house in London and also one in New York, doing a commission business for railroad companies in America, and after much negotiation, made a contract with that firm, agreeing to pay them $12,000 of mortgage bonds per mile upon the road-bed, $100,000 worth of real estate bonds, and $100,000 of Evansville city bonds, which the city had subscribed, but not then delivered. All excepting the Evansville bonds he had with him; and these latter were to be handed over, in July of the same year, to the commission-house of Vorse, Perkins & Co. in New York city. Mr. Carpenter now wrote in full to the vice-president, Mr. H. D. Allis, urging him to call the city council together immediately and ask them to deliver the $100,000 bonds to Vorse, Perkins & Co. in New York. The enemies of the road were now at work in his own city, and the council refused. Mr. Carpenter then offered, if they would consent, to secure them by mortgaging all the

real estate he held in the city and county, which was extensive, indemnifying the city, so that the road should be built and cars should be running over the first fifty-five miles—to the Ohio and Mississippi crossing—by the next December, 1859. This the council very unwisely refused to do, owing to the selfishness of the opposition party. This caused the failure of the Straight Line railroad—a great detriment to Evansville and a great mortification to Mr. Carpenter, who had spent five years of his time, had been once to Europe and fourteen times to New York, all at his own expense. This was thirty years ago. Since that time the business citizens of Evansville have had time to reflect on the mistake they made, and have rectified the same, so far as possible, by at last building the road. In 1865, through Mr. Carpenter's donations, the Christian Home was founded. It consisted of grounds and a large new house of twelve rooms. This act of charity was for the reform of homeless girls who had gone astray. His donations in this behalf amounted to about $10,000.00. To the various churches of Evansville he gave over $14,000.00. In 1840 he erected a building upon his own land and established the poor house system, whereby the paupers were kept at a great saving to the county. This was accomplished during his five years' service as county commissioner. He also advanced liberally of his own means for repairing and corduroying roads, and as an evidence of the appreciation of his worth in this particular, he was elected the second term to his office over his own protest. In 1851 he was elected a member of the legislature, and served during the long term of the session of 1851-2. While here he was active in getting through several important measures, among them bills for the equalization of taxation; for lowering the salaries of county officers. and for raising those of state officers. The Willard library is an example of munificence seldom witnessed. The history of this benefaction is elsewhere recorded in these pages. The endowment of this institution was the crowning success of the noble life-work of this unpretending and unassuming man.

Foremost in all enterprises intended for the general good, taking an active part in all questions of state and county policy, he invariably threw his influence in favor of what was right and advantageous for all the community. The latter years of his life were devoted almost entirely to philanthropic purposes. He died November 6, 1883, full of years and full of honor. His wife, who was to him a helpmeet in all that the word implies, died June 30, 1884. Five children were born to them, of whom only two survive, Louisa and Albert W.

One of the prominent landmarks of the city of Evansville is the Carpenter homestead, situated on the street bearing his name. Mr. Carpenter began its construction in 1848, and completed the building in the following year. At the time it was probably the most imposing edifice in this section of the state, and it is said that people came many miles to view it. It greatly resembles the southern style of architecture and is at this time perhaps the most substantial building in the city. Through the center is a broad hall, while extensive piazzas and porches form part of its distinguishing features. Its solidity is in keeping with the character of its builder, and with all his undertakings. All the material excepting the brick was shipped from Lawrenceburg, Ind. After its completion Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter went to New York and there purchased the furniture for the new home which was shipped to Evansville via New



WILLARD CARPENTER HOMESTEAD.

Orleans. This homestead was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter until their deaths, and is now owned and occupied by their son, Albert W. Carpenter.

City Library.— On the 29th of July, 1855, a notice appeared in the Evansville *Daily Journal* and the Evansville *Daily Enquirer* appealing to the citizens who were interested in establishing a library and reading room, to meet and adopt measures for the organization of an association for that purpose. Pursuant to this call, a meeting was held at the Crescent City Hall on Monday, July 30th, at 8 a. m. An association was formed, composed of thirty-six members, known as the Evansville Library Association, and incorporated under the laws of the state of Indiana, August 10, 1855, its expressed purpose being to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge. On the 18th of August, 1855, the first election of officers was held, resulting as follows: For president, John Ingle, sr.; vice-president, Conrad Baker; recording secretary, George Foster; corresponding secretary, James Harlan, jr.; treasurer, Samuel Bayard; directors, G. W. Rathbone, J. E. Blythe, G. Copeland, W. E. Hollingsworth, William Heilman.

To defray the expenses of the association this plan was adopted: A capital stock of $30,000 was to be divided into 1,000 shares of $30 each, to be paid in installments of ten per cent annually. The stockholders were to be entitled to all the privileges of the corporation. Rooms were selected in the second story of Judge Foster's building, corner First and Main streets, and a committee appointed for selecting and purchasing books. Four hundred dollars worth of books were purchased; and Mr. John F. Crisp being elected librarian, the library was opened to subscribers on December 1, 1855. In 1874, very little interest was manifested in the library; the stockholders who paid up promptly were few; consequently, citizens did not desire to subscribe to a library which contained no late editions. A meeting of the officers and stockholders was held to discuss the question as to the best method of disposing of the property of the association. It was finally agreed to donate it to the city on conditions. Accordingly, a meeting of the stockholders, for the purpose of transferring all books, paper and property of the association, was held August 11, 1874, Mr. Rahm, representing the city council, and Prof. A. M. Gow, representing the school board, accepting the donation on behalf of the city.

This was the beginning of a new era in the history of the library. Immediately the common council placed the trust in the hands of the school board, consisting then of Dr. H. W. Cloud, J. H. Polsdorfer and Luke Wood. These gentlemen took a deep interest in their work, and as soon thereafter as possible a building on the corner of Seventh and Vine streets was refitted and furnished as a home for the new library.

Immediately some 400 additional volumes were ordered, and by June 1, 1875, the more important of these having arrived, the library was for the first time thrown open to the public for the registration of names. On this occasion appropriate addresses were made by James M. Shackleford, Blythe Hynes and Luke Wood. June 14, 1875, books were first loaned to the people.

The library contained about 9,600 volumes, and was known as the Evansville city library. Its books were subsequently transferred by action of the school board to the alcoves of the Willard library.

Willard Library.—Mr. Willard Carpenter was a man of great natural ability, untiring energy, and intensely interested in the growth and prosperity of a city whose

development from a village he had witnessed and aided. In all the progressive steps of early days the public records, the public press, and the testimony of yet living witnesses, show that he was always in the forefront. His knowledge of men and affairs taught him that the life of a republic in which every man is a sovereign depends on the education of the masses. He was intensely practical in his benevolence, as in all other things, and seeing the need of a library to which citizens of all classes might have access, he endowed an institution which is a monument to his memory more lasting and more suggestive than any column of marble or any statue of bronze. The complete scheme of Mr. Carpenter's magnificent benefaction, as stated in the general portion of his letter to the trustees of the institution, which were first named by him, is here presented:

"EVANSVILLE, August 23, 1876.

"GENTLEMEN: I have intended for many years to devote to some public use, a portion of the property and means which I have acquired by a long life of labor. I have, at various times, endeavored to benefit the community in which my life has been mostly spent, by inaugurating various enterprises. Legal difficulties, and other obstacles, have intervened to render inoperative, schemes for the public good, which I have at various times undertaken to put in operation.

"After consultation with many gentlemen of this city, I have concluded without further delay, to establish and endow a public library, to be located in a public park, on land owned by me, situate in the city of Evansville. I am induced to do this in the well-grounded hope that such an institution may become useful toward the improvement of the moral and intellectual culture of the inhabitants of Evansville, and collaterally to those of the state of Indiana; and also toward the enlargement and diffusion of a taste for the fine arts.

"The city of Evansville has reached in population and commercial importance a period in which such a scheme should, and I have no doubt will, meet with the hearty approval and assistance of the municipal authorities and all private citizens.

"In presenting to you the object I propose, I wish you to understand that the details proper to its organization and government, and its future control and conduct, are to be left to your judgment and discretion, and the perpetuity of that control I confide to you and your successors, to be appointed in the manner prescribed in this letter.

"But I desire to present my views in general of the object and purposes of the proposed institution, in order that by no possibility shall the property hereby donated ever be diverted to any other purpose; and that the result of much thought and labor on my part, shall be commensurate with the high objects to be attained; and as a guide, and, as it were, an organic law for you, in the discharge of your duties.

"I have directed skilled attorneys to prepare a deed conveying to you the property therein described, estimated by me to be worth the sum of $400,000; the said deed to be signed and executed by my wife and myself. The property thereby conveyed lies in the limits of Evansville or contiguous thereto.

"I desire and direct that the building for the public library hereby proposed shall be located on that portion of the property designated in said deed which is generally known as Carpenter's field. The remainder of said tract of land known as Carpenter's field shall be forever kept as a public park. It shall be, at the discretion of the trustees, enclosed by a neat fence; and fountains, flowers, trees, grass-plats, and all the usual

accessories of a park shall be provided and kept in order, so as to make the park a resort for the people for all time to come.

"I desire that the co-operation of the city in this scheme of a public park shall be secured, so that the square now owned by the city adjoining this tract of land shall be made subsidiary to the general purpose of promoting public health and popular recreation. The control of the said public park under proper municipal regulations, shall remain with the trustees hereby appointed. You and your successors will constitute forever, a board of trustees, seven in number, to be maintained in perpetual succession for the accomplishment, preservation, and supervision of the purposes for which the library and park are to be established. To you and your successors, therefore, by virtue of the said deed and this instrument, I give full and exclusive power to take, receive and hold in fee simple, the said real estate in said deed particularly described, and to sell and convey in fee simple, at such times and for such prices as may be deemed advisable, all the said real estate except that which is particularly set apart for the said library and park, and out of the proceeds of such sale to erect a suitable building to improve, ornament and adorn said park, and to purchase books, maps and works of art for the use of the people of all classes, races and sexes, free of charge, forever. A permanent fund shall be created out of the proceeds of such sale for the support of the institution."

These words, with a more particular statement as to the details of management, by which a suitable building should be erected, books and works of art provided, and the perpetuity of the library maintained, were directed to Thomas E. Garvin, Alexander Gilchrist, Henry F. Blount, John Laval, Matthew Henning and Charles H. Butterfield, citizens whose names were selected because of Mr. Carpenter's personal knowledge of their "fitness for the important trust." The trust was accepted by the gentlemen named, and on the 23d day of August, 1876, the deed conveying the large amount of property set apart from Mr. Carpenter's estate for the purposes of the library, was executed and soon thereafter placed on record. Yielding to a general expression of the public desire, Mr. Carpenter consented that the name of the institution should be "The Willard Library," and the name of the park should be "The Willard Park." In his younger days Mr. Carpenter had thrown himself, heart and soul, into the prosecution of many public enterprises designed to push forward the development of Evansville's magnificence, but never did he take a greater interest nor exhibit greater energy and zeal than in the practical achievement of the plan provided for wholly by the results of his past individual effort. He desired in his own lifetime to see the library in successful operation, "to embellish our city, to instruct and elevate the people, and to promote the growth of virtue and knowledge," and at once commenced, in connection with the trustees, the performance of the laborious duties incident to the plan. Reed Bros., architects, planned a building, which in its appearance, its completeness and adaptability to the purposes named, is a triumph in architecture, an adornment to the city, and an enduring monument to the wisdom of its projectors and builders. Its cost was about $80,000, and it was erected under the personal supervision and direction of Mr. Carpenter, who, notwithstanding his advanced years, visited the building constantly, and within two months of his death climbed to the very top of its walls. The building was not erected by

contract, and there was not a portion of it slighted in construction.

The death of Mr. Carpenter occurred November 6, 1883, before the library was opened to the public, but not until the building was substantially completed. After his death the trustees finished the building, improved the grounds, and with appropriate ceremonies opened the doors of the institution to the people. In the board of trustees some changes have occurred by reason of resignations and removals from the city. At present it is composed of the following well-known citizens: H. F. Blount, Charles H. Butterfield, J. A. Lemcke, Alexander Gilchrist, S. G. Evans, O. F. Jacobi, and Thomas E. Garvin. About 15,000 volumes of the best works on all subjects and some valuable art treasures are nowon its shelves. The efficient librarians are Misses Lou Scantlin and Tillie Goslee, who have been in the institution since its opening.

Evansville Catholic Library Association.—This association was organized in March, 1869, its purposes being to disseminate useful knowledge that would aid in the strengthening and upbuilding of the church. Its rooms are at the Church of the Assumption, corner Seventh and Vine streets. It contains about 1,000 volumes and is under the control of a board of trustees, with Eugene McGrath, president; E. C. Carson, secretary and librarian.

The Vanderburgh County Library, in the county auditor's office, and the Pigeon Township Library, in the trustee's office, have a large collection of useful books, probably more than 5,000 volumes, accessible to the general public, but recent publications are slowly added to these libraries, and because of better facilities afforded by the Willard library, are frequented but little by the students.

WILLARD LIBRARY.

CHAPTER XI.

BENCH AND BAR — CIRCUIT COURT — EARLY TERMS — FIRST OFFICERS — EARLY JUDGES — JOHN J. AUDUBON IN COURT — TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF JOHN HARVEY — CHARACTER OF EARLY TRIALS — LATER CIRCUIT JUDGES — CHANGES UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION — COURT SEALS — PROBATE COURT — COMMON PLEAS — CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURT — SUPERIOR COURT — THE BAR, PAST AND PRESENT.

FROM the time when, amid grand and fearful demonstrations of power, the decalogue was given to the world, fit and suitable times and places for the expounding and enforcement of the laws have been indispensable in the history of every civilized people; the rigid maintenance of the substantial framework of the laws being the palladium of safety, harmony and order, and the only reliable and sure preventative of confusion, oppression and relaxation into anarchy and barbarism. The importance of law courts, then, cannot well be over-estimated. The law, without adequate means for its enforcement, would be a dead letter. The church, notwithstanding its high and holy mission, but for human laws would be powerless, and that such laws are, or ought to be, inspired by divine law, is not disputed; but whether so inspired or not, they must be executed by the courts. The judge, the clerk, the sheriff and attorneys are each and all officers and integrals of the court, and in order that justice may be administered, the officers, from the highest to the lowest, ought to be men of known integrity, and peculiar fitness for their positions.

The construction of the various public buildings devoted to the administration of justice, and for the punishment of offenders against the law, the formation of the various corporate bodies whose seats of justice have been Evansville, and some facts concerning courts held here before the organization of Vanderburgh county in 1818, are recorded in another chapter.

In this state the circuit court has always been a court of general jurisdiction, and other courts have been aids or relief for that court; therefore, this chapter will be devoted mainly to the circuit court. From the time of its first organization to the adoption of the code of 1852, the circuit court was presided over by a president judge, a man "learned in the law," and two associate judges in each county elected by the people. The associate judges presided in the absence of the president judge, and sat with him when present, with the power, but rarely exercised, to overrule the president judge. The circuit court, from time to time in Vanderburgh county, has had limitations placed on its jurisdiction by the formation of other courts, as hereinafter adverted to. By the acts of 1852 associate judges were dispensed with.

The following is a substantial account of the transactions of the circuit court at its first terms, the records being quoted at some length:

"*February Term, 1818:* At a circuit court called and held at the house of Hugh McGary, in the town of Evansville, in the county of Vanderburgh, on Monday, the twenty-third day of February, one thousand

eight hundred and eighteen, the day appointed by an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, for holding the first circuit court in and for the said county of Vanderburgh, when present the Honorable David Hart, president judge of the fourth judicial circuit court in the state of Indiana:

"Ordered by the court that Hugh McGary be, and he is hereby appointed clerk of the circuit court for the county of Vanderburgh, until a clerk be commissioned and qualified, who thereupon appeared in court and took the oath to support the constitution of the United States, the state of Indiana, and the oath of office.

"The sheriff, John B. Stinson, returned a panel of grand jurors, who being called, appeared as follows, to-wit: John Patterson, foreman; Andrew Sullivant, John Beach, John Slow, George W. Jacobs, James Johnston, William Wagnon, George Sircles, Jesse McCallister, Nathan Young, Lewis Tackett, Luke Wood, and John Neal, thirteen good and lawful men, who, being tried and sworn received their charge and retired to consult upon presentments, etc.

"On application of Jacob Call, and it appearing to the court that the said Jacob Call, Charles Dewey, Richard Daniel, John Law and William Prince, have been duly licensed, ordered that they be admitted to practice law in this court as attorneys and counsellors at law."

The court appointed John Law as prosecuting attorney for the term, and added three men, Patrick Calvert, John Armstrong and Ezekiel Saunders to the grand jury, the law then requiring that jury to be composed of sixteen men.

With the dispatch usually characterizing grand juries of that period, two indictments were returned that same day, both for adultery, one against Daniel Robertson, and the other against Mary Tindal. The ordering of a capias for each of the indicted parties returnable instanter, completed the business of the court for that day. On the following day the grand jury returned bills against Matthew McClair and Daniel Robinson for assault and battery, also one endorsed not a true bill, against William and James Johnson for larceny. But little more business of consequence was transacted, and the court adjourned "until court in course," having been in session two days. The record for the last day is not signed, and the term was held by the president judge alone, his associates not having been elected.

The second term of the circuit court began on the 25th day of May, 1818, at the house of Hugh McGary. In addition to David Hart, the president judge, there appeared at that time John McCrary and William Wagnon as his associates. John Law was again appointed prosecuting attorney. On the first day of this term occurred the first trial by jury in the new county. This was in the case of the state of Indiana against Matthew McClain for assault and battery. That jury was composed of the following men: William R. McGary, George Linxweiler, Levi Warren, Edward Hill, John Neal, Peter Linxweiler, Luke Wood, John Beach, John Slow, Peter Vandeventer, John Tyler, and Andrew Sullivant. The jury found the "defendant not guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in the indictment." The first civil cause tried by the court appears in the records of that day and was an action for debt, entitled Joseph A. Patterson and others *versus* Harrison Johnson.

During this term John B. Stinson was allowed $30 for his services as sheriff for the year, and John Law, $100 for his year's services as prosecutor. The adoption of a seal, the trial of Jesse McGary and other matters of interest occurring at this time are mentioned in other connections.

David Hart, the first president judge, was an able lawyer who came to Vanderburgh county from Kentucky, and for a time practiced as an attorney in the district to which the new county of Vanderburgh was attached. His home was in the town of Evansville, and in later years he was one of the proprietors of the Upper enlargement. His ability as a man of affairs and his wide acquaintance with the prominent men of his day in many parts of the state gave him considerable influence and enabled him to stamp his individuality upon the legislation of the state. His family returned to Kentucky, where his descendants became honored citizens. His successor, Richard Daniel, was a most peculiar character, his eccentricities of thought and action always attracting attention. But little is known of his personal career. Both before and after being on the bench he was a successful practitioner and rode the circuit through all the counties of southwestern Indiana. The records in this and neighboring counties indicate that he was connected with much important litigation, and tradition says that he was an able lawyer and a good judge. Associate judges were residents of the country and were not required to be "learned in the law." No citizen is supposed to be ignorant of the law, but the manifest ignorance of some associate judges caused the courts, as formerly constituted, to be called facetiously, courts of 100—one judge and two naughts. However, in Vanderburgh county some of the best citizens sat on the bench as associate judges. The first of these, elected in 1818, were John McCrary and William Wagnon. John McCrary was a native of North Carolina, born in 1771, and came to Indiana territory when forty years of age, locating near the northwest corner of what is now Vanderburgh county. When he came the country was new and Indians were troublesome. In 1813 he was on the spot where Evansville now is; a rude cabin covered with deerskins and buckhorns, occupied by Hugh McGary, was the only house in the vicinity. He was a minister of the gospel and a very devout man. Following his settlement in Indiana he purchased extensively through the Wabash valley, and later was instrumental in establishing the Christian order in this section. He was reared in a Presbyterian home, was educated in that faith, and in Tennessee, where he lived before coming northward, was a prominent revival preacher. He lived in Indiana twenty-six years and in 1835 moved to Illinois. He had become far advanced in life; his children were all married; and two years later he followed some of them to Iowa territory, where he lived until his earthly career was ended, in 1859. In 1824, he was chosen to represent Vanderburgh and Warrick counties in the state legislature. Politically, he was a whig, and later a republican. He retained his political zeal to the last. On the bench he was upright and just. Hon. George W. McCrary, of Iowa, in later years secretary of war, and United States judge, was his grandson.

William Wagnon represented a different type of the pioneer. He early settled on section 33, in what is now Perry township, and subsequently removed to the northwest corner of the township, where he died when about ninety years of age. He was a rough character, unscrupulous, and of a low grade, mentally and morally. He wielded considerable influence in his day, however, and served for some time as a justice of the peace after leaving the bench. He sold whiskey to the Indians unlawfully, so it is reliably stated, and thus put the lives of the settlers in danger. He was several times prosecuted in the courts for adultery, and

was divorced from his wife because he abandoned her and lived with another woman. There was an indictment against George Wagnon, a son of the associate judge, and himself a rough character, to be tried at the March term of the court, in 1820. The president judge, James R. E. Goodlett, did not arrive until the Thursday after the court met. On Tuesday morning, Richard Daniel, the attorney for George, moved the court to quash the indictment, and briefly argued the motion, when John Law, prosecuting attorney, suggested that as one member of the court was the father of the defendant, and as both must concur in order to render a decision, the court might feel a delicacy in passing upon the motion before the arrival of the president judge. The judges took the indictment and whispered together a few minutes, when Judge Wagnon responded that the court did not feel any delicacy about the matter, and that the indictment was bad and must be quashed, and that his son George should go hence without day or date. This is verified by the record.

At the second term of the circuit court, held in May, 1818, the first indictment for murder was returned by the grand jury. It was drawn by John Law, prosecuting attorney, and charged Jesse McGary with killing his wife Catharine. McGary was one of the rough and uncouth backwoodsmen, and resided in what is now Scott township, near the Gibson county line. When arraigned he pleaded not guilty, and his trial was deferred until the next term of court. His bond was fixed in the sum of $10,000, and was signed by John B. Stinson, Hugh McGary, William R. McGary, Daniel Miller, Richard Carlisle, Robert McGary, David Whetstone, Andrew Sullivant, William Blevens, George Linxweiler, Zadock McNew and David Brumfield. He was put on his trial at the March term, 1819, before a jury composed of Presley Pritchett, John Connor, Clark McCalister. Charles Evans, Benjamin McNew, John Armstrong, Isaac Farmer, William Blevens, jr., Peter Linxweiler, James B. Robertson, Robert Gibson and Morrison Fitzgerald. The verdict was "not guilty." The circumstances of the case were peculiar. Domestic trouble of some sort had entered McGary's cabin, and one day as his wife was coming in the door he sent a ball from his rifle through her heart. His acquittal was obtained on the ground that he had shot at a dog, not knowing that the woman was about to enter the house.

Judge James R. E. Goodlett succeeded to the president judgeship in 1820, and for twelve years presided in this circuit. Born in Culpeper county, Va., he came to Indiana in 1816 when about twenty-six years of age, and settled at Corydon. He soon moved to Paoli, and as early as 1818 went to Princeton, where he was practicing his profession when elected to the bench. He subsequently moved to Evansville, and after his retirement from the judgeship practiced law for a time in this part of the state. Leaving here he went to New Albany, thence to Bedford, where he became a common pleas judge, and died while on the bench about 1857. He was phlegmatic and deliberate, a good counselor, a careful and wise judge, but not a brilliant practitioner, lacking that readiness of resource and rapidity of thought so essential to eminence as a jury lawyer. He was well versed in law, however, studied his cases well, and made up by thorough preparation what he lacked in celerity of thought. His methodical habits and long experience as a judge made him slow in debate, and his arguments were without any display of enthusiasm or oratorcial ability. The law and the facts, clearly, earnestly and forcibly, though sel-

dom eloquently, presented, were depended on to carry his points. Because of these qualities he was generally successful as a practitioner. On the bench he was rigid and austere. It was his common practice to fine attorneys for contempt upon meager provocation. The records show that he admitted James McKinney to practice at the March term, 1821, and on the same day fined the gentleman fifty cents for contempt. The usual amount assessed against those offending the majesty and dignity of the court was $3. When he became a practitioner the "tables were turned," and fines for contempt were freely imposed upon him.

In 1822 another change in the personnel of the court occurred, when William Olmstead replaced Judge Wagnon, and a wider difference in worth than existed between these two men can scarcely he conceived. Judge Olmstead was not a lawyer, but a citizen of high character, honorable and upright in every social relation. In 1818 he emigrated from New York state and settled in what is now Center township, where he lived for many years. He was intelligent and progressive, and did much to elevate and give tone to society. He was a man of unblemished reputation, served satisfactorily as associate judge and county commissioner and by his pure and wise private and public life rose to a lofty place in the esteem of the people. His fitness for the bench was generally recognized; he served in that capacity for twenty-two years — by far the longest service of the kind rendered by any citizen of Vanderburgh county.

For fourteen years, from 1825 to 1839, John M. Dunham was the colleague of Judge Olmstead on the bench, and for honesty and integrity was perhaps the peer of any man in the county. He was well educated, conscientious, thoroughly just, generous, manly, and for many years a prominent citizen of recognized worth. His residence was in the city, about where Blount's plow factory now stands. In early times he was engaged in general merchandising, and succeeded in amassing what for those days was a great fortune. He was a prominent church member and intimately associated with many efforts to advance and better the moral tone of the community. His character and career, in all respects were worthy of admiration. His successor, John W. Lilliston, who served from 1839 to 1842, was his inferior in mental capacity and moral strength. Mr. Lilliston had few traits worthy of emulation. He was ungenerous, at times unscrupulous, and in pressing those unfortunate enough to become his debtors was without mercy. His disposition in this respect gained for him the sobriquet of "old Black Hawk." At one time he made a profession of religion, but shortly afterward fell into possession of certain notes issued by a church society in the city to complete the construction of a house of worship. He obtained possession of the church property and on Sabbath morning sent word to the minister and his congregation that the key of the house was in his hands and that the church building was his property, which they could not enter without committing a trespass punishable at law. He had little refinement, was a citizen of the rougher sort, and is now chiefly remembered by the characteristics referred to. He removed from the county, and, it is said, finally failed in business and died in poverty.

One of the most interesting of the early civil or chancery cases was that of Joseph M. McDowell et al. *vs.* John J. Audubon et al. It derives its chief interest, not from the amount involved or the character of the transaction on which it was based, but from the subsequent career of the principal re-

spondent, Audubon, the famous naturalist. His establishment of a steam saw-mill at Henderson in early times and the failure of the enterprise are familiar facts. In 1819, Joseph M. McDowell, William R. Bowen and Jonathan Anthony filed a bill in chancery against Jacob Gall, John J. Audubon, Thomas Litton and John Baddollet, reciting that Gall, through one Jacob Rouse, had entered 569 acres of land, in fractional sections 2 and 3, township 7 south, range 11 west, and offered to sell the same for $300 to the complainant, and that Gall, having lost his certificate, a trip to Vincennes was made by Mr. Anthony to examine the record, when, everything being satisfactory, the purchase was perfected and the money paid. The character of the ancient pleadings is so well exemplified in the papers of this case, that they are freely quoted from in this connection. After reciting the facts of the purchase of the land by the complainants, and exhibiting in detail all papers connected with the transaction, the bill proceeds as follows:

"Your orators further state, that some short time after their having so purchased as above, they indirectly understood that a mercantile speculating Frenchman by the name of John J. Audubon, who your orators pray may be a defendant and party to this suit, with proper and sufficient apt words to charge him with the premises, had, a little while previous to your orators' purchase, made some kind of bargain with the said Jacob Gall respecting the said land, which information, though indirect and indistinct, induced your orators, who being plain men and unversed in the arts of intrigue, chicane and duplicity, and becoming somewhat alarmed, to enquire of the said Gall the particularities of the transaction between himself and said Audubon respecting the said fractional sections of land, when lo! the said Audubon's pretended purchase was surreptitious and *malum in se*, and of so shameful a character that it did not become indispensably necessary to be narrated by your orators in their bill, they would willingly and through charity let it be hid, to be hereafter brought up in judgment against Mr. Audubon before the awful bar of heaven's chancery! But inasmuch as your orators consider this pretended contract of said Audubon with said Gall as void *ab initio* from their fraud and perjury and subornation of perjury afterwards committed and transacted, for your orators are informed and verily believe that the said John J. Audubon, and who, combining and confederating with divers other persons, to your orators at this time unknown but whose names, when discovered, your orators pray may be made defendants and parties hereto with proper and apt words to charge them with the premises, had written an assignment and transfer on the back of said Jacob Gall's certificate for the aforesaid two fractional sections of land, which he had artfully induced him to sign by making certain unequivocal assurances, in which he, the said Gall, at that time too credulously confided; but the said Audubon's deceptions could not, nor did not, last very long, for shortly after the assignment, as it became, and was by the regulations of the land office at Vincennes, necessary that the said assignment should be acknowledged before some one judge or justice of the peace, wherefore they, the said Gall and Audubon, appeared before William Wagnon, Esq., then one of the justices of the peace in and for the said county of Vanderburgh, and when the said Gall, fortunately for himself, family and friends, rehearsed over and related to the said Wagnon, in Audubon's presence, and hearing their contract and agreement respecting the said land and the consideration of the assignment thereof, the said

Audubon was obliged to show his cloven foot and denied the terms as previously agreed upon, whereupon the said Gall peremptorily and unhesitatingly refused to acknowledge the said assignment and transfer and demanded back his aforesaid certificate of said Audubon which was affrontingly refused by him. This put the said Gall to some considerable embarrassment, but still supposing that the said Audubon had some modesty and veneration for truth and character: he had little, in fact no idea of the abominable force which was afterward acted; for it appeared that he, the said Audubon, then, or shortly afterward, repaired to one Thomas Litton (who your orators pray may be made a defendant and party hereto with proper and apt words to charge him with the premises) as a justice of the peace (whose name in that character is a reproach to the community) in and for the said county of Vanderburgh and by persuasions, or which is the more likely, bribes by the said Audubon, he, the said Litton, was induced to, and did affix to the said certificate and assignment a writing purporting to be an acknowledgment made by the said Gall before him, when in fact and truth the said Gall never did acknowledge the same before any judge or justice whomsoever, nor did he intend nor would he do so after discovering said Audubon's fraud and deception, and when this abominable conduct came to the ears of said Gall and through him to the world, the said Litton, fearful of an indictment or prosecution for perjury, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, made a precipitate departure and fled to parts unknown — maybe to the marshes and fens of Florida, to mire his guilt and remorse, or to the banks of the Mississippi, where by its accretions he might bury his infamy. And your orators are apprehensive that John Baddollet, Esq., register of the land office for the district of Vincennes, who your orators pray may be made a defendant and party hereto, with apt words to charge him with the premises, not being officially informed of your orators' aforesaid assignment and transfer, and through the deception and imposition of said Audubon, may grant and issue, if he has not already done so, a final or patent certificate, for the aforesaid fractional sections of land to the said Audubon or to his assigns, instead of to your orators, as the bona fide assigns of the said Jacob Gall, thereby materially injuring and oppressing your orators; all which said actings, pretenses and doings of the said confederates, are contrary to equity and good conscience, and tend to the manifest injury and oppression of your orators. In tender consideration, whereof, and for that your orators are remediless in the premises by the strict rules of the common law, and relievable only in a court of equity where matters of this nature are properly cognizable." It was asked that "the said confederates may respectively make full, true, direct and perfect answers upon their respective corporal oaths, according to the best of their respective knowledge, information and belief to all and singular the charges and matters as aforesaid, as fully and in every respect as if the same were here again repeated, and they thereunto particularly interrogated." The complaint then goes over again at great length the entire ground, interrogating the respondents as to all the details of the transaction. The complainant's attorney was William Prince.

Mr. Baddollet was notified by subpœna, Gall, Audubon and Litton by advertisement. No answers were filed, and at the May term, 1820, the complainants obtained a decree by default. Mr. Audubon had removed to Louisville, Ky., and in March, 1821, filed his answer. The former decree was opened.

In his answer, "reserving to himself all manner of exceptions to the manifold defects and want of substance in said bill," he denied generally the statements of the complainants, and stated his case substantially as follows: He had advanced Gall the money necessary to enter the land, upon his promise to furnish 2,500 saw logs at $1 each; which contract was never fulfilled. The certificate showing first payment and a deed from Gall were placed in his hands, to be held until the logs were delivered, the transfer being made in the presence of David Megley and George Lindsey as witnesses. He advanced money to carry on the work of cutting timber, and Gall, instead of paying his debt, plunged deeper and deeper, until at length, being led to examine his security, he found it not in the form required by law. But "believing Gall incapable of such conduct as he was subsequently led into by his co-partners," he let the matter rest, till one day he was besought by Gall to help him out of a difficulty. Gall had been arrested in Henderson for a debt of $180, and was about to be committed to "gaol." He declined to assist further the unfortunate man unless he would agree to make a proper transfer to secure his already heavy indebtedness. This Gall agreed to do in the presence of witnesses, on the strength of which Mr. Audubon became bail, and later paid the $180.00. On the day following the arrest Mr. Audubon proceeded to Gall's house in this county, and procured what he thought was a proper assignment, the acknowledgment being taken by Esquire Litton, a neighboring justice of the peace. "At this time your respondent," so runs the answer, "believes that Gall was influenced by a sincere desire to do what he himself called an act of justice to your respondent in securing him from the danger of being a sufferer in consequence of the advances he had made, and he thinks that Gall would have continued the straight and correct line of conduct toward your respondent which he was then pursuing, had not McDowell and his co-partners upon whom the infamy attached to the continuance of this nefarious transaction must and will fall — had not those 'plain men, unversed in the arts of intrigue, chicane, and duplicity,' stepped between Gall and honesty, and by means of their promises and his necessity, tempted him to do the deed for which he indeed will have to answer at the awful bar of heaven's chancery!" Mr. Audubon then proceeded to Evansville to have the county clerk certify Litton's official character, and was told by McGary, the clerk, that the transfer was not yet in proper form. He returned to have the corrections made—a simple alteration in form — and reaching Gall's house, found there William Wagnon, "another plain man, unversed in the arts of intrigue, chicane and duplicity," also a justice of the peace. Finding this officer at hand it was suggested that a new and proper transfer be made, to which Gall assented, but Wagnon refused to take the acknowledgment, declaring that he wanted the land to remain in Gall's possession, and intimating that he wanted some of it himself. However, Wagnon took Gall aside and remained absent with him for some time. Upon his return "the aforesaid type and representation of justice, William Wagnon, expressed a willingness to take the acknowledgment, but Gall had been steeped with liquor, and now in a brutal and drunken manner refused to sign. The respondent then says: "Your honorable court will observe that this revolution was affected by completely dissipating every sentiment of honor and justice that still had remained in the breast of the miserable tool of their diabolical plot by the excessive quantity of ardent

spirits with which he was supplied, for, abandoned as he was, he could not while in possession of his faculties act the part which was now put upon him. Your respondent left the spot in disgust, and meeting with Litton, he had the alteration effected, procured the necessary certificate from the clerk of the court aforesaid, and immediate placed the whole of the papers in the hands of John Baddollel, Esq., etc. In the meantime, by neglect of his business and dissipation, Gall's financial condition grew so bad that he "could not withstand the temptation held out to him by this conclave of plain and honorable men who it appears thought that $300 was the fair market price of souls, and a full compensation for the small crime of perjury which they induced him to commit," for he went to Vincennes and swore he had lost a certificate which he knew at the time was in the hands of Mr. Audubon.

The answer charges that Gall never received the $300 named as a consideration by McDowell and his associates and further recites that Gall afterward told Audubon, "in contrition" that he had received only "one indifferent horse with an old saddle and bridle" which "your respondent cannot but suppose were given to him by his kind friends to enable him to leave a place where his stay might have been the means of laying open the plot so nicely and secretly formed, and rending asunder the web of infamy so ingeniously woven." Denying all fraud, combination, perjury, subornation of perjury, bribery, etc., he proceeds to answer the bill specifically at great length, first, however, congratulating the complainants "upon their good fortune in not being obliged to swear to the bill, as they have thereby escaped the temporal pains and penalties of perjury."

Mr. Audubon's attorney was J. Hillyer. The case was not finally settled until the October term, 1822, when the following entry was made: "Whereupon, the cause coming on to be tried upon the original bill, answer and exhibits, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the complainants take nothing by their bill, and that the said defendants go hence without day, and recover against the said complainants their costs and charges by them about their suit in this behalf expended, and the complainants be and remain in mercy," etc.

The first and only judicial execution in Vanderburgh county was the hanging of John Harvey, who was put upon his trial on Wednesday, June 4, 1823, and on the 7th day of June was sentenced. The crime for which the death penalty was inflicted was the murder of one Casey, near the old McDowell farm, in Union township. The trial was conducted before Judges Goodlett, McCrary and Olmstead, and a jury composed of Joseph Wilson, Joseph McCallister, Jesse McCallister, Samuel Kenyon, Elisha Durphey, Lewis Williams, John Fickas, Henry James, Elijah Waters, Benjamin F. Barker, Vicissimus K. Phar and Robert Gibson. But one day was consumed in making up the jury and taking the evidence. The deliberations of the jury were brief; the verdict, guilty. A new trial was asked for and denied; a motion to arrest judgment was overruled, and the following judgment entered:

"Whereupon all and singular the premises being seen and by the court here fully understood, it is considered by the court here that the said John Harvey return to the county jail from whence he came, from whence he must be taken to the place of execution by the sheriff of the county, to some convenient place within one mile of the court-house in Evansville, on Friday, the 27th day of June, instant, and then and

there, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be hung upon a suitable gallows, for that purpose to be erected, by the neck until he is dead "

The gallows was erected on the public square in Evansville, near the center of the southwest quarter. The militia was called out under command of Gen. Robert M. Evans, assisted by Col. Hugh McGary. The soldiers marched upon the ground four abreast, and formed a hollow square surrounding the gallows. They remained in position until the body of Harvey was cut down and laid in the coffin. When Maj. Warner (R. N.), then sheriff of the county, shook hands with the condemned man he cried like a child, even before springing the trap. Harvey died easily, and was buried near the foot of the gallows. His bones were dug up when the workmen were excavating for the erection of the buildings now occupying the ground, and were gathered up and articulated by the late Dr. Isaac Hutchinson. Though the unfortunate man undoubtedly did the killing for which he was made to suffer, many persons doubted whether it was a case of murder. As is common in such matters, a woman was in the case.

Besides the cases mentioned, for nearly twenty years there were few trials of importance. The attention of the court was chiefly directed to petty criminal matters. Following the hard times of 1820, there were a few petitions of insolvent debtors for a release from the payment of debts. Some of these were presented by men who afterward became prominent, among them John M. Dunham, Vicissimus K. Phar and E. Saterlee. Civil cases of small importance and the settlement of estates consumed much of the court's time. Divorce suits were not infrequent. The principal of these, perhaps, because of the prominence of the parties, was that between Dr. William Trafton and his wife Hannah, and that against William Wagnon, brought by Mary, his wife; in the former case the property of Dr. Trafton was equally divided between himself and wife, Jay Morehouse and Horace Dunham being appointed by the court to make the division. Mrs. Wagnon alleged abandonment and infidelity, and, by agreement of the parties, obtained a decree. State cases were numerous, and were based on all sorts of violations of law, those for assault and battery being the most frequent. In those days a man's readiness to fight and his skill in personal combat were tests of his manhood. Indictments for assault and battery were returned against many of the foremost men of the county. Hugh McGary received more attention in this line perhaps than any other individual. He was once indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, and again for adultery, but in neither of these cases was he found to be guilty. Gen. Elisha Harrison was tried for assault and battery with intent to murder. He was acquitted of the intent to murder but found guilty of the assault and battery. His fine was probably the lowest ever assessed by any jury in this county, being one mill.

Among the pioneers there were few, if any, better men than John Ingle, and yet he, too, was tried for assault and battery. When arraigned he pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court. The merciful judge punished him with a fine of one cent. Maj. Alanson Warner, a conspicuous figure of early times, well remembered by the older citizens of to-day, was also fined for a similar proof of temper. Ezekial Saunders, the pioneer preacher, and a good man, was indicted for usurpation, tried, found guilty, and fined one cent. There were also num-

berless indictments for extortion, taking up horses, larceny, counterfeiting, selling liquor or practicing medicine without license, adultery, disturbing religious meetings, gambling, and apparently every form of wrong-doing that man's sinful nature could make possible. Philip H. Brent and James McClane were charged with man-stealing; other indictments of the same kind were occasionally returned. Mark Wheeler was one of the purest and most upright men that ever lived in this county, and yet he was put on trial for marking a hog with intent to steal it. David Aikin was foreman of the jury that tried the case. It is hardly necessary to say that the verdict was "not guilty." In 1824 Samuel W. Hammond was indicted for issuing a challenge to fight a duel, and upon his trial by a jury of which George W. Jacobs was foreman, was found not guilty. In the next year Samuel Scott, for whom a township was named, was placed under bonds to keep the peace, especially as to Kirby Wood. Thus indefinitely the account might be carried on. Individuals are named in this connection with no desire to reflect discredit upon them but with a view of showing the character of the court's business and incidentally the conditions of society at the times referred to. The facts certainly furnish no support for theories of social retrogression.

The court's connection with the pensioning of soldiers and sailors is worthy of notice, that practice now being unknown. By laws enacted March 18, 1818, pensions were granted to the survivors of the revolutionary war, and in order to receive the benefit of these laws applicants were required to make their proofs before the court within whose circuit they resided. The necessary proof was made in the following cases: In 1827, by Daniel McCollum, aged eighty-three years, and Shadrach Elkins, aged seventy-eight years, both residents of Posey county. In 1829, by John Henson, aged sixty-two years, and in 1832, by Elijah Stinson, aged seventy-nine years, both residents of Vanderburgh county. The practices of the grand jury are also worthy of notice. If to-day grand jurors would take cognizance of such cases as in earlier times formed a basis for indictments the court would be kept remarkably busy, but perhaps a greater degree of social purity than now exists would be obtained. Some grand juries inquired carefully into all things affecting the public welfare, whether or not they were strictly violations of law. At the March term, 1822, the grand jury of that year, with William Pennock as foreman, made a general report to the court, denouncing the practice, which was said to prevail in the county, "of the candidates for the various offices treating electors and others with spirituous liquors for the purpose of obtaining their election." With concern and regret they viewed the practice as a public evil, subversive of republican principles, and having a tendency to corrupt the morals and produce habits, which, if permitted to be pursued, would in the end destroy the pillars of the government. Their report was spread at length upon the records of the court and directed to be printed in the *Evansville Gazette*.

In March, 1832, Judge Samuel Hall presented his commission, signed by Gov. Noah Noble, as presiding judge of the fourth judicial circuit, and took his seat upon the bench. Previously Judge Hall had resided at Princeton, in Gibson county, where he was doing a small practice. He was not well known in Evansville, and probably never tried a case in the courts of this county before he was called upon to preside. He was a safe counselor, a good judge of law, cool, dispassionate and accurate, but possessing few of the brilliant qualities that

were necessary to the conspicuous advocate of that day. After leaving the bench he became president of the E. & C. (now E. & T. H.) Railroad company, and was better known to the people generally as a railroad man than as a lawyer. He was an able manager and proved himself an efficient man of affairs. He was deservedly popular, and was widely respected for his qualities of genuine manliness. He had the reputation of being an upright and honorable citizen. Nothing derogatory to his character could be truthfully said by any one. The later years of his life were uneventful and he died in Princeton, where a son of his now resides. He took some interest in politics, and at one time aspired to a nomination for congress.

Judge Hall resigned his office in 1835, and was succeeded by Judge Charles I. Battell, appointed to the vacancy, who presided only through one term of court. Judge Battell was a resident of Evansville, and a conspicuous member of the highest social circles. His service on the bench was of short duration, and it was not as a judge that he was best known. The firm of Battell & Ingle had more extensive business relations throughout the east than those enjoyed by any other firm. Their work was chiefly of a commercial character, and their clients non-residents, and the Branch Bank, then doing business here. He was scholarly and devoted to his books. His practice was not of that general character which enabled him to acquire his knowledge from his associates at the bar, but required a careful consultation of authorities. His work was chiefly in the adjustment of commercial disputes and the settlement of estates — a very valuable branch of the practice, requiring the exercise of the greatest care and ability and permitting no display which would attract public notice. Judge Battell was not practical, but conscientious and careful to be right; in the privacy of his office he was a safe counselor. He was remarkable for his absent-mindedness, and was guilty of many queer freaks, due to that characteristic. It is related of him that he often wrote letters to parties at a distance, enclosed them in envelopes, which he addressed to himself, posted them, and in due time received them back through the mails. If Evansville had a social beau in early times, it was Judge Battell. He was an old-school gentleman, polished, gallant and charming in conversation, a most welcome guest at every social gathering, and a delightful companion at all times. He was unmarried and had no relatives here. He retired from the practice about 1847, and soon afterward, while in Ohio, met with a severe accident by the overturning of a stage-coach, which crippled him for life. He spent much of his time in Evansville, and occasionally visited in New York city, where he died, probably twenty years ago.

At the first regular election following Judge Hall's resignation Elisha Embree, of Princeton, Gibson county, was elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit, and was commissioned December 11, 1835, by Gov. Noah Nobles. His first term in this county was held in March, 1836. Judge Embree was a native of Kentucky and came to Indiana territory with his parents in 1811, locating near Princeton. He studied law in the office of Judge Hall, and was admitted to practice in 1825. Before going on the bench he had served in the state senate where he was one of the few who had the courage to oppose the internal improvement legislation which subsequently bore such evil fruits. In the practice of his profession at Princeton, he was eminently successful,

being early recognized as an able and eloquent advocate and a sound and practical counselor. Throughout his career he maintained an enviable position among the ablest members of the bar. His thorough acquaintance with every branch of the law, and his clear perceptive faculties, made him an excellent judge. It was impossible for the best pleaders to confuse him or lead him away from the main point in a case by eloquence, sophistry, or any art known to the profession. He never practiced in this county and was not known here as a practitioner. He was a plain man, practical and unostentatious. Though without polish or the graces which adorn the cultured gentleman, his mind was vigorous, his manners simple, and his character above reproach. In personal appearance he was tall, angular, with high cheek-bones and large features. He always dressed in what appeared to be home-spun jeans—material not in general use among judges and lawyers even at that day. In appearance he was almost a *fac simile* of Gov. Williams, known to later generations, and familiarly called "Blue Jeans Williams." In 1847 he was elected to congress, defeating Robert Dale Owen, then at the height of his power and considered impregnable. The campaign was looked at as a battle between giants, and was hotly contested. The chief issue was the tariff, Judge Embree setting forth the advantages of protection to American industries and diversified interests, and Mr. Owen arguing for free trade, and predicting the ultimate greatness of the nation, if exclusively a producer of raw materials and possessing a firm hold upon the world's markets. Judge Embree served but one term in congress and was defeated for re-election. Thereafter until 1863 when his death occurred he resided at Princeton managing his private interests. In every walk of life he attained a distinguished position.

In the transaction of the chancery business of the court all of the old common law pleadings with their stilted and prolix verbiage filled the pages of the records. The forms of actions were multifarious. Debt, trover, covenant, assumpsit, detinue, trespass, trespass on the case, etc., etc., were brought into use to suit the various combinations of facts. About 1835 a marked increase in this branch of the court's business was observable. Evansville had become a town of considerable importance, and men were so occupied with business affairs that they found less time for fighting. That diversion, however, was indulged in quite freely. Other forms of amusement began to interest the pioneers. The excitement of card playing had irresistible charms for the most of them. Their love for poker was wonderful. At that time the game was very popular and fashionable throughout the United States among those of high social standing. Many men of national repute succumbed to the enticements of the game and often "took a hand" at high stakes. Representatives and senators in congress, members of the cabinet and even the presidents yielded to the fascination. Steamboats on the Ohio river were frequented by professional gamblers, some of whom were men of courage, education, social culture and many polite accomplishments who gave tone and grace to their unlawful profession. The evil prevailed at Evansville and led to scores of indictments and limitless sport.

Charles Hancock and John B. Mansell were tried in March, 1837, for keeping a gaming house, and on conviction were fined $50.00. They fought the case with vigor; asked for a new trial, were denied, and moved to arrest judgment, were overruled, and finally paid the fine and costs. There were indictments for keeping nine-

pin alleys, and for other offenses connected with gaming.

During the campaign of 1836 between Van Buren and Harrison, the excitement in Evansville was very great. As a result, many wagers were made. Gen. Robert M. Evans and F. E. Goodsell staked $500 each on the electoral vote of Indiana, Gen. Evans betting that Harrison would get the vote. Both were indicted and fined, Gen. Evans in the sum of one cent, and Mr, Goodsell to the extent of $30.52. John Mitchell bet a coat pattern valued at $25 with William M. Walker, that Martin Van Buren would not be elected president of the United States. After the election both, though among the most prominent of Evansville's early citizens, were prosecuted and fined for their violation of the law. It may be remarked in passing that the now venerable Judge John Pitcher was the prosecuting attorney at that time.

About this time some other trials of a criminal nature attracted general attention. In 1830 Daniel Rose, of Armstrong township, was indicted for manslaughter. "Not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being seduced by the instigation of the devil," he had killed Patsey Rose, his wife. It was charged that while she was heavy with child he had beaten her with a beach stick on June 10, in the year named; that on July 17, he had seized her violently and put her out of the house, she being sick at the time, having lately given birth to her child, and that two days later she died. Judge Charles I. Battell prosecuted the case, but it was not tried until September, 1832, when a verdict of "not guilty" was returned.

In May, 1835, a child was found dead in an open field near the dwelling of Nelson Jackson, and it was believed that Eliza Eaton was the perpetrator of the crime. She was unmarried and was known to have given birth to a child. The indictment charged her with causing the death in three different ways: first, by taking it to the field, secreting and deserting it, thus causing death for lack of nourishment; second, by choking it with a cord; third, by inflicting with some hard substance a mortal wound on its head — a cut three inches long and an inch deep being discovered on its head when found. The prosecution was conducted by John Pitcher, but the woman was acquitted.

In the same year Samuel Taylor was indicted for stealing a horse from Joseph Rose, in Armstrong township. Horse-stealing was a crime almost equal to homicide. The case was continued through several terms. At length a writ of *capias ad respondendum* was returned, "not found," and the prosecution of the case ceased.

Thomas Barnett, sr., was indicted for manslaughter in 1837, was tried two years later and acquitted, having had a previous trial, in which the jury failed to agree.

In 1835 Philip Hornbrook, a most excellent gentleman and pioneer citizen of Scott township, brought a case into court on appeal from a justice of the peace, as next friend of "Charles (a boy of color)," against Thomas Duncan, and Henry Smith, wherein it was claimed that the defendants, with "divers sticks, clubs, knives, dirks, swords, fists and other weapons," had beaten the boy, had tied with a rope and taken him about two miles against his will and had imprisoned him twelve hours. On the tria the jury failed to agree, and a year later by agreement the case was dismissed, the defendants paying the costs. About the same time the grand jury returned a true bill against Edmond Maidlow, another of Scott township's best citizens, for harboring a negro, it being charged that "Charles, a mulatto" had come into the state, had not given

bond that he would not become a pauper, and was hired and harbored by Mr. Maidlow who knew these facts. Mr. Maidlow was brought to trial in March, 1836, and found not guilty. These facts suggest that the hope of obtaining revenge was not without its charm even at that time.

Five colored people were brought into court on a writ of *habeas corpus* in 1836. They were Delila Leach and her four children, who obtained their freedom upon the death of their master, James Leach, of Mississippi, through the terms of his will, which also directed his executor to send them to Indiana or Liberia as they might choose. They arrived in Evansville with a copy of the late master's will and letters from the executor, and were taken possession of by Dr. William Trafton, who claimed that they were not emancipated by the will according to the laws of Mississippi, and that by the letter of the executor he was requested to take charge of them. The court, upon hearing the facts, discharged them from the custody and power of Dr. Trafton.

Following the financial crisis of 1837 there was an enormous increase in the civil business of the court. There was wide-spread failure in mercantile circles; suits for the recovery of debts, foreclosures and ejectments were a most natural sequence. The letters of Amos Clark, one of the most prominent lawyers of that day, are quoted elsewhere in these pages to show the real conditions of the times. Judgments were taken against the best men in this part of the country. The rapid immigration preceding that year had increased the number of citizens who were directed to the courts of this county for the preservation of rights and redress of wrongs, and thus a large natural increase in the volume of the court's business had been effected. Three terms had been established where two had previously sufficed, but one of these, owing to the generally demoralized condition into which all public affairs of the state were thrown about that time was soon thereafter taken away. The litigation consequent upon the hard times of that period taxed the energies of the court probably as never at any other time, and certainly as never before.

The last mentioned of the president judges was Hon. Elisha Embree. His successor, Judge James Lockhart, commissioned in March, 1846, by Gov. James Whitcomb, was a resident of Evansville, and before ascending to the bench had become one of the foremost lawyers in this part of the state. His selection to the important office was a just tribute to his abilities and worth. A native of New York he was born 1806, and died in this city in 1857. Admitted to the Evansville bar in 1832, he soon gained recognition as an able and erudite lawyer. He was not a man of quick perception and ready speech, but studious and painstaking. When addressing court or jury he was slow, deliberate and earnest. His intense interest in any case which he undertook, and his deep, enthusiastic earnestness carried conviction. He was known as a book lawyer, plodding patiently through authorities and working his cases thoroughly. He was much like Judge Iglehart, well known to later practitioners, except that he lacked some of the smoothness of the latter and was not as clear a writer. Throughout his career as a practitioner he held a commanding position. On the bench he was impartial, just and thoroughly capable. For several years he was prosecuting attorney for the district, was a member of the constitutional convention in 1851, and was elected to a seat in the Thirty-second congress but died before taking the office. He was well known as a politician throughout the district, and was a recognized leader of the democracy.

Socially he enjoyed a very high standing, being refined and cultivated and having a most excellent wife, daughter of David Negley, of Centre township. The fact is worthy of mention that the only dinner ever given to the Evansville bar was at the hospitable home of Judge Lockhart, shortly before his election to congress. There were then about sixteen lawyers in the city, and all were present on the occasion. It need hardly be said that a most delightful afternoon was enjoyed. His attainments and character gave Judge Lockhart a lasting hold upon the esteem of his contemporaries in social and professional circles.

The next to preside in the circuit court of Vanderburgh county, was Alvin P. Hovey, who was commissioned in September, 1851, by Gov. Joseph A. Wright. The career of Gen. Hovey is a part of the state and national history, now fresh in the minds of the people because of his recent elevation from the halls of congress to the highest executive office in the state of Indiana. He is not the creature of advantageous circumstances, but struggling against adversity from his youth, by dint of persevering industry he has achieved a most honorable career. His home was at Mt. Vernon, in Posey county, and there he pursued the study of law in the office of that eminent lawyer, Judge John Pitcher. He was a consumer of the "midnight oil," studying under great disadvantages, but yielding to no form of adversity. In the old court house, in one of the small chambers on the upper floor he had his bed and his books. The light from his window was a sort of beacon, late at night, visible even beyond the limits of the town. He was a well-read lawyer, and as a practitioner was very popular among the members of the bar. When he went on the bench he was a young man, but his abilities were such that he easily understood the intricacies of the law and was able to solve disputed questions in harmony with justice and right. Dignity on the bench he always maintained with the utmost rigor. He was very considerate of all attorneys, especially of young men, always giving them a fair opportunity, it mattering not against whom they were pitted.

In his early career he affiliated with the whigs, but in 1848 joined the democracy and was soon thereafter elected to the judgeship by that party. Later he became a republican, and for many years has been a party leader in the state. He has always been a decided partisan, without, however, obtruding his political opinions on others in an offensive way. He has been so tolerant and considerate that many, differing from him politically, have for him the warmest feelings of friendship. For more than thirty-five years General Hovey has been one of the most prominent men in the state. During the civil war few excelled him in patriotic devotion to the Union; few achieved a brighter record for gallantry, heroism, and generalship. He has ably represented the nation in foreign courts; he has sat with honor and dignity upon the supreme bench of the state; with unusual ability he has served his district in the national congress, and has become the governor of his state.

The March term, 1852, was the first held after 1819 without associate judges. In 1842 John W. Lilliston had been succeeded by Conrad Staser, an upright and honorable man, who resided in Scott township. He was a farmer by occupation, and, like his predecessors, knew very little of the law. He was the son of the German pioneer Frederick Staser, who was one of the earliest settlers in the county. His life was uneventful, his elevation to the bench probably being the greatest recognition given to

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his abilities by his fellow citizens. His career as a citizen was honorable throughout. His death occurred while on his way to California about 1850. In 1844 Silas Stephens succeeded Judge Olmstead. Judge Stephens was a man of sterling worth, possessing the attributes of genuine manhood, and in his career reflecting honor upon himself and the community of which he was a part. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1801, and in his youth learned the trade of a saddler. He came to Vanderburgh county in 1822, with no worldly possessions but the clothes of a pioneer hunter and a rifle. By steadfast industry, strict economy, and an unswerving adherence to honorable methods, he accumulated a valuable estate. His early manhood was devoted to a business career, he being principally engaged with work at his trade and in mercantile pursuits. After leaving the bench he resided near the city, occupied with the management of his large private interests. When elected judge he had no legal education, but his strong mind, large store of good common sense, his uprightness and strict sense of honor, fitted him admirably for the position. He did not allow himself to remain uninformed in the law, but by patient study became familiar with the duties of his office, and proved himself an able and successful official. Judge Stephens married Miss Julienne Evans, daughter of Gen. Robert M. Evans. Their descendants occupy an honorable place in this community to this day.

The last of the associate judges was William Shook, who succeeded Judge Staser in 1849. He was a farmer residing in Union township, very illiterate, possessing no knowledge of law, but having good judgment and a fair amount of common sense. He was kind-hearted and rather an enterprising citizen. His habits of life were not good, and his moral perceptions were obtuse. He was once a justice of the peace, but attained no other distinction.

Before the adoption of the code of 1852 the common law practice provided for actions at law and suits in chancery; actions at law being subdivided and classified assumpsit, debt, trespass, case, trover, ejectment, etc. By the code the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity was abolished, and one form for all actions provided, a complaint stating the facts constituting the cause of action. This radical change notwithstanding its tendency to obscure the salutary principles that obtained in chancery courts, and to encourage loose pleading, has, on the whole, worked well, under the new order of things; while before, chancery cases were tried by the court, afterward all cases at the election of either party were tried by a jury, and in cases that would have been chancery causes, suits for the settlement of long and intricate partnerships, etc., there was frequently a miscarriage of justice, for jurors were not allowed even to take notes of the evidence. This condition of affairs was remedied by the code of 1881, which provides that all cases which before the code of 1852, were of exclusive chancery jurisdiction, shall be tried by the court.

The adoption of the code of 1852 ended forever the careers of the mythical John Doe and Richard Roe, who had for years been familiar to every lawyer as the chief figures in a legal fiction used in actions for the recovery of real estate. The new code provided that every cause should be prosecuted by the real party in interest and against the real party complained of. The alacrity with which Doe always stepped in to vindicate the alleged right of the man out of possession, and the equal promptness of Roe to insist that the man in possession was the lawful owner and entitled to retain his pos-

session, were such that old practitioners could not take a final leave of these knights-errant of the common law without feelings of intense regret. With the abolition of fictions, and a modification and simplification of many forms of proceedure, much of the intricate learning of the old common law fell into disuse and became mere matters of history. Those who had studied the common law and by long years of practice, had become thoroughly imbued with its principles, admired it for its grandeur, wisdom and embodiment of the right principles of justice and equity. It had been founded on the wisdom and experience of ages, and its admirers stood in awe of any attempt to prune it, even of its smallest branches. Many of the old practitioners regarded the innovation as sacrilege, few became reconciled to the change, and some went so far as to abandon the practice forever.

The character of the court's business, though transacted in a different way, has been much the same since 1852, as it was before that date. Extensive and important litigation has frequently engaged its attention. Crimes and misdemeanors have been committed frequently, and even a brief account of the many important criminal trials of recent years can not be undertaken. The penitentiary has received a large quota of its inmates from Vanderburgh county. Wrong-doing has never been allowed to go unpunished through a lack of judicial integrity or a failure on the part of any officer of the court in the performance of duty.

The civil cases, because of the advancement of the locality in wealth, and the increase in the fortunes of individuals and corporations, have been of much greater importance, if measured by the amounts involved, in late years than formerly. The most important of these, up to the time of its trial, and perhaps as interesting a case as any ever heard by the court was that entitled Longworth *vs.* Bell and Kiger. The trial was conducted by Conrad Baker, Thomas E. Garvin and Alvin P. Hovey, for the plaintiff; by James Lockhart, J. J. Chandler, James G. Jones and James E. Blythe, for the defendants; and was heard by Judge William E. Niblack. It involved the title to 160 acres of land, then near the boundary of the city, and now within its limits. There was rather a striking similarity between the case and that in which John J. Audubon was defendant, in earlier years. The land in dispute had been entered about 1820, by Messrs. Pearson and Paxton, general merchants then in business at Cincinnati, Ohio. The credit system was then in vogue on land entries, and full payment was not at first made. It appeared that afterward Mr. Longworth paid the purchase money. The firm of Pearson & Paxton failed. The certificate of purchase for the land was taken by Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, in payment of its debts with an irregular or informal assignment on the back of, or attached to, the certificate. Mr. Longworth left the certificate in the hands of Vachel Worthington, a Cincinnati lawyer, who deposited it in his safe. He then took possession of the land, and through his agents had put a part of it in cultivation, had cleared it of its timber, and made use of it as if his title had been perfect. After the lapse of years, Mr. Longworth forgot how his title was obtained and only knew in general that he had long been in possession and that his ownership was based upon a title properly acquired, as he thought, in the first instance. The records of the land office and of this county showed nothing beyond the entry of the land by Pearson & Paxton. The claim of Bell & Kiger was based upon deeds from the heirs

of these merchants. When the suit was commenced Mr. Longworth was unable to show title of any sort. During the progress of the trial, the lawyer Worthington, when about to abandon the practice, was examining the accumulated mass of old papers in his safe and office and discovered the certificate with its informal assignment to Longworth. The paper was placed in the hands of Mr. Longworth's attorneys, its receipt causing considerable rejoicing. The case was decided in favor of Longworth, and was then carried to the supreme court where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. Another important case, attracting general interest, was that of Mrs. Saleta Evans *vs.* Mary Stephens et al. It involved the title to the Evans block, and brought into question the will of Gen. Robert M. Evans. The case was tried before Judge John Baker of the third judicial circuit, was sharply contested, and finally decided in favor of the plaintiff.

The cases in which banks, railroads and other corporations, the city as a corporate body, and the county have been parties have been of such magnitude and importance as to demand the highest legal attainments for their proper settlement. In the conduct of weighty litigation, some of which has been carried to the supreme court of the state and to the highest judicial tribunes of the nation, the members of the Evansville bar have displayed great ability and learning; and in the final determination of those cases taken on appeal to higher courts, the judgments of Vanderburgh county courts have been generally sustained, thus showing the high character and legal understanding of those whom the public has intrusted with the discharge of the great responsibilities and duties attaching to the bench.

Judge William E. Niblack was commissioned by Gov. Joseph A. Wright in April, 1854, and succeeded Judge Hovey. Judge Niblack never resided in this county. He was a native of Dubois county, and resided at Dover Hill, Martin county, when he went upon the bench. At that time he was without experience in law, except such as he had obtained by a few years' practice in his own county. Notwithstanding this he succeeded in becoming an able judge. What he lacked in legal learning he made up in good judgment and what is called "hard common sense." To be a good judge it is not always necessary to be an excellent lawyer. With a sharp attorney on either side of a case calling attention to every phase of the law involved and citing authorities, it becomes an easy matter for a "level-headed" man to solve disputes in accordance with the right. Judge Niblack was kind, affable, honest and upright, and had many friends. His pleasant and genial manners made him an agreeable companion, but he was not a refined or polished gentleman and exhibited neither a fondness for literary work nor a particular acquaintance with general literature. His manners were so conciliatory that it is said few were offended by his decisions. Even when deciding adversely, he did it in such a way as to relieve the decision of all asperity. He was thoroughly just, and on the whole an excellent judge. He left the bench with the respect of the bar and the confidence of the people. Afterward he went to congress, being elected with very little opposition to fill the term to which Judge Lockhart had been previously elected, and later for many years sat upon the supreme bench of the state.

When Judge Niblack resigned in October, 1857, to go to congress, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Ballard Smith. He was commissioned October 24, 1857, by Gov. A. P. Willard. At the time

of his appointment he was a resident of Cannelton, in Perry county, and after leaving the bench removed to Terre Haute, where he became one of the foremost members of the Vigo county bar. He was perhaps the most polished judge ever on the bench in this circuit. He was refined, scholarly, and possessed in a marked degree all the characteristics of a genuine gentleman. Socially he maintained a high standing and his company was sought by the best people. He held only a few terms of court here, but everybody liked him and regretted his departure. On the bench, in the trial of causes, he gave great satisfaction.

The universal regret at the departure of Judge Smith, subjected his successor, Judge M. F. Burke, to a critical reception. He was a resident of Washington, Daviess county, and was commissioned by Gov. Willard, in November, 1858. That he gave eminent satisfaction under the circumstances, was proof of his manly qualities. He soon ingratiated himself into the good graces of the bar and became popular. He was an Irishman by birth and possessed the ready wit peculiar to that race. He was a hard student, a thorough lawyer, and an honest and upright judge. While here, he was a man of very correct habits, and his life on the bench was above reproach. In politics he was an acknowledged leader of the democracy in his district.

Judge William F. Parrett was commissioned by Gov. A. P. Willard in August, 1859, and for ten years presided in the courts of this circuit. He resigned in 1869 to engage in the practice of law, but on March 7th, 1873, was again called to the bench by an appointment from Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, and for nearly sixteen years held aloft the scales of justice in this circuit, resigning December 31, 1888, because of his election as a representative in congress. None have filled the position with more becoming dignity nor discharged its delicate duties with less partiality than Judge Parrett. The extended notice of his life demanded by his exalted career as a citizen and jurist appears elsewhere in this volume. In this connection the action of the court and bar upon the occasion of his retirement from the bench may be appropriately inserted. A committee, consisting of Gen. J. M. Shackleford, D. B. Kumler, James T. Walker, R. C. Wilkinson, Cicero Buchanan and J. G. Winfrey, was appointed to draft a suitable expression of the respectful feelings entertained for the retiring judge. In the afternoon of January 5, 1889, Gen. James M. Shackleford arose in the circuit court, and after making a few remarks offered the following resolution:

"Our distinguished fellow-citizen and brother, Hon. William F. Parrett, having resigned the judgeship, which office he has held and adorned for more than a quarter of a century, we, the members of the Evansville bar, cordially unite in giving this expression of our high regard for him, both as a man and a jurist. As a man, he is open, genial and unassuming. In private and social intercourse, he is amiable, attractive and the soul of generosity; and above all this, he is possessed of a temper instinct with honesty. Blessed of heaven with a clear, broad, comprehensive and well-balanced mind, which he has richly stored with legal learning, rooted and grounded in the principles of the law, he, during all the years he was on the bench, dispensed justice, "seasoned with mercy," with such ability and conspicuous impartiality as won the esteem and challenged the admiration of all concerned. It is a source of pleasure and pride to the members of this bar to recount these things; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That as a jurist, Judge Par-

rett's fame will adorn the brightest page in the history of the state.

"*Resolved*, That in the retirement of Judge Parrett, the bench has lost one of its ablest judges and brightest ornaments."

The court ordered the resolutions to be spread upon the minutes, and remarks eulogistic of Judge Parrett were made by Col. J. S. Buchanan, Col. C. H. Butterfield and Mr. D. B. Kumler.

During the period from 1869 to 1873, while Judge Parrett was in the active practice of law, the bench was occupied by Judge James G. Jones and Judge David T. Laird. Judge Jones was appointed by Gov. Conrad Baker in April, 1869. For many years he had been one of the most brilliant members of the bar. His methods of reasoning were those of a logician, and he possessed the graces of a natural orator. Standing at the head of the profession he became familiar with every branch of the practice. His early mental training was obtained in the public schools. He was without a classical education, but through his studious habits and his tastes for mental work he became familiar with current polite literature. During the civil war he rendered effective and devoted service to the Union cause. Army life, however, impaired his mental vigor, and while in the service he contracted habits of life which greatly interfered with the clearness of his intellect. He was on the bench but a short time, and while there, through sickness and other causes, was unable to add lustre to the brilliant record which he had already achieved as a member of the bar. His health failed rapidly and special judges tried many of the important cases coming before the court during his term of office. He is best remembered by the older members of the bar for the brilliancy and grandeur of his early career. Judge David T. Laird was commissioned in October, 1870. He was a resident of Rockport, Spencer county, where he still remains a venerable member of the bar. He was a rough and vigorous character, with little legal or literary learning. Though without polish, he did not lack good sense and sound judgment. His conceptions were clear, and he went to the core of a case, regardless of technicalities, concerning himself only as to what was right and just. He was never influenced by the wishes of the parties to an action, but endeavored always to dispense justice strictly, without bias or partiality. He was not popular with the bar at this place because it was not believed that his professional attainments justified his elevation to the bench. But his probity and uprightness were universally acknowledged and in many respects he was an excellent court officer.

Judge R. D. Richardson was appointed in January, 1889, by Gov. Gray to fill the unexpired term of Judge Parrett. Judge Richardson for many years has been a conspicuous member of the bar at this place, and because of his eminence as a lawyer and his gentlemanly traits, has won the respect of the entire bar. When he took his place upon the bench, before the transaction of any business, Mr. D. B. Kumler arose and said:

"May it please your honor, I desire to say a word which is of interest to us all, though it is a little out of the routine of court affairs. On behalf of this bar I desire to inform your honor that we have every confidence in your ability, honor and integrity, and are certain that you will make a worthy successor to the illustrious and learned gentleman who has for so many years filled the seat of power and dignity which you now occupy. This bar will have great pleasure in practicing under your honor, and pledges itself in that behalf."

The bench of Vanderburgh county has been blessed with a line of distinguished men, able, pure, and against whose judicial integrity there has been no taint whatever. This can be said rarely of a line of judges extending through nearly three-quarters of a century. There was never a sustained charge, and indeed never a suspicion of corruption against any one of the fifteen judges who have presided in the circuit court of this county. All have been thoroughly trained in the profession, and their methods have been in strict accordance with professional ethics.

The Circuit Court Seal. — At the second term of the Vanderburgh county circuit court, held May 25, 1818, a scroll, called in the records "a common scrawl," surrounding the words, "Seal, C. C., Vanderburgh County," was adopted as the seal of the court until a more suitable one could be provided. This was continued in use until the June term, 1822, when the court adopted a seal engraved with the device of the balances on its face, and the words "Seal of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court" surrounding its center, being almost a *fac simile* of the seal now in use. At the October term, 1853, a seal was adopted which, on the records, is described as follows: Around the circumference of said seal there is a circle, and within this circle there is a smaller circle, and between the two circles are the words, "Seal of Vanderburgh Circuit Court," and in the center there is the following device, viz., a pair of scales, and below the scales there is the word "Indiana."

Circuit Relations.—From 1818 to 1852 Vanderburgh county formed a part of the fourth judicial circuit of Indiana. In April, 1852, it was made a part of the third judicial circuit, and later became a part of the fifteenth judicial circuit. In 1873, when the state was re-districted, it was joined with Posey county to form the first judicial circuit, in which relation it remains.

Probate Court.— The judiciary system of Indiana territory comprised a common pleas court, which was abolished in 1816. To perform a part of its duties, by the early laws of the state a probate court was established, with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the settlement of estates. The first probate court in Vanderburgh county was held in the county clerk's office in February, 1821, with associate judges John McCrary and William Wagnon presiding. The associate judges of the circuit court were *ex-officio* judges of this court until 1829. In that year George W. Lindsay became probate judge and served in that capacity, until August, 1835. His successors were: Nathan Rowley, August, 1835, to August, 1836; John B. Stinson, August, 1836, to August, 1841; Edward Hopkins, *pro tem.*, for August term, 1841; Thomas Hornbrook, November, 1841, to February, 1846; John B. Stinson, *pro tem.*, for August, 1846; Edward Hopkins, November, 1846, to August, 1850; Cadwallader M. Griffith, August, 1850, to August, 1851; Ira P. Granger, August, 1851, to August, 1852. The old probate system prevailed until the adoption of the constitution of 1852, when the common pleas court, again revived, absorbed its business. The judges in this court were all very prominent men in early times and closely identified with the best interests of the city and county. They were not lawyers but men of sound judgment and of unquestioned integrity. The records show that a very large amount of important business was transacted by each of them.

Common Pleas Court.—By the acts of 1852 the court of common pleas was created with exclusive jurisdiction over estates and guardianships, and largely concurrent juris-

diction with the circuit court, except cases involving title to real estate, actions for slander, libel and breach of promise to marry. The circuit court retained exclusive jurisdiction over felonies, except enumerated cases for the benefit of defendants, in order to secure a speedy trial; and exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanors was given to the court of common pleas, except the cases over which justices' courts had exclusive jurisdiction. The first term of the common pleas court of the first district, of which Vanderburgh county was a part, was held at the court house in Evansville, and began on the first Monday in January, 1853, Hon. Conrad Baker presiding. This eminent jurist and statesman occupied the bench in this court until December, 1853, being appointed and commissioned by Gov. Joseph A. Wright. His successor was Judge Asa Iglehart, a man of great legal and literary attainments, who administered this important trust during three years. From December, 1856, to December, 1860, Judge Joel W. B. Moore, a citizen of Warrick county and prominent member of the Boonville bar, presided. At that time the district was composed of Warrick and Vanderburgh counties. It was subsequently enlarged so as to include Posey and Gibson counties also. Judge Moore was succeeded in December, 1860, by Judge John Pitcher, a citizen of Posey county, and one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Indiana. After six years he was succeeded by Judge Andrew L. Robinson, who served but one year. The next to preside in this court was Judge Morris S. Johnson, who from December, 1867, to December, 1871, acceptably discharged the duties of the position. Judge William P. Edson, of Posey county, still prominent in the profession, assumed the office in December, 1871, and continued therein until September, 1872, when he was succeeded by Judge William M' Land, of Gibson county. At the January term, 1873, Judge John B. Handy, of Warrick county, later judge of the circuit court of Warrick county, and now a conspicuous member of the Boonville bar, took his seat upon the bench. Judge Handy's term was closed by the termination of the court's existence. By the act of March 6, 1873, the court of common pleas was abolished and all matters confided to it restored to the jurisdiction of the circuit court.

When the common pleas court was created appeals could be taken to the circuit court, but that right was afterward abolished, appeals to the supreme court of the state being allowed. The clerk and sheriff of the county officiated in the common pleas as well as in the circuit court. By the act of June 11, 1852, a court of conciliation was created providing that any person claiming to have a cause of action against another for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery, or false imprisonment might serve on him a written notice briefly stating the cause of action and requiring him to appear, at a time and place named, before the judge of the court of common pleas, who was *ex officio* judge of the court of conciliation. None but the parties, guardians of infants, husbands of wives, parties plaintiff or defendant, were permitted to appear at the hearing. It was the duty of the court to affect a reconciliation if it could reasonably be done, and if settled the entry thereof ended the matter. Without such notice and appearance of the plaintiff before the court of conciliation he could not recover costs in the action, and if the defendant failed to appear, then if he defeated the action, he could not recover costs. In theory the law was a good one, but in practice it was a failure, for the parties appeared but refused to be conciliated. The law creating this branch

of the court was repealed in 1867. The judges of this court who resided in Evansville, Hon. Conrad Baker, Asa Iglehart, Andrew L. Robinson and Morris S. Johnson, are mentioned more at length elsewhere in these pages.

Criminal Circuit Court.—In 1869, the general assembly created a criminal circuit court in Vanderburgh county, the county constituting the twenty-eighth judicial circuit. The first term of this court was held at the court-house in Evansville, on the first Monday in June, 1869, with Hon. Andrew L. Robinson as judge, and William P. Hargrave as prosecutor. A seal bearing within the circle about the center, the words: "Vanderburgh Criminal Circuit Court, Indiana," and on its face the device of an eagle holding in its beak a scroll with the words "justice" written thereon, was adopted, and the court proceeded to business. Judge Robinson was succeeded in November, 1870, by Judge C. H. Butterfield, who served until June, 1872. Judge William P. Hargrave was then elected and continued to administer justice in that court until July, 1877. In the following September the business of the court was transferred to the circuit court. During its existence the criminal circuit court had exclusive jurisdiction over criminal causes arising in Vanderburgh county, except such misdemeanors as were exclusively within the jurisdiction of the justice's courts. Judges Robinson and Butterfield are well known through distinguished services in other branches of the law. Judge Hargrave possessed peculiarities which affected his popularity as a court officer. He was a fair lawyer and an honest judge. After leaving the bench he removed from Evansville and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Superior Court.—The superior court of Vanderburgh county was created by legislative enactment in 1877. Its first term was held at the court-house in Evansville on the first Monday in August of that year. Judge Azro Dyer, an able lawyer and upright citizen, was appointed by Gov. James D. Williams to occupy the bench in this court, his commission being dated July 7, 1877. By successive elections, Judge Dyer has continued to serve in this important capacity to the present time. At the first term of the court, rules for its government were prepared by Judges Azro Dyer and William F. Parrett, assisted by Hons. Asa Inglehart, Charles Denby and Edward E. Law. The court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court of Vanderburgh county, except in criminal cases.

The Bar.—The Evansville bar throughout the past has been composed chiefly of men of large legal attainments and of high character. Among the practicing lawyers either residing in Evansville or attending the courts of this county during the first ten years of the existence of the county there were many men worthy of a more extended notice than can be given in this connection. Of these, Amos Clark, John Law, Horace Dunham, John Pitcher, Eben D. Edson, and John A. Brackenridge were pre-eminent. A few years later came James G. Jones, W. T. T. Jones, H. G. Barkwell, John Ingle, jr., John J. Chandler, Conrad Baker, James Blythe, Lemuel Q. DeBruler, Thomas F. DeBruler, Thomas E. Garvin, Andrew L. Robinson, and others of superior natural endowments and large attainments.

Amos Clark was a well-read lawyer, a good counselor, fine pleader, and a man of public spirit, largely influential in the early development of this section, and one of the most prominent figures of early times. Following the panic of 1837 he met severe financial reverses, and left here for Texas, where he permanently located. John

Law was the first prosecutor in Vanderburgh county, and was one of the most distinguished men ever connected with the bar of Evansville. He was an able and erudite lawyer, a ripe scholar and a perfect gentleman. Full of anecdotes, with very pleasant manners, of a friendly disposition and skilled in the graces of life, he was a conspicuous figure in social, as well as professional circles. Horace Dunham occupied a high place at the bar, and was considered an able lawyer and an upright man. John Pitcher, Eben D. Edson and John A. Brackenridge were not residents of the county, but their superior talents and frequent attendance upon the court gave their names an indissoluble connection with the history of Vanderburgh county. Judge John Pitcher still resides at Mt. Vernon. In vigor of intellect he stands to-day the peer of any man of his years in the state, and during the period of his activity he was always the equal of all in his profession in excellence and endowments. This venerable man is now ninety-six years of age, but his mental brilliancy is undimmed by the weight of years. His memory is good, and his conversation sharp, pointed, and epigrammatic. He is well posted on current political events, and his mind is a veritable storehouse of useful information concerning the olden times. His mental strength and acuteness are such that his chief pleasures are obtained from the pursuit of scientific and literary publications. Eben D. Edson was from Posey county, and John A. Brackenridge from Warrick. Each attained marked distinction not only in the county of his residence, but throughout southern Indiana. Ex-Governors Powell and Dixon and Judge Towles, of Henderson, Ky., were also prominent practitioners in the Vanderburgh county court in early days. The superior qualities of James G. Jones, W. T. T. Jones, John Ingle, jr., Conrad Baker, Asa Inglehart, James M. Shanklin, and others of his associates are elsewhere adverted to. Judge H. G. Barkwell is still living, though retired from practice. For many years he was a prominent practitioner throughout southern Indiana, and won honorable distinction. John J. Chandler was accomplished in literature, a profound lawyer, a progressive, generous, public-spirited citizen, and one of the brightest ornaments that ever adorned the legal profession in the state of Indiana. His abilities were of the highest order and his memory is held in the profoundest respect by every one who was in a position to know his character and his worth. Andrew L. Robinson was in many respects the equal of Mr. Chandler. He was a noted man in the district, and through the force of his character and attainments, made his influence co-extensive with his acquaintance. Physically he was large and of commanding presence. At the bar or on the stump his speech was powerful, and at times he was genuinely eloquent. Few men have occupied so large a place in the history of this county and section as did this learned lawyer. James E. Blythe was recognized as one of the most effective orators and best lawyers in this state. He was a sound counselor and a very brilliant advocate. The firm of Jones & Blythe was one of the strongest in the city during its existence. Morris S. Johnson was a good lawyer, safe counselor and excellent judge, but not a brilliant advocate.

L. Q. DeBruler and Thomas F. DeBruler were men of large influence, and gained for the DeBruler name a distinguished place in the annals of their times. Thomas E. Garvin, now the oldest member of the Evansville bar in point of continuous service is the link connecting the old time bar with the present period. His business conduct ex-

emplifies the strictly honorable methods of the old-time practice. Thoroughly versed in every branch of law and familiar with every authority, he has always been a safe counselor, while his abilities as an advocate have been of a high order. His natural talents, his studious habits and his adherence to legitimate methods early gained for him an enviable prominence among his associates at the bar, and this position he continues to hold. In his profession, in politics, and as a progressive citizen, he has for many years been a recognized leader throughout his county, the district and the state. Judge William F. Parrett was admitted to practice here in 1849, and Charles Denby in 1854. These distinguished men were important additions to the bar. Both have been for many years among the most conspicuous figures in legal and political circles in southern Indiana. Gen. James M. Shackelford came here in 1864. He had won distinction on the field of battle, and early attained recognition as an exceptionally brilliant lawyer. About the same time, Peter Maier, a good lawyer and an upright man, and Judge Azro Dyer, an ornament to the profession, and during its entire existence judge of the superior court, became associated with this bar. Charles H. Butterfield and S. R. Hornbrook soon thereafter were admitted to practice here. Mr. Hornbrook is a cultured gentleman of literary tastes, a good lawyer, conscientious in his practice and successful. Col. Butterfield has a brilliant military record, is a well-read lawyer, and for some time has been county attorney. J. S. Buchanan, H. C. Goodwin and George P. Peck were all valuable acquisitions to the bar. Mr. Peck was a good man in every respect, of strong, clear intellect. He died here while in the practice about twenty years ago. Messrs. Buchanan and Goodwin are still prominent members of the bar.

Late in the sixties the strength of the bar was greatly added to. Such men as John E. Iglehart, D. B. Kumler, James B. Rucker, Robert D. Richardson, H. A. Mattison, Jesse W. Walker and James M. Warren became identified with it. The two last named are no longer among the living; Robert D. Richardson has advanced to the bench, and each of the others named occupies an honorable and conspicuous place among those constituting the present bar. James M. Warren was prominent here for several years; his health failing, he went to Denver, Col., and there died. Jesse W. Walker had an excellent reputation as a lawyer and public officer. He held many positions of trust, and was considered one of the best men in all respects that ever lived in Evansville. Concerning those who have been most conspicuous during the last twenty years, not elsewhere noted, only brief mention can be made here.

Victor Bisch, long a member of the bar, is an able and talented man, more prominent as a public officer than as a practitioner. W. F. Smith is a sound lawyer, professionally above reproach, and gentlemanly in all his characteristics and conduct. Alexander Gilchrist, and his associate in business, Curran A. DeBruler, are recognized throughout the state as profound lawyers. Their attainments are of the highest order, and their practice extends through the circuit, the state and federal courts to the highest judicial tribunal in the land. Mr. Gilchrist graduated at Union college, with the highest honors, practiced at Ovid, N. Y., for a time, and coming west located in Evansville. His superior abilities gave him a high rank at once, and to-day, as a counselor he is considered without a superior at the bar. His studious habits have made him an erudite scholar in many branches of literature, not directly connected with his professional

work. As a man his excellence is unsurpassed; he exhibits always the qualities of genuine and sturdy manliness; his purposes are honest, his methods straightforward and upright, and his conduct in strict harmony with manly principle and professional ethics. Curran A. DeBruler is distinguished both for his eloquence and his learning. He is a son of L. Q. DeBruler, and came here from Rockport. As an advocate he is the peer of any man in southern Indiana. Because of his high rank and recognized abilities he has figured in most of the important cases in this part of the state. He is studious, painstaking and accurate in preparing his cases, judicious in their management, and perfectly fair with every interested party. As a speaker he is brilliant, earnest, logical, eloquent, and convincing. His scholarly attainments have made him popular, not only as an advocate, but as a political orator and as a lecturer. Edward Hatfield was a strong man in many ways. Self-taught and of vigorous mind, he ranked high, especially as a criminal lawyer. He died young, but not before he established an excellent reputation. Paris C. Dunning was an excellent gentleman of the old school, dignified and learned. He was here but a short time, but while a member of this bar, maintained a high standing. R. C. Wilkinson has been a successful practitioner, making commercial law a specialty. He is prominent as a politician and popular as a man. William H. Gudgel is an able lawyer, for a time was prosecuting attorney, and made the race for congress from this district as the candidate of the republican party, but failed of election. G. E. Smith was a brilliant speaker, a good lawyer, and had a fine record as a Union soldier. He was much respected by all who knew him. John Brownlee, a graduate of Albany law school, is in all respects a good lawyer. For a time he was prosecuting attorney and now has a good practice.

George A. Cunningham is one of the most brilliant young attorneys at the bar. He possesses the qualifications of a good lawyer, sound judgment, a clear mind, retentive memory, oratorical ability, and familiarity with the law. W. W. Ireland and Alfred C. Tanner have made creditable records as citizens and lawyers. S. B. Vance came to this city from Henderson, Ky., as attorney for the L. & N. R. R. Co. He is a finished scholar, an excellent lawyer, painstaking, careful and accurate. He is a clear reasoner, an able debater, logical and profound. Although not long a member of the bar, he has made an enviable reputation. Both members of the firm of Iglehart & Taylor, attorneys for the E. & T. H. R. R. Co., are particularly able in corporation law, and in the general practice maintain a high rank. W. J. Wood also makes a specialty of corporation law, and has made a creditable reputation. He came here from Florence, Ala., and early exhibited great ability as a man of affairs. His enterprising spirit and energetic activity have done much to advance the material development of Evansville. His future is bright and enviable. J. G. Winfrey, J. G. Owen, Edward E. Law, J. E. Williamson, Philip Frey and others are men of ability, and are creditably connected with the practice.

The following list of attorneys is as nearly complete as practicable. Admissions to practice were not indexed on the early records, and on that account some names may be omitted. Many practitioners here named, especially in the first part of the list, did not reside in Evansville, but only came occasionally at term time; and in some instances the person named was perhaps admitted to try a single case. In 1818, Jacob Call, Charles Dewey, Richard Daniel, John

Law, William Prince, James Hylliar, Willis C. Osbourne, James A. Boitr, and James R. E. Goodlett; in 1819, Elisha Roberts, George W. Lindsey, Amos Clark, General W. Johnson, Charles I. Battell, Samuel Leggette, Samuel Hall and Robert M. Evans; in 1820, David Hart and Philip Triplett; in 1821, Jacob R. Everson, James McKinney and Horace Dunham; in 1823, T. J. Evans; in 1825, John Mosely; in 1829, George W. P. Maxwell and Abner T. Ellis; in 1830, Eben D. E. Edson, W. T. T. Jones, Archibald Dixon and David H. Hylliar; in 1832, James Gibbs; in 1833, James M. Lockhart; in 1834, John Taylor; in 1835, James G. Jones and Lazarus Powell, jr.; in 1836, Thomas Towles, jr., Elisha Embree, E. S. Terry and H. G. Barkwell; in 1837, Emory Kinney; in 1838, Charles Moore, Burwell B. Sayre, Francis E. Walker, John Ingle, jr., and Edward H. Hopkins; in 1839, John J. Chandler; in 1840, George Wheelwright and James Davis; in 1841, Conrad Baker and James E. Blythe; in 1843, Benjamin M. Thomas, Asa C. Mills and Alvin P. Hovey; in 1844, Robert M. Evans, Samuel Peper, Lemuel Q. DeBruler, John M. Grimes and William Newton; in 1845, James T. Walker; in 1846, Samuel R. Hammill, Thomas F. DeBruler, Hugh B. Montgomery, Nathaniel C. Foster, Thomas E. Garvin, and James J. Thornton; in 1847, John Eakin, Benoni Stinson, jr., H. Q. Wheeler, and Andrew L. Robinson; in 1848, George H. Todd, James R. Harper, and William A. Wandell; in 1849, William F. Parrett, Asa Iglehart, William S. Palmer, Lewis C. Stinson, William P. Hall, and Dennison D. Carder; in 1850, Clement B. Simmonson, Harrison S. Kiger, Thomas H. Bruner, Morris S. Johnson, and Benoni Stinson; in 1851, William Bar, Alvah Johnson, John R. Garvin, William K. McGrew, and Brackett Mills; in 1852, Samuel B. Garrett, Theodore Venneman, and Wilson Shook; in 1853, Willet E. Andrews.

The state constitution of 1852 provided that any citizen of good moral character might be admitted to practice as an attorney in the circuit courts of the state. Under this provision a great many persons have been admitted who in fact never formed a part of the Vanderburgh county bar. The admissions as fully as practicable up to 1870 will be given; and thereafter only those who for a time, long or short, have been associated with the bar as resident practitioners will be named. In 1854 William A. Jones, Z. M. P. Carter, Richard A. Clemens, James Blythe Hynes, Y. Allison, James McLain Hanna, James L. Allen, Charles Denby; in 1855, G. W. Hardin, James S. Collins, Royal S. Hicks, Lloyd M. Lowe; in 1856, Henry C. Bard, Marcellus Emery, Edmund B. Seymour, William G. McDowell; in 1857, Jacob Lunkenheimer; prior to 1858, John W. Foster, M. R. Anthes, Horace Plumer and James M. Shanklin; in 1858, Alexander C. Donald and William E. Rust; in 1859, Samuel K. Leavitt, George W. Moore, William H. Walker, jr., A. T. Whittlesey, John E. Gallagher and James Reid; in 1861, George W. Merrill; in 1862, Albert G. Dennis, James C. Denny, J. G. Shanklin, Ben Stinson, C. E. Marsh, E. E. Law, George W. McBride, Peter Maier; in 1864, Azro Dyer, Robert A. Hill, William Reavis, Napoleon B. Risinger, Andrew J. Fletcher, J. M. Shackelford, George W. Shanklin; in 1865, Charles H. Butterfield, Charles G. Bennett, J. G. Gardner, W. P. Hargrave, S. R. Hornbrook; in 1866, Selby Harney, William Land, Thomas L. Davis; in 1867, John E. Cleland, John Brownlee, Charles Potter, John McGrath, William G. Williamson, William H. Beadle, H. C. Gooding, C. W. Molton, George P. Peck, John C. Patterson, James F. Welburn, J. S.

Buchanan, J. H. Beadle, George Peck, William Harrow; in 1868, L. T. Harris, Jesse W. Walker, Calvin Taylor, James M. Hanna, J. B. Rucker, Clinton Staser, David D. Doughty, Joseph McClary, Patrick A. Curtis, A. H. Clark, Thomas R. Cobb O. F. Baker, Henry W. Bippus; in 1869, H. A. Mattison, R. D. Richardson, J. E. Iglehart, D. B. Kumler, Charles H. Mann, John Schubert, Moses Weil, LeRoy Williams, N. F. Malott, James M. Warren, S. D. Dial, J. G. Dailey, Luke Wood, George W. Robertson, Lee Dinkelspiel, Curran A. DeBruler; in 1870, Galen L. Spencer, Arthur E. Adams, George K. Amory, Gaines H. Hazen, William A. Tracewell, William A. Porter, W. Frederick Smith, J. E. Williamson, Edwin R. Hatfield, Royal S. Hicks; in 1870 and 1871, Victor Bisch, W. M. Blakey, Cicero Buchanan, T. L. Davis, John C. Graham, Jacob Herr, Harrison R. Littell, J. M. Humphreys, William D. Mayhall, Thomas J. Mooney; in 1872 and 1873, William Armstrong, James W. Brown, William Fordham, A. C. Hawkins, Alexander Gilchrist, George L. Meddrick, Alfred C. Tanner, Rane C. Wilkinson, Fount S. Yager; in 1874, Edwin S. Abbett, August Brauns, Paris C. Dunning, R. V. Hodson, William H. Gudgell, George Palmer; in 1875, Adolf Pfaefflin, W. G. Bradley, A. C. Jones, Julius A. Coleman Rudolph Kehr, S. E. Smith, Karl F. Thieme, George R. Thomson, M. V. B, Van Arsdale, Bernard Wagner, C. H. Wesseler; in 1876, Robert S. Holt, C. H. McCarer, John W. McFarland; in 1877, Elhanan C. Devore, George. W. Dannetell, Richard J. Dixon, Philip W. Frey, William M. Hull, A. N. C. Leveson-Gower, Harry F. Lyon, Frank L. Mills, Isaac S. Moore; in 1878, Morris, C. Baum, George A. Cunningham, Charles F. Gould, William W. Ireland, J. Erian Martin, J. G. Winfrey; in 1879, Hugo Legler, August Pfaefflin, James. Wartmann; in 1880, Converse Clement, Duncan C. Givens, Thomas Hislop, S. B. Vance, Charles L. Wedding, W. J. Wood, W. R. Shackelford; in 1881, R. C. Benjamin, William A. Cord, Henry L. Minor, Henry S. Slaughter, William Kerlman, John Lenihan, jr., D. B. Miller, Aaron W. Richards, C. S. Roberts; in 1882, George S. Clifford, H. P. Cormick, Theodore Landsberg, O. W. Mitchem, N. E. Talley, Edwin Taylor; in 1883, Thomas E. Crumbaugh, Graham F. Denby, W. S. Hurst, Willis Charles, J. F. Parrett, Daniel H. Patrick; in 1884, Thomas H. Brown, James L. Keith, Alfred H. Edwards, W. J. Vickery; in 1885, John Coker, John H. Foster, Thomas E. Garvin, jr., C. B. Harris, Charles E. Johnson, A. J. McCutchan, James G. Owen, A. L. Wheaton; in 1887, J. A. Clippinger, Louis O. Rasch, Andrew C. Vance; in 1888, Willis Howe, Walton M. Wheeler, John L. Craig, T. S. Harrison, Oscar E. Wood, W. C. Wilson, Leroy M. Wade.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Judge Asa Iglehart.—Levi Iglehart, the fifth son of John Iglehart, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, was born August 13, 1786; married Anne Taylor, and about the year 1815, crossed the mountains and settled in Ohio County, Ky., where their eldest son Asa, was born December 8, 1816. In 1823, the family moved to Warrick county, Ind. In later life Judge Iglehart thus described southern Indiana as it was when he moved here: "The country was wild indeed; there were no roads, mere paths, no wagon roads, no wagons to run in them, and no houses but log cabins. There was not more than one or two frame houses in Warrick county. The whole country was a wilderness, in which wild game was very plentiful. Wolves were so bad that the set-

tlers — we could not call them farmers — could not raise pigs enough to furnish them pork, and could not keep sheep at all." Here he spent his youth, and lived to see great changes in the country; no one contributed more by sturdy character and industrious habits to produce these changes. The educational advantages of the country in his youth were also described by him: "In that new country, where there were no books, and newspapers were very rare, opportunities for education were very poor indeed; but father and mother, especially the latter, were anxious for the promotion and education of their children. Stimulated by her precept, we all early acquired a taste for books. We subscribed for weekly papers very early, and supplied ourselves with what few school books could be obtained, and went to school, a few months each winter in the improvised rude cabins, which were called school-houses in those rude days. But, in fact, our education was obtained more at home, from the scanty supply of books we had, and from our application, and by stimulating each other. One of the sources of education and stimulation was the early Methodist preachers, who found their way as well to the wild woods of Warrick county, as every where in this country which has been reached by civilization. They were generally better educated than the most of the people in the country then were, and they stimulated us to seek for better educational opportunities; and though none of us ever went to college we obtained all the education which was attainable in those early days without going to college." At the age of twenty-four, he married Anne Cowle, a lady of intelligence and culture, both literary and social, quite above her surroundings, whom he sought in associations, which he describes: "In the neighborhood adjoining to where the farm of the senior Iglehart was situated in Warrick county, across a neighboring creek in Vanderburgh county, were several families of English people, who were tradesmen in London. Around them were clustered two or three other families of northern Protestant Irish, constituting one of the most intelligent rural communities in all the western country." The influence of this community upon both the country and city of Evansville, may readily be seen to this day. After his marriage, he says, "by seemingly irresistible passion for learning the law, I commenced the study while on the farm, and pursued it with great enthusiasm, little short of romance, and having been admitted to the bar at thirty-two, changed my location and life, and adopted the profession of the law."

In 1849, he removed to Evansville, and immediately entered the firm of Ingle, Wheeler & Iglehart, where he remained until he was appointed common pleas judge to fill a vacancy in 1854, and subsequently he was elected without opposition to the same position. In 1858, he came again to the bar, after thorough elementary training and four years' experience on the bench, and his success came rapidly and certainly. His natural capacity, his reputation for learning in the law, his untiring industry, his unyielding will and integrity, which no one ever questioned, all combined to make his success full and complete. For many years his income from the practice compared favorably with that of other leaders of the bar of the state. His personal acquaintance with the leading lawyers of the state was very great. He was active in organizing the first state bar association, and was its first president. He was an original promoter and member of the bar association of the United States. He was for many years an editorial contributor of the *Central Law Journal*, and his views on interesting legal

questions were often expressed through this channel and attracted the attention of the bar throughout the west. He revised "McDonald's Treatise" for justices in Indiana, which subsequently became known as "Iglehart's Treatise." He prepared with great labor an original work on "Pleading and Practice" in Indiana. His was a pioneer work in this state, where the code practice is in force. Subsequently other works of the same general character followed; but the portion of his work on "Pleading," that is an adaptation of pleading as it exists at the common law, to the law in Indiana under the code, is a concise elementary discussion, which has not been, and probably will not be superseded, and is valuable especially to students of law in this state. These, with minor literary labors, were performed in the midst of active practice. Judge Iglehart's practice in the supreme court of Indiana for many years was great, and his opinions were always received by that court with respect. Before the federal court was established in Evansville, he practiced regularly in the federal court at Indianapolis, with men like Hendricks and McDonald, and he conducted successfully a number of very important cases through the supreme court of the United States. Judge Iglehart's mind was distinguished by clearness of perception, incisiveness and discrimination of thought; and such qualities always indicate a superior order of intellect. Not only was his reach and grasp of thought clear and incisive, but it was at the same time broad and comprehensive. He very naturally, therefore, took his place as a jurist at the head of his profession. There are certain principles of law that Judge Iglehart traced more fully, and understood more thoroughly, it is believed, than any jurist in our state. He was vast in labors, patient and profound in his researches. The reports of the decisions of our highest court of appeal will preserve the conclusive evidence of all this down into future generations. The following testimonial was, among others, given by a resolution of the Evansville bar: "It was, however, at the bar that he excelled. It was there he made for himself the name which we cherish. As a commercial and corporation lawyer he was without a peer in Indiana. As a special pleader he had no rival. He was master of all the branches and intricacies of our jurisprudence. For twenty-five years he was the leader of a bar, made famous by the names of Blythe, Jones, Chandler, Baker, Law and others, dead and living. In the history of Indiana, Asa Iglehart wil always rank with Willard, Judah, Morton and Hendricks, as one of her great men." The following estimate of Judge Iglehart'sl character as a lawyer has been given by one who was capable of describing it: "He was no ordinary man. In native breadth and strength of mind, in his accurate and extensive, I might say overwhelming, knowledge of the law, in his unrivaled capacity for work — a quality which often supplies the place of genius, which is genius — he was one of the most remarkable men with whom I have ever met. This was my deliberate conviction when I first met him, more than fourteen years ago, and years of association with him only strengthen this conviction. The privilege of conversing with Judge Iglehart, of hearing him discuss legal questions in the courts, was in itself, if improved, a liberal education in the law. I never left him, after even a casual conversation upon legal topics, but what I felt I had been the gainer. His grasp upon legal principles was sure and firm. In this day, when the multiplication of reports has become an intolerable burden, the tendency in all of us is to become mere case-lawyers. Too many

of us bow down to the authority of a case, or a dictum, no matter how ill-considered it may be, with almost cringing servility. Judge Iglehart, without the advantage of early education, who was a self-taught man, might have been pardoned had he shared this tendency. But of all men, he was freest from this bondage. He sought always to found his contention upon the bed-rock of legal principles, and when he had found his sure foundation, he brushed aside the decision, or even the text-writer, which stood in the way of his maintenance of those principles with little ceremony." On one occasion he persuaded the supreme court of Indiana to overrule Judge Redfield, one of the leading American text-writers. Judge Gresham, several years after he had sat as judge of the United States circuit court, and before whom the leaders of the bar of the country had practiced, wrote of Judge Iglehart after his death: "All things considered, his career was a remarkable one. * * * I have met few men who had greater power of analysis, and, just now, I can recall no one who examined and briefed a case better. * * * His life was honorable and blameless." In his case the man was greater than his profession. Professions, institutions and states are the work of man, but man himself is the work of God. In the underlying personality of Judge Iglehart were embodied the largest gifts and rarest qualities of a rich and noble manhood. There are immutable moral forces, certain primal virtues upon which family, society and the state must rest; with these he was richly endowed, and these were the sources of his great power. To him patronage and official recognition could give nothing. His claim to distinction, his titles of nobility, his royal investitures came direct from the hand of God. His faith in the great fundamental principles of revealed religion was as the faith of a little child. He believed that the great verities of religion were established facts, and in those facts his soul rested with utter confidence. To him religion was a matter to be verified by the test of experience, and hence, his was a practical religion. The church of his choice and her interests was ever before him and her prosperity was dear to his heart. He was generous in her support, loyal to her doctrines, and gave, as a most trusted and faithful official, wise counsel and cheering words. His home was ever open to his pastor, and any visiting minister of his church. He enjoyed the services of his church, and was devout and faithful in his attendance. When called upon, he could always in fitting and earnest words give a reason for his faith, and while not demonstrative in words or manner, yet a close observer could catch a glimpse of a heart touched and full of feeling, and see his eyes fill as emotions strong and deep would touch his inmost soul under the spell of speaker or song. He took an early and abiding interest in educational affairs in Evansville and abroad. He was for several years trustee of Evansville public schools and for many years a trustee of De Pauw University, and gave freely of his time, counsel and money to its support. He carried into his daily life, at home and abroad, a pure Christian character, untarnished and unstained. No man's life was more unselfish. His unbounded liberality aided much to extend the sphere of his influence. In personal appearance Judge Iglehart was commanding. He was very stout in frame, and his massive head was for many years covered with silver white hair, crowning the impressiveness of a noble presence. Ill health compelled him to retire from his work several years before his death, which occurred Februarv 5, 1886.

Asa Iglehart

JOHN LAW, an eminent jurist, whose life work made him a conspicuous figure in the history of Indiana, was a native of New London, Conn., born October 28, 1796. His ancestry was no less notable, his grandfather being a member of the first continental congress, and his father, Lyman Law, as a lawyer and as a congressman, was a prominent man in Connecticut. He was careful in the education of his son John, and the latter received his earlier training in the school of Jonathan Pomeroy, an enthusiast in an educational way, who devoted a culture shaped at Yale college to the training of students for that institute. John Law entered Yale at the age of fourteen and graduated in usual time, distinguishing himself especially as a classical student. He then read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. The fall of the next year he opened an office at Vincennes, and within a year after his arrival n Indiana, stood prominent as a successful practitioner. As a criminal lawyer he was especially famous, and his fame spread rapidly throughout a wide region. For several years he was prosecuting attorney in nearly all the courts of the old first congressional district, and he served for a considerable period as circuit judge. His powers of analysis and clear mental inspection rendered him an able judge. The gravity and dignity that he well assumed in his official capacities gave way in social life to a bright animation that always drew about him an interested circle, and aided no little in his advancement. During the administration of President Pierce he was register of the land office, previously having served as receiver of the public money. In 1851 he removed to Evansville, and at this time was engaged in several land-title controversies, by the conduct of which he won renown. In 1861 he was elected by this district as representative in congress, for which he was the democratic candidate, and was re-elected in 1863. He was an able congressman, though in the minority exerted a powerful influence, and numbered among his friends the "great commoner" Thaddeus Stevens.

THOMAS EDGAR GARVIN, attorney at law, Evansville, Ind., was born at Gettysburg, Adams county, Penn., September 15, 1826. He is a son of John and Providence Garvin, of Presbyterian faith, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. At the age of fourteen he entered Mount Saint Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, Md., where he completed the course of study, after four years' diligent application, and graduated June, 1844. In the autumn of the same year Mr. Garvin removed to Evansville, Ind., where he has ever since resided. He has seen the city of his adoption gradually grow and increase in commercial importance till it ranks among the great industrial places of the country, and second in population to none, except the capital, in the state of Indiana. Soon after Mr. Garvin came to Evansville he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Conrad Baker, ex-governor of the state of Indiana, and one of the leading lawyers of the country. Destitute of patronage it became necessary for Mr. Garvin to make his own way, and raise funds by his own efforts to pursue the study of law. This he did by accepting a position as teacher in the public schools. Here he realized all the experiences of the early schools of Indiana made so famous by Edward Eggleston in his "Hoosier School Master." Mr. Garvin has a vivid recollection of the pioneer times, which he now considers as forming an interesting epoch in his career. March 27, 1846, after an examination, he was licensed by Judge James Lockhart and John Law, of the fourth and seventh judicial circuits, respectively, and

entered regularly upon the practice of law. Immediately after this event Mr. Garvin formed a partnership with ex-Gov. Baker, before mentioned, under the firm name of Baker & Garvin. This partnership was pleasantly and profitably continued for eleven years, and while it lasted these gentlemen were employed as counsel in some of the most important cases ever adjudicated in the state. Mr. Garvin has always been esteemed as a careful and vigilant attorney, in whose hands it was safe to trust the most intricate and complicated litigations, and in consequence his clients have been among the most prominent and influential citizens of Evansville and contiguous country. November 11, 1849, he was married to Miss Cornelia M. Morris, at Penn Yan, Yates county, New York. Mrs. Garvin is a direct descendant of the Morris family of Morristown, New Jersey, and of revolutionary fame. In 1862 Mr. Garvin was elected to represent Vanderburgh county in the state legislature, where he served his constituents with credit to himself and the community which had elected him. Mr. Garvin was among the first stockholders of the First National Bank of Evansville, and for many years one of its directors, a position he still holds. In 1876 his *alma mater*, Mount St. Mary's college, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., a distinction rarely granted, and of which Mr. Garvin should feel justly proud. The later years of his life have been mainly spent as a real estate attorney and in speculation. He is a man of much application and greatly devoted to the interests of those who intrust their business to him. It is not alone in the legal profession that Mr. Garvin has distinguished himself. In the department of polite literature and natural history he takes high rank. He was one of the original trustees of the Willard library, and one of the board to whom the property was deeded. He has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of this institution, and has been for many years one of its chief executive officers. He is well known in Indiana, and has many warm personal friends. As an example of self-made men Mr. Garvin furnishes us a rare type. All in all his career has been one of uniform success and there are few citizens in the state more entitled to a place in American biography than Thomas Edgar Garvin.

John J. Chandler, who in his prime stood among the foremost lawyers of Indiana, was born in New York city, November 17, 1815, and died at Evansville, April 15, 1872. The less than thirty-six years of manhood within those limits were crowded with achievements in his profession which won for him a wide renown and made him one of the most prominent men of Evansville. He was the son of Asaph Chandler, a native of Vermont, who moved to New York at an early day, and obtained command and ownership of a ship in the New York and Liverpool and New York and Havre lines, and was also at one time a merchant in the city. The son soon distinguished himself by a great interest in books and study, and when the family removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1834, he was ready to enter the university there. This institution was then under the presidency of the late Dr. Philip Lindsey. Here the young student soon attracted notice as an essayist on political economy and mental philosophy, and as a skillful debater. He graduated in 1836 at the head of his class, and as the Seminole war was then the most prominent thing to attract the energy of a young man he raised a company and went to the scene of action. He participated in several important engagements, and was distinguished for bravery and ability as a

fighter and captain against a treacherous enemy. On the close of the campaign he returned to Nashville and began the study of law. In 1838 he came to Evansville and entered the office of Amos Clark, where he continued his studies. In the spring of the year following he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state, and became a partner of his preceptor. As a lawyer he was untiring in the study of his cases, shrewd as a counselor and powerful as an advocate. Though often abrupt in asserting his opinions, and sometimes personal in the course of a warm argument, his most bitter opponents would forget their chagrin in admiration of the audacity and skill of his management of the case on trial. His disposition was scholarly, and he was in all respects a gentleman, genial and generous, esteemed as a friend as well as admired as a brilliant man of affairs. Mr. Chandler was married in 1851 to Mrs. Ann Hann, a sister of the late Dr. Casselberry, by whom he had three children. His son, John J. Chandler, is now a leading citizen of Evansville.

Hon. William F. Parrett.—Judge Parrett, the son of Robert and Martha Parrett, was born on a farm near Blairsville, Posey county, Ind., August 10, 1825. In 1826 his father moved to Vanderburgh county, and purchased a farm adjoining the village of Evansville, then containing but few inhabitants. The Parrett homestead embraced all of the present city limits lying south of Washington avenue and east of Parrett and Third streets. His early youth was passed on a farm and going to school. He spent three years at Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, under the renowned Matthew Simpson, who was then its president, and he obtained the substantial benefit of a college course. He was eighteen months under John Douglas, president of the old Evansville branch bank, in a position of trust, and readily learned accurate business habits and ideas, which were of value to him in his professional life. He began the study of law with Conrad Baker, later governor of Indiana. April 7, 1847, at Boonville, he was admitted to the bar after examination. He remained at Boonville till 1852, when he went to the Pacific coast and spent two years and a half in the practice of the law in Oregon, when he returned to Indiana and continued in the practice in the firm of Lockhart, Parrett & Denby, at Evansville. In 1855 he removed to Boonville and continued successfully in his profession until August, 1859, when he was appointed by Gov. Willard, judge of the 15th judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Crawford, Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburgh, and Posey. In October, 1859, he was elected for six years to the same position, when he removed to Evansville, where he has since resided. In 1865 he was re-elected for another term of six years. After serving three years of this term, he resigned and entered into the practice of the law with Gen. James M. Shackelford, and subsequently formed a partnership with Luke Wood, the firm name being Parrett & Wood. In 1873, upon the formation of the first circuit of Vanderburgh and Posey counties, Judge Parrett was appointnd judge by Gov. Hendricks, and later was again a candidate, and re-elected over Judge Edson of Posey county by a large majority. In 1879, he was again elected to the same position without opposition, his name being printed on all the tickets. By a change in the law, the next election came one year earlier, and in 1884, Judge Parrett was again elected judge over Mr. Ernest Dale Owen, of New Harmony, and he remained on the bench until December, 1888, when after his election to congress, he was succeeded by Judge

Robert D. Richardson, of the Evansville bar. Judge Parrett, upon his retirement from the bench, entered into partnership with Mr. W. M. Blakey, at Evansville, the firm being Parrett & Blakey. He was for several years trustee of the Evansville public schools, with H. W. Cloud and others, under whose management the schools continued to thrive and grow upon their liberal foundations, under a policy which had placed the best citizens in that office. Judge Parrett was presidential elector for the first judicial district of Indiana in 1856, and cast the vote of Indiana for James Buchanan. In 1858, he was elected to the legislature of Indiana from Warrick county and served the regular and a special term. In 1888, he was chosen by the democratic party as its candidate for congress in the first district, and in November was elected over Mr. F. B. Posey of Petersburgh. In politics he has been a leading democrat, although during his entire career upon the bench, he has always risen superior to any political prejudices, and his politics have only been prominently recognized when he was a candidate for office. In November, 1852, Judge Parrett married Miss Harriet W. Hinman, who died in 1888, leaving surviving two daughters, Mary and Eva, who reside with their father in Evansville. The retirement of Judge Parrett from the bench was an epoch in the history of the bar of Evansville and vicinity. Though yet in full mental and physical vigor, he is one of the few remaining of the bar of this section as it existed thirty years ago. Judge Parrett's career begins after that of Lockhart and Law, both of whom served in congress; contemporaneous with Baker, who later became governor of Indiana; Jones, attorney general of Indiana; Shanklin, who died young, in the beginning of great promise; Robinson, whose unique originality and sarcasm and great natural power gave him high reputation as an advocate; Chandler, of superior education, mental culture and high forensic power; Harrow, able and brilliant; Blythe, stately and eloquent; Iglehart, with broad intellect, a comprehensive lawyer and a jurist of extensive reputation; Pitcher, of marked ability; Garvin, learned in the law, classic in his tastes, and genial in his social life; Hovey, who has held high positions, military and civil, now governor of Indiana; Denby, able, eloquent and successful at the bar, now United States minister to China; Foster, United States minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia; Hynes, than whom none was more eloquent, brilliant and charming. These and others composed the bar which practiced before Judge Parrett in the earlier days. They were men of strong, broad natures, robust manhood and sturdy characters. Comparing favorably in natural ability with these men, with whom he associated, quick to feel the inspiration which these surroundings produced, with a natural aptitude to the law, Judge Parrett has in a life of continuous labor earned the tribute, which was paid him by the Evansville bar, upon his retirement from the bench. It contains a just estimate of his personal and professional traits, by those who know him most intimately, and is given elsewhere.

Conrad Baker, who practiced law in Evansville twenty-five years, from 1841 until 1867, when he was called to the highest office of the state, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin county, February 12, 1817. He was educated at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and studied law in the office of Stevens & Smyser, the senior member being the illustrious Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Baker was admitted to the bar at Gettysburg in the spring of 1839, and practiced there for two years. In 1841, he came west and settled at Evansville,

which was his home and the theater of his professional activity, until his removal to Indianapolis. He was elected in 1845 to represent Vanderburgh county in the general assembly, and served one term. He was the first judge of the court of common pleas for the first district, as has been noted in the account of that court. At the birth of the republican party, in 1856, his was the second name on its first state ticket. He was nominated for lieutenant-governor, without his knowledge and without effort on his part, on the ticket headed by Oliver P. Morton. They were defeated, and Willard and Hammond elected. In the next campaign, in which Morton was elected, he was not a candidate, but in the war, which soon afterward broke out, he did an honorable and valuable part. In 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the First Cavalry (Twenty-eighth regiment), and served in that position over three years. From August, 1861, to April, 1863, he commanded either his own regiment or a brigade in the field in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi. At the latter date, the times demanding men of his stamp in the work, he was summoned by telegraph, the order from the secretary of war reaching him at Helena, Ark., and required to repair at once to Indianapolis and report to the provost marshal general. On his arrival at Indianapolis he was detailed to act as assistant provost marshal general for Indiana, and as such to organize the provost marshal general's bureau in this state. He performed the duties of this place, superintending volunteer recruiting and acting as chief mustering officer until August, 1864, when his term of service having expired, he was relieved at his own request and with his regiment was mustered out a few weeks later. In 1864 the republicans renominated Gov. Morton, and Gen. Natham Kimball having declined the nomination for the second place, the central committee tendered the nomination for lieutenant-governor to Mr. Baker. Early in the year following their election, Gov. Morton was stricken with disease, and he called the legislature in special session and went to Europe in search of health, leaving Gov. Baker in charge of the executive department during five months. At the next session of the legislature Gov. Morton was elected United States senator, and Mr. Baker again assumed the duties of governor. He was unanimously nominated for governor by the republican convention of 1868, and was elected after a memorable campaign by the small majority of 961 over that formidable competitor, Thomas A. Hendricks. In that intense political struggle, when every possible failing of a candidate that could be used to his discredit was eagerly sought for, it was a remarkable fact that against Conrad Baker, who had been acting chief executive for some time, no charge of misconduct as a man or as an officer was laid. His succeeding administration of four years was likewise honest and conscientious. After the retirement of Mr. Baker from the gubernatorial chair, he became associated in the famous law firm of Baker, Hord & Hendricks, and made his home in Indianapolis during the remainder of his life.

Morris Stanberry Johnson, for four years judge of the common pleas court of the first district of Indiana, was a choice spirit in the earlier history of Evansville as a city. He was a man in whom the elements of intellect and heart were well commingled, who was as conspicuous as a genial and hospitable gentleman as he was notable as a barrister and judge. He was a native of the state of New Jersey, born at Morristown March 15, 1817. His mother was a daughter of the Col. Stanberry who

fought at the battle of White Plains, in the war of the revolution, and she was a cousin of Henry Stanberry, of Newport, Ky., who was attorney general of the United States during the administration of Andrew Johnson, and who acted as one of the attorneys for the defense in the impeachment trial. In early life Mr. Johnson turned his studies in the direction of the law, but owing to the desires of his family he devoted himself to business until his thirty-fifth year. In 1844 he came to Evansville, and in that year the firm of Johnson & Crane, Isaac A. Crane being the junior partner, began doing business in the line of wholesale and retail dry goods. The firm was dissolved after a few years, and Mr. Johnson continued the business alone. He removed for a short time to Newburgh, but soon returned to Evansville, and revived his study of law in the office of Gen. James E. Blythe. He soon afterward began the practice of law and formed a partnership with John Law and Charles I. Battell. He was successful from the beginning as a lawyer, and gained a large and lucrative practice. In 1848 he took an active part in the presidential campaign, as a supporter of Taylor and Fillmore, the whig candidates. After the demise of that party, however, he allied himself with the democrats. His first appearance as a candidate in the political arena was when he was nominated for mayor in 1862. He made a gallant canvass, but was defeated by William Baker by fifty votes. In 1867, Mr. Johnson was elected judge of the first common pleas district, to fill a vacancy. His competitor was Maj. A. L. Robinson, who held the office by appointment of the governor. The following year Judge Johnson was elected over Isaac S. Moore, of Boonville, for a full term, and held the office until December, 1871. In 1840 he had been married to Miss Charlotte Warner, of New York. No children were born to them. The death of Judge Johnson occurred in 1872.

Colonel Jacob S. Buchanan, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Jefferson county, Ind., in February, 1822. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland and of Scotch descent; his maternal grandfather was a German. His father, a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., was reared in Lexington, Ky., and about the year 1800, settled on the Ohio river, about twenty miles above Madison, Ind. Some two or three years afterward, with three of his brothers, he went into Jefferson county, Ind., where they built a blockhouse and stockade as a defense against Indian attacks, and became pioneer farmers. Jacob S. Buchanan was reared on a farm, near Vevay, Switzerland county, Ind., to which his father had removed with his family when he was a child. His early education was received at the common country schools during the winter months, and was supplemented by a year's study with a private tutor, after he was twenty-one years old. He had begun to read law at the age of eighteen years, more to satisfy a natural fondness for study than with a view of taking it up as a profession, and he continued this until he was admitted to practice in 1849. In the following year he opened a law office at Versailles, Ind., and succeeded in obtaining a good practice in the two years of his stay there. He then removed to Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., where he soon acquired a good practice, which he retained until the breaking out of the civil war. Then, abandoning his profession, he went to his old home at Vevay, raised a company, and entered the United States cavalry service. Subsequently this company became a part of the Third Indiana cavalry, a regiment distinguished in the an-

nals of the country for its heroic achievements. Captain Buchanan was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment and was in command of it during the most of his military service. Col. Buchanan in November, 1862, was then taken sick for the third time during his service and by the advice of the surgeons resigned and returned home to his family at Vevay. After his partial recovery he removed to Greensburg, Decatur county, Ind., but was unable, on account of continued ill health, to remain there, and in about a year, by the advice of physicians, removed to Arkansas. There for two years and a half he managed a plantation, recuperated his health, and, in 1866, removed to this city, where he again commenced the practice of law. Within a year he succeeded in gaining a considerable patronage, and has gradually acquired a large practice. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Buchanan & Buchanan, and is regarded as one of the most successful lawyers in the city. He has a strong love for the practice of law, but detests technicalities. In the trial of his cases he is absolutely fair to all parties concerned; is very frank and candid in all his dealings with every one, and to this may be attributed, to a great extent, his success. As an advocate, he is earnest and effective, a fluent speaker, and powerful in argument before both court and jury. In his early years he was a whig, and upon the formation of the republican party allied himself therewith, but has never been, in any sense of the word, a partisan. He has invariably refused to accept any elective office, having on various occasions declined nominations. He was married in January, 1848, to Miss Julia A. Sauvain, a descendant of one of the French families that settled at Gallipolis, Ohio, toward the beginning of the present century. Three children, now living, are the fruits of this marriage: Cicero, the oldest, who is the junior partner in the firm of Buchanan & Buchanan, himself distinguished as a lawyer and citizen because of his natural brilliancy as a speaker, his thorough conversancy with every branch of law, and his aggressive public spiritedness. Mrs. Mary O. Flower, the widow of the late Rev. George E. Flower, who is now living in Evansville with her brother and actively engaged in works of charity for the poor and friendless. Scott Buchanan, the youngest son, is now residing in the state of Dakota, extensively engaged in wheat growing, and is one of the best farmers in the state.

Cicero Buchanan, attorney at law, was born on a farm near Vevay, Switzerland county, Ind., November 23, 1848, and is the son of Col. Jacob S. and Julia A. (Sauvain) Buchanan. He received a collegiate education, graduating from Eureka College, at Eureka, Ill., in 1869. He then began the study of law in the office of his father in Evansville, and was admitted to practice in 1871. In the following year he went to Oregon, where he practiced his profession one year, being associated with the firm of Mitchell & Dolph, of Portland. The senior member of this firm was the well-known United States senator from Oregon. Returning to Evansville, Mr. Buchanan entered the practice again at this place, where he has since remained. He is the junior member of the firm of Buchanan & Buchanan, whose extensive practice embraces many important cases in the district, state, and federal courts. His familiarity with the law, and his abilities as a speaker, have given him a prominent place among the ablest members of the Evansville bar. In politics he is a staunch republican and by his brilliancy and effectiveness as a public speaker, has largely contributed to the success of that party for many years past.

Being selected as the republican candidate for presidential elector for the first district of Indiana, in 1888, he canvassed the district in a most vigorous and telling manner. He was pitted in joint discussion against one of the ablest exponents of democratic doctrines —Judge S. B. Vance — and in a masterly way, with convincing logic and a happy style of presentation, handled the abstruse questions which formed the issues of the campaign. Everywhere his power as an orator and debater was recognized, and left a lasting influence. The spirit of progress is one of his possessions. Every wise effort to advance the public good finds in him an earnest friend and supporter. He takes an active interest in the work of temperance, and the betterment of the moral condition of the community. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained exalted rank, being now eminent commander of LaValette commandery, K. T. He was married September 2, 1874, to Miss Anna, daughter of Francis Allen, a pioneer citizen of this city. To this union two children have been born.

Major Hamilton Allen Mattison, attorney and counselor at law, was born in South Berlin, New York, September 23, 1832, and is the son of Allen J. and Lucy Mattison. His grandfather, Allen Mattison, was a Rhode Island Quaker, who joined the revolutionary army in 1775, under Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.* Some time after the close of the revolutionary war, he removed with his family to South Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he resided until his death at the age of eighty-four years. Hamilton A. Mattison was reared on a farm, and his early instruction was received in a common country school where he attended about three months in a year. His ambition as a boy was to obtain a good education, and at the age of nineteen years, he entered the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlotteville, N. Y., where he pursued his studies, at the same time earning by his own labor, as assistant teacher, the means necessary to support himself and pay for his tuition. Later he entered Union College, from which institution, under the presidency of the distinguished educator, Dr. Eliphalet Nott, he graduated in 1860. From the fall of that year until the summer of 1862, he was principal of the Bacon Seminary, at Woodstown, N. J. In July, 1862, during the progress of the civil war, convinced that it was his duty to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops, he enlisted and raised a company of recruits which became part of the Twelfth New Jersey regiment. Before leaving the state he was commissioned second lieutenant and received successive promotions as first lieutenant, captain and major. He was on the staffs of Gens. Alexander Hayes and Nelson A. Miles, and was actively engaged in about twenty-five battles, received three wounds at Chancellorsville — from one of which he never entirely recovered — was wounded twice afterward and had his horse shot under him at the battle of the Wilderness, at which time he was made a prisoner of war. On that battlefield he was introduced to Gen. Lee and held a conversation with him. Here began a chapter of hardships in the life of Maj. Mattison such as can be appreciated only by men who have undergone similar sufferings in southern prison pens. He was first taken to Lynchburg, Va., thence to Macon, Ga., and there confined "on short rations" from the latter part of May until about the first of July, when he was taken to Savannah, Ga. He was one of fifty federal officers taken from this place by the rebel authorities and placed under the fire of the federal guns while they were shelling the city of Charleston from Folly Island. After several weeks, with

others, he was taken to Columbia, S. C., and put in a pen exposed to all kinds of weather, without shelter of any kind, and fed only on coarse corn-meal and sorghum. Here through intense suffering he remained until November 28, when, in company with a fellow prisoner, Rev. John Scamahorn, well known in Evansville, he made his escape. Without money or food and with a scanty supply of clothing, the two took to the woods and started out to meet Sherman's army which they believed to be on its way to Augusta, Ga. They traveled across the state of South Carolina, walking by night and concealing themselves in the woods and swamps during the day. Reaching the Savannah river, they took possession of a small boat and ran the gauntlet of rebel guards and steamers until they reached the lines of Sherman's army at Savannah, which place had been captured subsequent to their escape. They had traveled nearly 1,500 miles through a rebel country and were nearly prostrated with fatigue. General Sherman ordered Maj. Mattison to report to the army of the Potomac as soon as he was able to return to duty. After visiting his home in New York, he rejoined the army of the Potomac about March 1st, 1865, and took part in all the battles in which that army was engaged until the surrender of Lee, some six weeks later. He was mustered out of service at the close of the war, and soon after entered the Albany Law School from which he graduated in 1866, receiving the degree of LL. B. The same year he married the daughter of Hon. Marinus Fairchild, of Salem, N. Y. He began the practice of law at Salem, in partnership with his father-in-law. In February, 1868, he removed to Evansville and in the following fall took an active part in the political campaign, advocating the election of Gen. Grant for president. In 1870, he was appointed county attorney, but resigned the office in the following year for the purpose of accepting the appointment by the governor to the office of prosecuting attorney of the Vanderburgh county criminal court, to fill a vacancy. In the fall of 1872 he was elected by the people to the same office for a term of two years. In 1876 he was appointed, by United States Chief Justice Waite, register in bankruptcy, and discharged the duties of the office until its abolishment by law. In 1887 he was appointed city attorney for Evansville, and was reappointed to the same office in 1888. Ever since his coming to Evansville Maj. Mattison has taken an active part in city, county, and state politics. He served four years as chairman of the republican executive committee of the county and city, and to his able and skillful management the successes of the party were largely due. He attended the national republican convention of 1876 as an alternate delegate at large from the state. As a forcible stump speaker he has a high reputation throughout the district. In 1888 his name was presented by his friends to the republican district convention for the congressional nomination, without his knowledge or consent (not being present at the time), and was defeated by the Hon. F. B. Posey by but one vote. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Troy, N. Y., in 1862, and joined Reed Lodge, No. 316, of this city, by demit in 1868; became a member of LaValette commandery of Knights Templar in 1872, and has held many important offices; and is now past master of Reed lodge, past high priest and past eminent commander. He joined Trinity Methodist Episcopal church soon after moving to Evansville, and ever since has been an active member of both church and Sunday-school. His first wife having

died in 1873, he was again married February 7, 1878, to Miss Henrietta M. Bennett, of Evansville, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. He has one daughter, the issue of his first marriage. Maj. Mattison is numbered among the leading lawyers in Evansville, and has been eminently successful in the practice. As a public officer he has been faithful to every trust and has performed every duty in a praiseworthy manner. He is a genial, kind-hearted, and courteous gentleman, and is esteemed as a man of honor and strict integrity in all business matters.

Judge Azro Dyer, for many years a prominent member of the Evansville bar, and at present judge of the superior court of Vanderburgh county, was born in Rumsey, Ky., March 12, 1836. His father, Dillis Dyer, was a native of Connecticut, but emigrated to Kentucky at the age of eighteen years. He studied law in that state, and for many years practiced his profession at Hartford, Ohio county. During twenty-five years he held places of trust and influence in the affairs of the state. As representative and state senator, he took a prominent part in developing the internal improvement system of Kentucky, and as an agent of the state caused the erection and had the subsequent management of the locks and dams on Green and Barren rivers, that have recently passed under the control of the general government. Azro Dyer attended the well-known school of Frank Griffin, at Hartford, Ky. Later he pursued his studies at Rochester University, N. Y., and in 1854 entered the junior class of Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated, June, 1856, delivering to President Lord the farewell address for the class. While at Dartmouth he was a member of the Greek society, Alpha Delta Phi. He was also a member of the college society, "Social Friends," of which he was for a time the president. Returning to Kentucky he read law with Judge J. W. Becker, and attended the law school in Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in March, 1858. From that time he practiced law in McLean county, Ky., until July, 1864, when he removed to Evansville, Ind., where he has since resided. For thirteen years he was engaged in the active practice of his profession, and concerned in many important trials in the courts during that time. In March, 1877, the superior court of Vanderburgh county was organized by an act of the legislature, and upon the request of the members of the Evansville bar, he was appointed by Gov. Williams as presiding judge of the new court, which position he held until the general election in October, 1878, when he was elected for the term of four years. So acceptable has been his service in this important position, that he has been twice re-elected to the office by the people, and is now serving his twelfth year. His ability, promptness and faithfulness to duty have been recognized by attorneys, litigants and all persons having business in the court. In 1878, in company with Gen. Ben Harrison and Judge Mitchell (now of the supreme bench), he represented the Indiana Bar Association at the convention of the American Bar Association held at Saratoga, N. Y., in that year. Judge Dyer was married January 3, 1861, to Prudence L., daughter of Henry J. Bell, of Livermore, Kentucky.

Hon. Charles Denby, a distinguished lawyer and diplomat, was born in Botetourt county, Va., and is now about fifty-eight years of age. His education included three years at Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia. Afterward he entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he graduated with high honors. He was a professor in the Masonic University, at Salem, Ala., until 1853, when he located in this city

and edited the *Daily Enquirer*, the first democratic daily published in Evansville. While editing this paper for his support he began the study of the law in the office of the late Gov. Conrad Baker, then a practicing attorney in this city. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Indiana legislature. When Sumter fell, in 1861, he recruited the Forty-second regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was appointed lieutenant colonel. After the battle of Perryville, in which action his regiment took an active part, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Eightieth Indiana infantry. In 1863 his resignation on account of physical disabilities was tendered, and he returned to Evansville, where he resumed the practice of law. From that time until 1885, when appointed by President Cleveland as United States minister to China, he devoted himself exclusively to his profession. In 1876 and 1884 he was delegate at large from the state of Indiana to the national democratic conventions held in those years. He has been requested several times by his party to accept the nomination for congress, but each time he refused, preferring the practice of law to a participation in active politics. For many years past he has been the senior member of the law firm of Denby & Kumler, composed of himself and Daniel B. Kumler. He is distinctively a lawyer, and has few superiers in his profession at the Indiana bar. His practice has been very large and general, and his knowledge of the law is not confined to any one branch, but extends through all. He has been always a close student and a hard worker. His achievements are proof of his ability. In the discharge of his delicate duties as minister of a great nation to a foreign power he has exhibited the possession of particular qualifications. He has upheld the dignity and honor of the position in an admirable manner, and in his treatment of state matters has done credit to himself and his country. In the national democratic convention of 1888 his name was seriously considered by delegates from Indiana and other states in connection with the nomination for vice-president, but it was not formally presented. In 1858 he was married to Maretea Fitch, daughter of the distinguished senator, Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport, Ind.

GRAHAM FITCH DENBY, attorney at law, was born in Evansville, December 25, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of this city. In 1881 he began the study of law in the office of his father, Col. Charles Denby, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. In the year 1888 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney on the democratic ticket, but was, with nearly all democratic nominees, beaten.

ROBERT DALE RICHARDSON, attorney at law, son of William B. and Mary A. Richardsonwas born in Luce township, Spencer county, Ind., on the 13th day of January, 1847. His father and mother lived to celebrate their golden wedding in August, 1884, in the presence of many friends and eight living children. The father still survives in his eightieth year. He has been a potent factor in shaping the events which make up the history of his county. In his life the highest qualtities of citizenship and the best traits of manly character have been exhibited. He twice represented his county in the legislature, and once served as senator from Warrick, Perry and Spencer counties. The son, Robert, spent his early boyhood on his father's farm, and received his elementary training in the public schools of the neighborhood. Afterward he pursued his studies at the State University at Bloomington, Ind., where he graduated in both the literary and law departments in 1867-8. He came to Evansville in 1868 and began

the practice of the law. By his associates at the bar he is accorded high rank as an advocate and counselor. During the course of his practice he has been intrusted with the management of much important litigation, and throughout skill and ability have characterized his efforts. In 1879 he was chosen as one of the trustees of the Indiana University, his *alma mater*, which position he contines to hold, having been twice selected as his own successor. In January, 1889, he was appointed judge of the first judicial circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Parrett.

CHARLES L. WEDDING, one of the prominent and most successful lawyers in southern Indiana, was born in Ohio county, Ky., October 17, 1845, on his father's farm, where his infancy and boyhood were spent in the usual monotony of farm life. His father, Mark Wedding, a carpenter, was a man of strong common sense, high honor, and belonged to a family noted for their good sense and force of character. His mother was Nancy J. Hale, a most excellent woman, and a member of an old and highly respected family, one which has given to the world several useful and distinguished men. The father survives, at the age of sixty-eight; the mother died in 1874. Mr. Wedding's parents were poor, and he was afforded only the facilities of a country school taught by very incompetent men. At the age of sixteen, when he began the study of law, he had but a very imperfect knowledge of the most elementary branches of common English education. To be a lawyer in the high sense that implies character, love of country, culture, learning, and usefulness to the community, was the early hope and settled determination of the boy. Though surrounded with apparently insurmountable difficulties and of a fragile constitution — always rather delicate — he had moral courage, energy, and a firm resolve, which never weakened. He pressed on with a manliness which knows "no such word as fail." At the age of sixteen, his father bought him the elementary text books, and for the next year and a half he studied diligently about sixteen hours a day. This entire time was spent upon the same farm, and much of it in the beautiful forests — God's first temples — as they existed in Kentucky thirty years ago. In studying law, general literature, and oratorical exercises, the inspiring and healthful influence of such a life, largely compensated for the lack of other training and advantages, regarded now as quite indispensable. At the age of eighteen he applied for admission to the bar, and passed a successful examination before those two distinguished judges, James Stuart, then of Brandenburg, and P. B. Muir, of Louisville, and was by them duly admitted to practice in all the courts of Kentucky. After his admission to the bar, he located at Cloverport, Ky., where he remained but eight months, having been engaged in several cases of local importance during the time. Owing to the disturbed condition of things in Kentucky at this time, Mr. Wedding moved in January, 1865, to Rockport, Ind. When he arrived at Rockport he was not only an inexperienced country boy, but among strangers, and without money, knowledge of the world, or a single friend to encourage him. The Rockport bar at that time was among the ablest in the state. There were Judges DeBruler, Laird and Barkwell, Gen. J. C. Veatch, Hon. Thomas F. DeBruler, all lawyers and politicians of great worth and eminent abilities, to say nothing of the young men of promise. Here, notwithstanding the established reputation and high character of his competitors at the bar, Mr. Wedding made rapid strides, and by the time he had attained his majority

had a leading business. On the 4th of July 1865, when he was but nineteen years of age, he delivered an oration at Rockport to a great audience, which at once gave him a reputation throughout the country as a speaker. The war had just closed, the soldiers at home, and Lincoln recently dead. There was a golden opportunity for a great effort, and Mr. Wedding proved to be equal to it. From this time on until he moved to Evansville, he had a large and lucrative practice at Rockport, and in the federal and supreme courts of Indiana. After establishing and maintaining a most enviable reputation at Rockport for years, he moved to Evansville as stated, in 1880. Previous to moving he had bought a beautiful home on First street, where he has ever since resided. At Evansville he has been equally successful. It is probably true, that no man of his age in southern Indiana has been employed in more important trials or made more money than Mr. Wedding. While not penurious, he has been frugal in his habits, intelligent and prudent in his management of his earnings, and in the result of his twenty-three years of practice at the bar in Indiana he has accumulated such a competency as all prudent men desire. This has all been done in the legitimate practice of his profession, for he never goes outside of it, except when force of circumstances, such as are inevitable in the management of all business, has obliged him to do so. He believes in, and often reminds his friends of the truthfulness of the maxim — "Let the shoemaker stick to his last." Attracted to him by his success, Mr. Wedding has had many young men under his charge as law students, some of whom have made their mark, while others, acting upon his advice, have gone into other business to which they are better adapted. One of Mr. Wedding's traits is his perfect sincerity and frankness in his friendship, and also made manifest in the expression of his dislikes and prejudices. You always know where to find him; concealment has no place in his character. At Rockport, December the 1st, 1866, he was married to Mary C. English, a woman of great worth, good sense and Christian character. They have two boys, aged respectively eleven and nineteen. In politics Mr. Wedding was an original republican, but went with the liberal republicans in 1872, and actively supported Greeley. In 1876 he supported Tilden, making speeches in Indiana and other states, which will rank among the best arguments made in that famous campaign for the democracy. In 1880 he supported Hancock, and took an active part in the campaign. He voted for Cleveland in 1884, but took no part or interest in the contest. He has never claimed to be a party man, but always asserted his perfect independence of party lines, and has rarely voted a straight ticket. He never took any part in ward or local politics, except to help his friends who have been candidates for nomination or election. As a lawyer, Mr. Wedding is an able advocate, speaking with energy, sincerity, and often eloquently. He tries his cases before the courts and juries with skill and ability. He advises with candor and accuracy, having at his command one of the finest private law libraries in the state, kept with scrupulous care. In the supreme court the records show he has been nearly always victorious, demonstrating his good judgment as to the result of legal controversies. With all this, he has excellent practical judgment of men, business and business problems, and he has, therefore, always had the confidence of the best business men wherever he is known. In all transactions involving money, character or integrity, his reputation is unquestion-

able and without reproach. Outside of his professional practice, upon literary society and other public occasions, his services as a speaker are much sought after, and few merely private citizens have made more public addresses than Mr. Wedding. Some of them have been published, and highly commended, notably that at the funeral services of Gen. Grant in this city. It is proper we should state, that for much of the material in this sketch we are indebted to Mr. E. M. Swan, a prominent lawyer of Rockport, and Vol. 1, page 56, of the Biographical History of the Eminent and Self-Made Men of Indiana.

Charles H. Butterfield, whose distinguished services in war and in peace, make a notable figure in the history of the city, is a native of Maine, born in Farmington, May 17, 1834. He remained at home until he was seventeen, assisting his father, and attending the winter schools. He then entered the Farmington academy, and in 1855 completed a preparatory course for college. In the fall of that year he entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated in 1859. His favorite studies were Latin and natural sciences, in which he particularly excelled. In August of the same year, he came to Evansville and became the principal of the high school, in which capacity he had acted three years with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the patrons of the school, when the dire necessities of the national government, assailed by rebellion, called upon him irresistibly to drop all civil pursuits, and go to the front. In the spring of 1862 he assisted to recruit the Sixty-fifth regiment, expecting to go with it, but was detained by circumstances beyond his control. He then raised the Ninety-first, and was appointed its major, later being promoted to lieutenant colonel. His command saw active and important service. The first exciting duty was the chasing of the guerillas in the vicinity of Henderson, and they were then engaged in the expedition after Morgan in the spring of 1863. In the fall and winter of 1863–4, the regiment was a participant in all the battles of the East Tennessee campaign, and in the spring of 1864, it formed a part of the Twenty-third army corps, under the general command of Gen. Sherman, and made the march from Chattanooga, to Atlanta. This famous campaign ended, the regiment returned to Nashville, to fight under Thomas, and destroy the hopes of the confederacy in the crushing defeat of Hood. Then the Ninety-first was transferred to Washington, and took boat for Fort Fisher, North Carolina, landing in time to join Sherman at Goldsboro, and in the final battles and skirmishes that followed, the regiment gallantly did its duty. Col. Butterfield was in command at Salisbury the first day after the entry of the Union army. In July, 1865, he returned to Evansville, and resumed the study of law. He was soon appointed superintendent of the schools and he held this position one year, meanwhile improving whatever opportunity offered to keep up his study of law, in the office of Hon. Conrad Baker. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1865, and soon after engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1869 he was elected judge of the criminal court, but resigned this position in 1871, to accept the mayoralty, to which he was elected at the death of Hon. William Baker. He served for nearly three years as mayor, since which he has up to the present time, been engaged in the practice of the law in Evansville.

Capt. William Reavis, pension claim attorney, was born in what is now Gibson county, Ind., August 27, 1815. His father, Isham Reavis, was a native of North Carolina, born March 7, 1781, who died in Gibson county, July 30, 1825; his mother was

born in South Carolina, January 31, 1781, and died August 14, 1848. The Reavis family emigrated to Indiana territory in 1813, making their way against many hardships and obstacles into the wilderness and settling as pioneers within the limits of the present county of Gibson. They were hardy people of unswerving integrity, whose simple lives were characterized by the manners and customs of the early days in this section. William Reavis began the battle of life for himself when twenty years of age. This new country was then without a well ordered school system and its educational advantages were few indeed. Only those endowed with natural acumen and an inate fondness for study obtained more than a smattering of the most elementary principles of learning. But because of studious habits and his aptness Mr. Reavis was early fitted for the duties of a teacher. This calling he followed for some time, and with a pleasing degree of success. In 1846 he was elected treasurer of Gibson county, and was re-elected to the same office three years later by an increased majority. The county records indicate that he was a most efficient officer. In 1859 he removed to Benton, Ills., where he engaged in the practice of law until the commencement of the the civil war. His active interest in the strife and his loyalty to the union early proved themselves. He was instrumental in raising many troops and served as captain of Company G, Fifty-sixth Illinois infantry. His record as an officer was indeed flattering, showing throughout the most patriotic, unselfish, and soldierly conduct. Coming to Evansville in December, 1862, he began the business in which he is now engaged. He is one of the oldest claim attorneys in the state, and has been successful in his practice. He was united in marriage in 1836 to Eleanor C. Burton, to whom eight children were born. Upon the death of his first wife he was again married in 1856 to Mrs. Lathena Damon, widow of the late Volney Damon, of this county.

James T. Walker, a worthy representative of a distinguished pioneer family, and a successful attorney at law, was born in the city of Evansville October 22d, 1850. The name of his grandfather, William Walker, was closely woven into the early history of Vanderburgh county. Settling here in 1835, when Evansville, then a struggling village, was feeling the first impulses of that new life which soon bore it on from the condition of a village to that of a city, the family early took a prominent place among the sterling people of that period, and because of high character and lofty aims, stamped the Walker name indelibly upon the annals of their adopted county and city. Prominent as a citizen, of recognized ability, and possessing the best qualities of magnetic manliness, William Walker, as soon as war was declared with Mexico, offered his own services to his country, and raised a company for duty at the front. In that company there were many men of high local standing, and later distinguished throughout the country. General Joseph Lane, resigning his seat in the state legislature, where he sat as a representative from this county, went to New Albany, whither Capt. Walker's company had proceeded to rendezvous, and there took his first lesson in company drill. On the field of Buena Vista, nobly and gallantly leading his command, soldier-like, sword in hand, Capt. Walker fell, pierced to death by the unerring aim of the Mexican lancers. Gen. Lane, many years later, in speaking of the heroic character of the man, said: "A truer soldier fell not upon any battle-field before or since." The immediate subject of mention in this connection, is the son of the late Hon. James T. and Charlotte (Burtis)

Walker. His father was born in Salem, N. J., April 15, 1806, and after a long, useful and honorable life, died in this city May 1st, 1877. He was a lawyer by profession, and for many years was connected with the office of county auditor, during the long and efficient incumbency of William H. Walker. In 1844 he was chosen by the people to represent the county in the state legislature, and in subsequent years occupied many positions of public and private trust. His career was honorable throughout, and his death was generally lamented. The mother, Charlotte Walker, still living, and through the beauty of her womanly character enjoying the respect and love of many friends, was born in this county March 2d, 1822. Her parents, Jesse Burtis and his wife, natives of New York state, came to the new west in very early times, and belonged to that noble and heroic class of pioneers who, undaunted by any form of hardship or severity, built their rude cabin in the wolf-infested forests, made small clearings, and planted the seed which, ripening, yielded the rich fruits of civilization and Christian enlightenment. Charlotte Burtis was the second wife of Hon. James T. Walker. The present James T. Walker was the second of their children. His boyhood was spent in the city of his birth, and here in the public schools he received the foundation of his intellectual training. In 1866, having successfully passed through the schools of the city, he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., and after a year's work there was matriculated at Hanover College, at Hanover, Ind., one of the leading educational institutions of the state, where he graduated in 1870. Because of subsequent literary attainments his *alma mater* conferred upon him in 1887, the degree of A. M. In 1872, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles Denby, an eminent member of the bar and now United States minister to China, and continued to enjoy the beneficial guidance in the pursuits of his studies of this able instructor, until he was ready for admission to the bar. He remained in the office of Mr. Denby until 1881, when a partnership with R. D. Richardson was formed. His natural and acquired abilities as a counselor and advocate, his close attention to the interest of his clients, and the honorable methods of his practice have won for him an enviable position among the members of his profession. Mr. Walker affiliates with the democratic party, but has not sought political preferment. In 1884 he was elected a trustee of the public schools, in which capacity he served three years. His ideas being progressive he is identified with the business advancement of the city. In the prime of life his past achievements give promise of continued usefulness and an honorable career. February 20, 1882, his marriage to Lucy A. Babcock was solemnized. Mrs. Walker, a native of Evansville, was born December 8, 1856, her parents being the well-known Henry O. and Mary E. (Howser) Babcock, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, and long prominently identified with Evansville's progress. Of this union two children, Henry B., was born March 10, 1885, and James T., jr., born December 22, 1888.

GEN. JAMES M. SHACKELFORD has achieved eminence as citizen, lawyer, statesman, and soldier. He was born near Danville, Lincoln county, Ky., July 7, 1827, his ancestors being among the most illustrious citizens of that state. His mental training was intrusted to the best instructors. His mind early exhibited superior strength. At the age of twenty those manly characteristics which have marked his entire career were fully developed. The war with Mexico was then being waged, and because of his peculia

B. Harrison.

talents he was offered and accepted a lieutenant's commission in the Fourth Kentucky infantry, under Col. John S. Williams. The Fourth Kentucky infantry did not reach the seat of hostilities until after the decisive battles of the war had been fought, but the soldierly conduct of Lieutenant Shackelford gave his name a creditable place in the history of that period. In July, 1848, he returned with his regiment to Kentucky. Choosing the legal profession for his field of effort, he entered the office of Judge Cook, a well-known lawyer of Madisonville, Ky., and began his studies. Upon his admission to practice in 1851, a partnership was formed with his old preceptor. A few days thereafter the young lawyer was retained to defend a prisoner charged with murder. The evidence against the accused was very strong, and the prosecution was conducted by able and experienced lawyers. Young Shackelford's case was well prepared and ably managed. His argument was clear, direct, convincing, and because of the true eloquence of his utterances, and the breadth of learning displayed, he achieved a triumph. Upon the conclusion of his argument the judge and bar congratulated the young man upon his success. From that time he rose rapidly, and soon became an honored and successful practitioner. For a time he figured in the major part of the important litigation in southwestern Kentucky, and many of his cases were among the most noted in the state. His career as a lawyer was interrupted by the call to arms in 1861. Eager to aid his country in its hour of peril, he offered his services, and was authorized by Pres. Lincoln to raise a regiment for the Union army. The regiment was recruited with difficulty, most of his neighbors being in sympathy with the confederacy. At length the regiment was designated as the Twenty-fifth Kentucky infantry, was mustered in, with Col. Shackelford in command, and was placed in Gen. Cruft's brigade, Callender's division. The division participated in the engagement at Fort Donelson, where Col. Shackelford performed a gallant part. The exposure incident to the service seriously impaired his health, and upon the advice of the surgeons he tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret by those who knew his worth as a soldier. His health being improved, he went to Pittsburg Landing and witnessed the fight at that place. Gen. Buell strongly recommended him for a command. He was authorized to recruit a regiment of cavalry, and within two weeks after receiving orders raised over 1,600 men, from among whom the Eighth Kentucky cavalry was enlisted. At Henderson, Ky., before muster-in, the regiment was engaged with the guerillas, and in the skirmish Col. Shackelford was seriously wounded in the foot. He was removed to hospital but returned to his command before he had completely recovered. His command had frequent encounters with the guerillas, and in the summer of 1863 Col. Shackelford was nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate as brigadier-general, assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third army corps, and given the task of capturing the famous guerilla John Morgan. His successful accomplishment of this difficult task is related in the military chapter of this work. The pursuit of the noted raider was characterized by gallantry and seldom equaled powers of endurance. The persistent valor displayed by the general in command as well as by the subordinate officers and men was remarkable, and the achievements of that campaign placed the name of Gen. Shackelford upon the roll of American heroes. Soon after Morgan's capture the general engaged in the East

Tennessee campaign, and was chiefly instrumental in causing the surrender of the rebel, Gen. Frazier, at Cumberland Gap. For three months he was fighting in the valleys of Virginia and Tennessee. He was then placed in command of an army corps composed of sixteen regiments of cavalry, numbering over 15,000 soldiers. While in command of this force Gen. Shackelford rendered efficient and gallant service. Brave to the verge of rashness, always capable of making the best disposition of his forces, a good disciplinarian, yet much beloved by his men for his magnanimous impulses, and strictly conscientious, he manifested rare ability and proved himself under all circumstances a true soldier. In the latter part of 1863 for domestic reasons Gen. Shackelford resigned and returned to his home in Kentucky. He came to Evansville in 1864, resumed the practice of law, and at once took a prominent place among the foremost attorneys of the Evansville bar. His legal career has been brilliant and his reputation as an able and erudite lawyer extends throughout the state. His characteristics are accuracy in the preparation of cases, adroitness in their management, skill in the examination of witnesses, fluency and power in speech, and a great familiarity with every branch of the law. Politically he has been a staunch republican. To his able and eloquent discussion of national questions and the power of his personal influence, may be attributed much of his party's success. In 1880 he was elected as a presidential elector for the state at large. He was made president of the electoral college, and was unanimously chosen by the college to carry its vote to Washington. In 1881, his appointment as minister to Mexico, was urged by the republicans of the state, and would doubtless have been made had not the untimely death of Pres. Garfield prevented it. Prominent republicans, the state electors and many members of the legislature united in urging his appointment. The *Evansville Courier*, though not his political friend, said of him: "No man in the state, no man in the nation has been a more consistent or a more positive republican. No republican orator has used gloves as little as he in dealing blows at the democratic party. It is the nature of the man to be true as steel to his convictions and to carry them before the eyes of all men as buckler and shield. Loyal to the right, as he understands the right, his splendid courage compels the respect and admiration of those who differ with him — chiefly of his opponents, it would seem — for his modesty, when his personal interests are at stake, exceeds his bravery, and notwithstanding the great services he has rendered his party, he has never sought nor held office. He is a gentleman of rare social gifts and is well versed in the graces of life. Few men in Indiana are more widely endowed intellectually. He is a fine lawyer, and as an advocate has no superior at the Indiana bar. He is studious, energetic and industrious in his habits, and in temperament possesses that kind of amiability which blends prudence with high resolve." His name was afterward prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, but he was not an aspirant for that honor. In 1888 he was again elected presidential elector for the state at large, and was unanimously chosen president of the electoral college. In recognition of his high standing as a citizen, his eminent qualifications as a jurist, and his prominence as a republican, Pres. Harrison appointed Gen. Shackelford as judge of the United States circuit court at Muscogee, Indian territory, on March 23, 1889.

CLINTON STASER, attorney at law, was born January 15, 1842, in Scott township,

this county, and is the son of John C. and Margaret (Clinton) Staser, the well-known pioneers. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, and his early mental training obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood. Coming to the city, he pursued a course of study in the school of Prof. Knight, and later attended the commercial college of Jeremiah Behme. Determining to fit himself for the practice of the law, he began his professional studies in the office of Peter Maier, and was admitted to practice in 1868, since which time he has been an honored and successful practitioner. His practice has been of a general character, but important probate and mercantile business has chiefly engaged his attention. In 1870 he was married to Miss Clarissa Willey, of Delaware, Ohio. To this union seven children have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Staser are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Wesley S. Hurst, attorney at law, was born in Dubois county, Ind., November 9, 1846. His father, Ira Hurst, a Virginian, now resides in Gibson county at a ripe old age. His mother, Phœbe (Brenton) Hurst, was a native of Dubois county, and died there in 1847. He was reared on his father's farm until fifteen years of age, at which time he went to work in a printing office at Jasper, Ind., with a view of learning the printer's trade. He had been there but a short time when he decided to join the Union army. He enlisted as a drummer boy in Company E, Fifty-eighth Indiana infantry, and, after a year's service, was honorably discharged, because of physical disability. Upon his return home, he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he continued until 1868, when he was graduated in both the departments of literature and law. In the early years of his boyhood he had struggled hard for the rudiments of his education, eagerly seizing upon every opportunity afforded by the then imperfect schools of his locality. At fifteen years of age he found himself wholly dependent upon his own efforts for what he most desired — an education. At the university he defrayed his expenses by working as a janitor; a commendable thing this was, for the dignity of honorable labor and the delights of a cultivated intellect are recognized by all. It was impossible for him to begin the practice of his profession immediately after his graduation. He taught school in Pike, Gibson and Warrick counties until 1872, when he entered upon the practice of law at Vincennes. After two years he removed to Petersburgh, Ind., and from there, in 1883, came to Evansville. Here he has attained a degree of success such as his zeal and ability have warranted. He was married in 1869 to Miss Anna Minnis, of Gibson county, who was born in 1850, and is the father of two children, Mattie A. and Oscar W. He and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

Philip W. Frey, attorney at law, is a native of Evansville, having been born in this city July 9, 1857. His parents, Louis and Rosalie Frey, were natives of Austria and Alsace, France, respectively. His father emigrated to the United States in 1847, and nine years later came to Vanderburgh county. He has always been known as a respectable and worthy citizen. He was educated in the public schools of the city, passing through all the grades and graduating from the high school in 1874. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law under the direction of Judge Azro Dyer, and three years later, being admitted to the bar of Vanderburgh county, began the active practice of his profession. His success from the beginning of his career was assured. The

democratic party nominated him in 1882, and again in 1884, for the office of prosecuting attorney for the first judicial district, composed of Posey and Vanderburgh counties, to which office he was elected for two terms. At the expiration of his official career he again turned his entire attention to his private law practice, which, through a steady increase, has attained gratifying proportions. Mr. Frey is a young man with nearly the whole of his life's work before him. The accomplishments of the past indicate for him a bright future. He was married in December, 1886, to Miss Hattie Loewenthal, of Leavenworth, Kas.

WILLIAM M. BLAKEY, attorney at law, was born on a farm in Logan county Ky., April 21, 1849, being the son of George T. and Sarah E. (McLean) Blakey, people well and favorably known in the locality where they long resided. His youth was spent upon the farm in the monotonous pursuits common to farm lads. His elementary mental training was obtained at the public schools of Oldfield, a place in his native county. At the age of eighteen years he entered Bethel College at Russelville, Ky., where he pursued his studies for two years, making rapid advancement. He was then matriculated at Asbury University (now DePauw College), at Greencastle, Ind., where he graduated with the class of 1869. Returning to Russelville, Ky., he began the study of law, having for his instructor the eminent Judge R. C. Bowling. At the same time the zealous law student enjoyed the benefit of a course of lectures at the Law School in Louisville, Ky., in the winter of 1870–1. In November, 1871, he came to Evansville and at once began the practice of his profession, spending four years in the office of Judge Azro Dyer, and continuing to the present time with marked succcss. His public spirit has caused him to play a prominent part in local politics. His affiliations have been with the republican party. From 1880 to 1884, he served as chairman of the county central committee and much of the success achieved by the party was due to the skill of his management and the devotion of his services. In 1873 he became a Mason, and in 1877, a Knight Templar, and has always occupied a high position in his lodges. His marriage to Miss Carrie McDonald, of New Albany, Ind., occurred in November, 1879.

CHAPTER XII.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORDERS — FREE MASONRY — ODD FELLOWSHIP — KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS — ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN — ROYAL ARCANUM — KNIGHTS OF HONOR — OTHER SECRET ORDERS — BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

CICERO declared that "fraternity improves happiness, abates misery, doubles our joy and divides our grief." The fundamental principles of the secret societies now existing in this city tend to the accomplishment of these results of fraternal association. Benevolence, charity and mercy mark their work; and among their objects are the subjugation of man's perverse will and passions to discretion and prudence, and the elevation of character, by directing the performance of noble and unselfish deeds. They are adapted to modern life and habits; their creeds are predicated upon an enlightened and liberal public sentiment; their purposes and aims find a spontaneous approval among prudent people, and their teachings are consistent with the highest order of morality. Their benign influence reaches into numberless homes, arouses the noblest instincts in man's nature, purifies and betters society. The history attempted here is local and a general record of any order is not undertaken.

Secret Societies: *Free Masonry*.—In early days—prior to 1817—the states of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky formed one grand jurisdiction. This amount of territory could not be overlooked by the grand officers as its need demanded; hence, on December 30, 1817, a grand lodge exclusively for the state of Indiana was formed. When Evansville was a small town of a few hundred inhabitants, there were a number of resident Masons who were anxious for a Masonic home, where only brethren of the mystic tie were permitted to be present, and say: "Behold how good and how pleasant for brothers to dwell together in unity." Early in 1819, a number of Master Masons organized and asked the grand lodge of Indiana to grant them a dispensation. This was done by the grand master with the name of Olive Branch, U. D. A regular charter was granted September 15, 1819, by Alexander A. Meeks, grand master, and the lodge was known as Olive Branch, lodge No. 10, with Jay Morehouse worshipful master; William Olmstead, senior warden, and Amos Clark, junior warden. The meetings of the lodge were held in the fourth story of the warehouse on the corner of Water and Locust streets, owned and used by Shanklin & Reilly. The craft moved forward in the even tenor of its way for many years, but in 1833 the charter was surrendered. For fifteen years there was no lodge of Master Masons in the city. In 1847 Evansville became a city; her population had increased rapidly. Masons from Kentucky and other states had moved in and were here in sufficient numbers to form a lodge. This they determined to do, and on the 3d day of April, 1848, the following brethren joined in a petition to the grand master of the state asking for a dispensation: Rev. C. A. Foster, John C. Hibbard, James T. Walker, Nathan Rowley, P. G. O'Riley, Alva Farnsworth and Richard Patridge, all of whom, except Rev. C. A.

Foster, are now dead. Their request was granted by the grand master, who appointed Rev. C. A. Foster to be the first W. M.; John C. Hibbard, first S. W.; and James T. Walker, first J. W.; P. G. O'Riley acting as secretary.

The following May 28, the grand lodge granted a charter, which was signed by Elizur Deming, grand master. The title bestowed was Evansville Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M. The lodge has been continuously at work from its organization to the present time, steadily increasing its membership. Many hundreds have been admitted to its secret circle, but by deaths, removals, and the formation of two other lodges — Reed Lodge, No. 316, and Lessing Lodge, No. 464—its membership is at present a little over 100. A number of its members have been attached to the lodge for over thirty years. The following gentlemen have officiated as chief executive or worshipful master: Rev. C. A. Foster, 1848; James T. Walker, 1849; W. Hubbell, 1850, '51, '52; D. A. Farnsley, 1853, '54; W. A. McRea, 1855, '56; William Hubbell, 1857, '58, '59; Wm. E. Hollingsworth, 1860, '61, '62, '63; T. W. Simpson, 1864; Alex Sharra, 1865; I. Haas, 1866, '68, '72, '74, '75, '79 and '80; George W. Shearer, 1867 and '73; C. H. Butterfield, 1869, '70, '71; George Burch, 1876; A. J. McCutchan, 1877; John Foulks, 1878; W. F. Epmeier, 1881; J. L. Dow, 1882; Otis Wood, 1883; M. Moran, 1884; Jacob G. Kountz, 1885; Alex Crawford, 1886, '87, '88.

Evansville Lodge, No. 64, held its first meeting in the room previously occupied by Olive Branch Lodge, in Shanklin & Reilly's warehouse, on the corner of Locust and Walnut streets, where the tobacco warehouse of White, Dunkerson & Co. now stands. Subsequently they removed to a large hall in the third story of Judge M. W. Foster's building, on the corner of Main and First streets. This lodge room was prepared expressly for Masonic purposes, and the craft remained in it for many years. Later the lodge removed to the fourth story of William H. Klausman's building on Main, between Second and Third streets, where they remained for several years. At length the membership desired more convenient and commodious quarters. When the Merchants' National bank was about to erect a magnificent bank building on the corner of Main and First streets, a committee was appointed to confer with the bank directors, having in view the occupancy of the third story by the Masonic fraternity of the city, which at that time consisted of two blue lodges and a royal arch chapter. This committee did its work well; the lodges took a lease of ten years and occupied it several years after the expiration of the lease. In 1887, when James L. Orr was erecting his commodious building on the corner of Locust and Second streets, the fraternity felt that their increase in membership and the addition of Simpson council and LaValette commandery, necessitated additional rooms. A committee from the commandery was appointed to confer with Mr. Orr, with a view of leasing the entire third story of the new building for Masonic and other purposes, which was finally accomplished. All the bodies of the Masonic order use these apartments, and are to be congratulated upon having the finest lodge quarters in the state. There are separate rooms for the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery, all conveniently arranged and handsomely furnished throughout. Elegant parlors, a spacious banquet hall, kitchen, etc., add to the completeness of the quarters.

Reed Lodge, F. & A. M.—In 1865 a number of brethren who had not united with Evansville Lodge, No. 64, wished to form a

new lodge. To this arrangement Evansville lodge gave its hearty consent. A petition was prepared by Dr. I. Haas, the master of Evansville lodge, and J. H. Carlin, and the names of fourteen Master Masons were subscribed. Upon this the grand master issued a dispensation and appointed Rev. Samuel Reed, worshipful master; W. J. Hargrave, senior warden, and R. H. Cooke, junior warden, with the title of Reed Lodge, U. D. On the 30th of May, 1866, the grand lodge granted a charter to Reed Lodge, No. 316. This lodge has prospered and now numbers over 100 members.

The chief executives, or worshipful masters, have been: Rev. Samuel Reed, 1865-6; W. J. Hargrave, 1866-7; T. W. Simpson, 1867; W. E. Hollingsworth, 1868; Alex Sharra, 1869; G. H. Fish, 1870; G. N. Wells, 1871 and 1873; J. W. Barbour, 1872; John J. Hays, 1874; J. S. Turner, 1875, part 1884; A. C. Isaacs, 1876, 1880, and part 1884; William M. Blakey, 1877; H. A. Mattison, 1878; W. N. Webb, 1879; J. W. Irwin, 1881; S. W. Douglas, 1882, '83, '88; J. W. Walker, 1885; T. W. Summers, 1886; Herman Engle, 1887.

Lessing Lodge, No. 464.— On July 9, 1872, a number of Master Masons who were Germans, desiring to have a lodge of their own, took demits from Evansville lodge, No. 64, for the purpose of working in the German language. They were P. Nonweiler, William Koch, Harry Joseph, F. S. Zumstein, Fred Hoffman, Julius Kahn, Jacob Bopp, H. W. Elmendorf, G. L. Altwater, Christian Kratz, D. Heilman, S. J. Lowenstein, Phillip Klein, Rev. C. L. C. Runck, Samuel Meyer and William Pretorius. A dispensation was granted on the 7th day of December, 1872, by Christian Felta, grand master, who appointed Rev. C. L. C. Runck as the first W. M.; Samuel J. Loewenstein, S. W.; G. L. Altwater, J. W. These members having done their work in a satisfactory manner to the grand lodge, were granted a charter May 27th, 1873, numbered 464. The present membership is sixty-three. The chief executives, or worshipful masters of this lodge have been: Rev. C. L. C. Runck, 1874, '75; Fred Hoffman, 1876; G. L. Altwater, 1877, '78; P. Nonweiler, 1879; Jacob Graul, 1880; K. L. Back, 1881; Ch. Yung, 1882; S. J. Loewenstein, 1885; Herman Wilde, 1883, '84, 86, '87 and '88.

Evansville Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, was established April 25, 1848,— first officers: Rev. Colley A. Foster, H. P.; Edmund H. Hopkins, K.; Solomon Rathbone, S.; James T. Walker, C. of H.; Moses Ross, P. S.; Peter Sharpe, R. A. C.; Benjamin F. Dupuy, 1st G. M. V.; John D. Anderson, 2nd G. M. V.; William Soaper, 3d G. M. V. The chapter has been prosperous from its inception to the present time. Its accessions have been of the best material, and its present general condition is good, financially, socially, and Masonically, having during recent years added many excellent members. Col. Charles H. Butterfield has attained the rank of P. G. H. P. and P. G. I. M. of C. Major H. A. Mattison is at present high priest.

Simpson Council, No. 23, R. & S. M., was instituted May 21, 1867. Its first officers were: George H. Fish, illustrious master; W. E. Hollingsworth, deputy illustrious master; Alexander Sharra, P. C. of W.; Charles H. Butterfield, C. of G.; A. J. Colburn, recorder; T. W. Simpson, sentinel. Those who have served as illustrious master at different times are: George H. Fish, Alexander Sharra, Charles H. Butterfield, T. W. Simpson, A. C. Isaacs, Charles H. Roberts and Chester H. Chubb. The present officers are: Chester H. Chubb, illustrious master; H. A. Mattison,

deputy illustrious master; Andrew J. McCutchan, P. C. of W.; Franz R. Caden, treasurer; Henry J. Clark, recorder; M. N. Ross, C. of G.; J. S. Avery, sentinel. Total number of members at present, 96; the council is in excellent condition in every respect.

La Valette Commandery, No. 15, K. T.— Templar Masonry is considered the highest branch of York Rite Masonry; the order of the Temple, or Knights Templar being the highest of this rite. A dispensation was granted by the grand commander of the state on March, 14, 1868. A convention of Knights Templar was held at the Masonic hall March 16, of the same year, presided over by the grand commander of the state. A commandery of Knights Templar was opened in due form, and La Valette commandery was organized under dispensation, closing on the 19th with twenty-four charter members, consisisting of many of the prominent men of the city. A charter was granted April 8, 1868, by the grand commandery of the state of Indiana. On the 17th of the same month the following officers were elected: Sir George H. Fish, eminent commander; Sir James T. Walker, generalissimo; Sir J. Blythe Hynes, captain-general; Sir William E. Hollingsworth, prelate; Sir Charles H. Butterfield, senior warden; Sir James F. Welborn, junior warden; Sir W. E. Hollingsworth, treasurer; Sir Andrew J. Colburn, recorder. The growth of this body of Masonry was slow for the first six years of its organization. In 1874 new interest was taken in the commandery, and the members worked in earnest, showing at the end of that year a large increase in its membership. This interest has been kept up until the present time, having conferred the orders of knighthood upon over 200, closing with a membership of 136 on January 1, 1889. The sir knights, members of this commandery, who have filled the office of eminent commander are as follows: Em. Sir George H. Fish, 1868 to 1873 inclusive; Rt. E. Sir E. W. Patrick, 1874, 1875, 1877, and 1879; Em. Sir C. H. Butterfield, 1876; Em. Sir William E. Hollingsworth, 1878; Em. Sir H. A. Mattison, 1880; Em. Sir William M. Blakey, 1881; Em. Sir George N. Wells, 1882 and 1883; Em. Sir J. W. Walker, 1884; Em. Sir S. W. Douglas, 1885; Em. Sir E. B. Morgan, 1886; Em. Sir E. P. Huston, 1887 and 1888. The present officers are as follows: Sir Cicero Buchanan, eminent commander; Sir W. S. Pollard, generalissimo; Sir Moses N. Ross, captain general; Sir Charles Morris, prelate; Sir Simeon Joseph, senior warden; Sir W. D. Ewing, junior warden; Sir L. M. Baird, treasurer; Sir Herman Engel, recorder. The Masonic fraternity now occupy the third story of the Masonic block on the corner of Second and Locust streets, and their appartments are considered the finest and best arranged in the state. The commandery is in a flourishing condition, and stands at the head of the list of commanderies in this grand jurisdiction. Eminent Sir E. W. Patrick is past grand commander of the state of Indiana.

Centennial Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in 1876, and worked successfully for a time, but at length surrendered its charter. The leading spirits of the chapter were: Mr. and Mrs. David Schofield, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Butterfield, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. McCutchan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chubb and others.

McFarland Lodge (*colored Masons*).— This lodge is the result of a consolidation of Liberty and Olive Branch lodges, which, beginning about 1866, worked for some ten years. Those chiefly instrumental in establishing Masonry among the colored people in this city were: Albert Shannon, Rev.

Green McFarland, Adam Rouse, J. J. Johnson, Abner Cloud, John Banks and A. W. Finley. Named in honor of Rev. Green McFarland, the lodge now working was established in September, 1876. It has been very prosperous, its present membership being fifty-six. Its worshipful masters have been: G. G. Robinson, Rev. G. McFarland, Rev. Dennis Rouse, Anthony Garnett, and Lewis Anderson.

Pythagoras Lodge, No. 11 (*colored Masons*), was organized with thirty-one charter members in 1887. Edward James and Nathaniel Allen were the chief instruments in founding it. Its first, and present, officers are: Rush Carr, W. M.; John Neville, S. W.; George Austin, J. W.; W. A. Rucker, Sec.; B. York, Treas.

Odd Fellowship.—The establishment of the I. O. O. F. in Evansville, occurred in 1839. For a few years prior to that date some members of the order had come here on the tide of immigration set in motion by the good times incident to the adoption of the state's internal improvement system in 1835–6. Among those who were instrumental in introducing Odd Fellowship into the community was William Wandell, but it does not seem that he was a member of the first lodge chartered. Christian Decker, now over eighty years of age, and a very prominent citizen, was concerned in awakening the first desire for a lodge among the few Odd Fellows then here. But for about forty years past Mr. Decker has not been actively associated with the order. The first charter was granted to nine members, and from that time to the present, a constant increase has taken place until now there are about 600 Odd Fellows in the city. The lodges are in a flourishing condition, their aggregate available resources being about $12,000. At first the growth of the order was very slow, and from time to time serious reverses were met, but when once a sure foothold was obtained the growth of the order was never allowed to be checked. The early meetings were held in the second story of a frame building standing where the Marble hall now is, in the lower room of which was Griffith's hardware store. After a five years' occupancy of this place the lodge room was moved to an old house belonging to Nathan Rowley, Esq., upon the present site of the Merchant's National Bank. Entrance to the lodge room was gained by ascending a flight of stairs constructed on the outside of the building, passing through a door in the gable much like a trap door. Later meetings were held in a hall, on the corner of Locust and Water streets, long since torn away. Eight years were spent in these quarters, and then for twenty years a hall on the southwest corner of First and Main streets was occupied. By this time the membership had largely increased, new lodges had been formed and more suitable quarters were necessary. A handsome building was erected on the corner of Vine and First streets, which cost, exclusive of the lot, upwards of $40,000. Morning Star Lodge held $16,000 stock in the building, and Crescent and Schiller lodges, $7,000 each. The building was heavily mortgaged, and in 1880 was sold at public auction to D. J. Mackey for $32.000.00. It was occupied by the order for eight years, and was destroyed by fire some years after its sale. Prior to 1880 all lodges used the same hall. Since that date the present hall at the corner of Main and Fifth streets has been used by the older lodges. It is 90x24 feet, comfortably and handsomely furnished, and well fitted for a lodge room. Some lodges are accommodated in other parts of the city more convenient to their members.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 7 was instituted

December 4, 1839. The charter members were: Robert W. Dunbar, Joseph H. Phelps, F. C. Gwathney, G. W. L. White, C. M. Griffith, William Morrison, T. G. Thurston, H. C. Gwathney, and Christian Decker. The first officers were: F. C. Gwathney, N. G.; G. W. L. White, V. G.; H. C. Gwathney, secretary; and C. M. Griffith, treasurer. The present membership numbers 106, and the present officers are: Charles Green, N. G.; William Hacker, V. G.; D. B. Norcross, secretary, and James Darling, treasurer. More than 100 noble grands have presided over the workings of this lodge, among them many of Evansville's most prominent citizens, such as James E. Blythe, H. Q. Wheeler, Judge James Lockhart, Charles D. Bourne, F. C. Goodsell, Thomas W. Thurston, James G. Jones, William H. Chandler, Joseph P. Elliott, Levi L. Laycock, Philip Hornbrook, Joseph E. Turnock, John F. Glover, Edward Tabor, Cyrus K. Drew, William Warren, James C. McAlpin, Pembroke Wiltshire, and many others. Joseph E. Turnock's fidelity to Odd Fellowship is probably without a parallel, and deserves mention in connection with the history of this lodge. In England, his native country, fifty-six years ago, he became an Odd Fellow, and has ever since been devoted to the order. He has attended his own and other lodges not less than 8,250 times. Now, and for forty years past, he has been entrusted with the care and supervision of the halls.

Evansville Encampment, No. 20, instituted January 23d, 1850, with seven charter members, among them Joseph Turnock and William Hunnell, who are still living, the others having all passed away. The first officers were: Daniel Woolsey, C. P.; William Hubbell, S. W.; William Wandell, H. P.; Dr. Laycock, J. W.; H. Q. Wheeler, scribe, and Louis Hows, treasurer. Present officers: J. C. DeBar, C. P.; Amos Clark, S. W.; John Barrows, J. W.; Joseph Turnock, H. P.; J. C. McAlpin, scribe, and D. B. Norcross, treasurer. Present membership, 40.

Evansville Lodge, No. 85, was instituted September 14, 1850, and chartered January 5, 1851. After six or seven years, for many causes, it surrendered its charter and went out of existence. For a time it prospered, having about sixty members.

Crescent Lodge, No. 122, was instituted July 7, 1853, with the following eleven charter members: James Jones, Robert Boyd, R. S. Ruston, H. D. Allis, D. S. Anderson, Thomas M. Archer, John Greek, Isaac White, John Gregg, Charles Churchill, and James Laughlin, jr. From this beginning the membership has grown, until it now numbers 100. The present officers are: Charles Bycus, N. G.; J. L. Catlett, V. G.; William Barton, secretary, and W. B. Wright, treasurer.

Schiller Lodge, No. 138, was instituted December 10, 1853, and organized January 18, 1854. The charter members were: Philip Deusner, Jacob Sinzich, Henry Lutz, Henry Wingert, Valentine Wetzel, Jacob Fix, John Karsch, L. Daum, M. Renschler, G. Wolflin, John Emerich, August Uhl, L. W. Steinecker, W. Mock and L. Schmidt. Its first officers were: M. Renschler, N. G.; Philip Deusner, V. G.; George Wolflin, secretary; H. Wingert, treasurer. Its membership now numbers 188, and its present officers are: J. G. Junker, N. G.; John Stroebel, V. G.; George Denker, secretary; John Dannettell treasurer.

Schiller Encampment, No. 68, was instituted June 7, 1865. Its charter members were: H. L. Dannettell, Eugene Kappler, Louis Ulmo, John Karsch, Charles Schaum, Christ. Wilhelm, George Wolfin, and Fred,

Kroener. The first officers of the encampmen were: Christ. Wilhelm, C. P.; Henry Dannettell, H. P.; Charles Schaum, S. W., Eugene Kappler, scribe; Fred Kroener, treasurer; John Karsch, J. W. The present officers are: Bernhard Jacobi, C. P.; George Denker, H. P.; John Stroebel, S. W.; Franz Best, Scribe; John Dannettell, treasurer; Frank Peters, J. W.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 544, was instituted March 16, 1877, with eighteen charter members and the following officers: Alexander Maddux, N. G.; William Alexander, V. G.; Louis Langhoff, secretary, and James M. Johnson, treasurer. The others of the charter members were: William Koch, George Koch, George Hall, Herman Kiey, A. Wood, W. B. Rogers, J. S. Wills, E. L. Cody, J. T. Woodruff, J. W. Stark, John Wesley, George Wound, W. Stinchfield and M. Stinchfield. The present membership is 75, and the present officers are: W. H. McDowell, N. G.; R. A. Dickenson, V. G.; J. H. Webster, secretary and William Alexander, sr., treasurer.

Eagle Lodge, No. 579, was instituted May 7, 1880, with twenty-eight charter members, among them Capt. J. W. Wartman, Thomas J. Groves, Edward Tabor, Charles T. Jenkins, John J. Hays, J. J. Marlett, and other prominent citizens. The first officers were: J. W. Wartman, N. G.; J. S. Cameron, V. G.; Joseph Hennel, Sec., and Edward Tabor, Treas. The present membership is about seventy, and the present officers are: Mike Jungling, N. G.; Frank Henn, V. G.; W. D. Andrews, Sec., and Horace Plummer, Treas.

Colfax Lodge, No. 34, Daughters of Rebekah, was chartered, upon application of fourteen persons, September 12, 1864. Among the number were: Joseph Turnock, Elizabeth Turnock, Alex. Maddox, Susan Maddox, Hiram Nelson, W. H. Smith and wife, and Thomas J. Graves and wife. The first officers were: Ronald Fisher, N. G.; Elizabeth Turnox, V. G.; Mrs. C. Geissler, Sec., and Lydia Smith, Treas. Present officers: Lydia Smith, N. G.; Amanda Baldwin, V. G.; Mrs. DeBarr, Sec., and Mrs. Hulvershorn, Treas. Present membership, 125.

Sarah Lodge, No. 59, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted March 1, 1871, and organized November 16, of the same year, with eighteen charter members. Its first officers were: H. L. Dannettell, N. G.; Caroline Dannettell, V. G.; Susannah Hirschmann, secretary, and Maria Miller, treasurer. Present officers: S. Wissing, N. G.; C. Hast, V. G.; Maria Heilman, secretary, and Louisa Meyers, treasurer.

Diana Lodge, No. 256, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted by D.D. G. M., Joseph Turnock, March 22, 1886, with eighteen charter members. Its first officers were: Joshua Beale, N. G.; Rickey Woodruff, V. G.; Mary Beale, secretary, and J. T. Woodruff, treasurer. Present officers: Nancy E. Webster, N. G.; Carry Wills, V. G.; Jennie Geddes, secretary, and Mary Beale, treasurer. Present membership, 68.

Vanderburgh Lodge, No. 1702, G. U. O. of O. F. (colored Odd Fellows), was instituted in December, 1875, and organized in the following January. Those chiefly instrumental in establishing the order were: Philander Cooper, Thomas Brown, William H. Beecher, William H. Rowen, R. T. White, H. K. Adams and others. It began with about thirty members and now has seventy-five. Among its noble grands have been: Philander Cooper, Adam Rose, John Coffee and Benjamin Paxton. The lodge has been prosperous, its affairs having been conducted by some of the best of Evansville's colored citizens. Its present offi-

cers are: Andrew Wooden, N. F.; P. Cooper, N. G.; John Catlett, V. G.; Ben Paxton, Sec.; Robert L. Babb, Treas.; Esic Roach, chaplain.

Pride of Hope Lodge, No. 1972, G. U. O. of O. F., was instituted September 1, 1879, with fifty-five charter members. The lodge has been prosperous and now has eighty members. Its present officers are: David Kellogg, N. G.; John McCauley, V. G.; Peter O. Calhoun, Sec.; Robert Franklin, Treas.; E. A. McWhorter, Adv.

Past Grand Master's Council, No. 58, G. U. O. of O. F., was organized September 15, 1880, with ten charter members. The council is next to the highest branch in the gift of the order. It is made up of the most prominent members of Vanderburgh and Pride of Hope lodges. It now has thirteen members, and has been moderately prosperous. The first worshipful grand master was Philander Cooper, who has served most of the time since the council was organized. His successor, the present W. G. M., is Granville Waddill.

Household of Ruth Lodge, No. 543, G. U. O. of O. F. (ladies), was instituted in September, 1887, with twenty-two charter members. Its first officers were: Maria Griffith, M. N. G.; Maggie B. McWhorter, P. M. N. G.; Hester Hathaway, R. N. G.; Sarah T. Green, W. R.; Harriet Snyder, W. T.; and Mary Calhoun, W. P. These officers are still officiating. The lodge is prosperous and now has thirty-three members.

Knights of Pythias.—The wonderful growth of this order is almost without a parallel in the history of secret organizations in this country. Its three cardinal principles are: Friendship, Charity and Benevolence. Its aim is to alleviate the sufferings of a brother, succor the unfortunate, zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, soothe the dying, perform the last sad rites at the grave, offer consolation to the afflicted, and care with all of a brother's love for the widow and orphan. It is no wonder that an order founded upon such virtues should have had a phenomenal growth, and nowhere is the fact more fairly demonstrated than in the city of Evansville, where there are now three lodges with an active membership of about 400 of the most prominent and enterprising young men in the city. The remarkable success achieved and the high social standing enjoyed, are the results of combined and intelligent effort. *Orion Lodge, No. 35*, is the oldest lodge and leads in point of membership. It was instituted June 11, 1873, with thirty-four charter members and the following first officers: T. J. Groves, C. C.; H. W. Cloud, V. C.; James D. Riggs, P.; Charles Hinks, M of F.; James E. Lilly, M. of Ex.; H. S. Bennett, K. of R. and S.; E. P. Elliott, M. at A.; I. M. Hall, I. G. It was instituted by Grand Chancellor C. P. Carty, assisted by Ivy lodge, No. 21, of Henderson, Ky. Its membership has increased rapidly and now numbers 172. Its present officers are: A. M. Hayden, P. C.; W. E. Barnes, C. C.; J. W. Gleichman, V. C.; Henry Kraft, P.; George Stanfield, M. at A.; B. M. Zaff, K. of R. and S.; C. C. Roser, M of E.; George Muth, M. of F.; J. S. Corkle, jr., I. G.; Adolph Rasch, O. G. This lodge was the parent of the lodge at Poseyville, Ind.

St. George Lodge, No. 143, was instituted July 12, 1886, with forty-three members. The growth of the order had been so rapid in the city that the necessity for a new lodge had been felt for some time, but it was not until the spring of 1889 that any organized effort was made to accomplish that result. At that time Sir Knight J. G. Owen undertook the work and achieved a signal success. The first officers of the new lodge were: R.

M. Millican, P. C.; J. G. Owen, C. C.; A. D. Tenny, V. C.; W. S. Feller, P.; J. H. Rohlender, M. at A.; C. J. Morris, K. of R. and S.; F. J. Ehrman, M. of E.; C. C. Tenny, M. of F.; Elwood Moore, O. G.; George Skinner, I. G. This lodge prospered, and now has 119 members. Its present officers are: L. Worsham, P. C.; Willis Howe, C. C.; A. R. Tanner, M. of E.; A. W. Munson, K. of R. and S.; James Foster, P.; C. C. Tenny, M. of F.; W. P. Willis, V. C.; J. C. Selzer, M. at A., and C. A. Weaver, O. G. This lodge was the parent of lodges established at Princeton and New Harmony.

Ben Hur Lodge, No. 197.—This is the youngest lodge in the city, and was also brought into existence chiefly through the efforts of Sir Knight J. G. Owen, the well-known lawyer, popular in Pythian circles because of his earnest and successful efforts to enlarge the usefulness of the order. It was instituted June 28, 1888, with the largest charter membership of any K. of P. lodge in the state. It now has about 105 members. Its first officers were: Charles Laval, P. C.; James G. Owen, C. C.; Mort J. Compton, V. C.; William A. Page, K. R. and S.; J. C. McClurkin, P.; F. M. Gilbert, M. of F.; Louis H. Legler, M. of E.; Ed Stinson, I. G.; Harry Stinson, O. G. Those now serving are: Charles Laval, P. C.; J. G. Owen, C. C.; Philip Moore, V. C.; William A. Page, K. of R. and S.; F. M. Saunders, P.; F. M. Gilbert, M. of F.; Louis H. Legler, M. of E.; Thomas Jenner, I. G., and Harry Stinson, O. G.

The Uniform Rank, Evansville Division, No. 4.—In 1877 thirty-five members of Orion lodge organized what was termed "The Drill corps." The members were all enthusiastic on the subject, and took hold of the work with a determination to become leaders in lodge drilling. A few months after the organization of this corps, a state encampment of the order was held at Indianapolis. The Evansville corps attended, and by its splendid drilling, captured a second prize.

On September 2, 1879, the Evansville drill corps merged into what has since been Evansville division, No. 4, of the uniform rank. The same members that constituted the drill corps composed the new uniform rank, although a number of additions were afterward made.

In 1882, the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias of the world, convened at St. Louis, and during its session the national encampment met there. Evansville division, under command of Sir Knight Capt. Charles Myerhoff, attended and entered the drill, carrying off second prize. Later the members of this rank lost their interests, and it came near being abandoned. This, however, was prevented by Sir Knight Ehrman and a few other members. The rank is now well drilled, and great interest is manifested in its work. The rank now has about seventy members and the following officers: A. D. Tenney, captain; Frederick J. Ehrman, lieutenant; Charles C. Roser, herald; Frederick H. Burton, secretary; R. E. Graves, recorder; W. L. Swormstedt, treasurer.

Crescent City Rank, No. 49, was instituted July 12, 1888. It is composed of splendid material — knights who take a deep interest in its affairs and whose standing in the community is such as to insure for the rank a high position. It contains thirty-five members, and its officers are: captain, Charles Wunderlich; lieutenant, Joseph Burk; herald, W. W. Ross; recorder, A. N. Groves; treasurer, D. M. Gilbert. The various lodges of the Pythian order in Evansville are made up of such meritorious men that individual mention is not possible in the limited space allotted to this subject. How-

ever, a few facts may be properly stated. Sir Knight A. C. Hawkins, is the only member of the Grand Lodge from this end of the state, being now grand prelate of that body. For some time he had been district grand deputy, before his advancement to the position now held. Sir Knight Charles E. Pittman was a member of the grand lodge for two years and is now district grand deputy. Sir Knight R. E. Graves for several years has been major in the uniform rank, serving in the first and sixth regiments. Perhaps the oldest man in the order in Indiana, if not in the world, is Sir Knight Joseph Turnock, now in his seventy-seventh year. He was among the first to enter the order when established in Evansville, and loving its principles, has done much for its progress. He is esteemed by all members of the order, for his worth as a man and a knight.

Ancient Order United Workmen.—This order was founded at Meadville, Pa., October 27, 1868, by John J. Upchurch. The original object was to unite all classes of mechanics, their helpers, and indeed, all employed in any branch of mechanical arts, to create and foster a friendly and co-operative feeling among those who had a common interest; to examine and discuss laws and usages effecting labor; to adjust differences between emloyers and employes; to materially aid members afflicted or distressed and to labor for the mental, moral, and social elevation of the mechanic and laborer. The society was established in this state in the city of Terre Haute, in 1873. Its manifold advantages soon gained for it a substantial foothold, and on May 23, 1877, it was introduced into this city by the organization of Vanderburgh Lodge, No. 34, with fifteen charter members. This was followed by the organization of other lodges and the order has grown so rapidly that it now has in this city six lodges, with a total membership of 678. From the records of the different recorders it is ascertained that the number of deaths of persons holding memberships in these lodges from the date of institution to January 1, 1888, was seventy-three, making the total amount of benefits paid to the designated beneficiaries of members dying in this county, $146,000, at a cost to the individual members of $11 per annum on each $1,000 for which insured. The office of the grand recorder of the order in the state of Indiana, now occupied by Mr. Fred. Baker, is located in this city, where all business pertaining to the order throughout the state is transacted. The Indiana A. O. U. W. *Recorder*, a monthly newspaper, is published here in the interests of the order. It is edited by Mr. George E. Clarke, who is one of the most enthusiastic workers in the order, and has done much to advance its interests and promote its usefulness. The following is a statement of the lodges established here, with data as to membership and present M. W. of each. Vanderburgh Lodge, No. 34, instituted May 23, 1877; charter membership, 15; present membership, 115; S. S. Harvey, M. W. Leni Leoti Lodge, No. 43, instituted March 12, 1878; charter membership, 26; present membership, 157; Josiah Kightley, M. W. Humboldt Lodge, No. 49, instituted June 21, 1879; charter membership, 24; present membership, 118; Fred Miller, M. W. Germania Lodge, No. 52, instituted July 11, 1878; charter membership, 18; consolidated January 1, 1887, with Humboldt Lodge, No. 49. Lone Star Lodge, No. 56, instituted September 8, 1879; charter membership, 42; present membership, 136; Aaron Weil, M. W. Evening Star Lodge, No. 14, instituted October 15, 1880; charter membership, 29; present membership, 92; F. W.

Lenfers, M. W. Excelsior Lodge, No. 38, instituted November 10, 1883; charter membership, 14; present membership, 60; C. C. Culp, M. W. All of these lodges are in a flourishing condition financially and socially.

Royal Arcanum, Evansville Council, No. 491, was instituted May 17, 1880, with twenty charter members. This benevolent and social order was founded at Boston, Mass., June 23, 1877. The introduction of the order here was due to the efforts of a number of prominent gentlemen, whose names appear among its first officers, who were: Will Warren, regent; S. B. Lewis, vice-regent; J. B. Rucker, orator; D. A. Nisbet, past regent; S. B. Nisbet, secretary; C. H. McCarer, collector; S. W. Douglas, guide; C. E. Pittman, warden, Howard Wells, secretary; W. F. Ogden, W. H. Keller and Cicero Buchanan, trustees. Evansville council is represented by the following officers in the grand council: J. B. Rucker, past grand regent, and Dr. S. B. Lewis, grand orator. The council is in a flourishing condition and has for its present officers the following gentlemen: W. H. Keller, regent; H. H. Babcock, vice-regent; James M. Davidson, orator; R. M. Millican, past regent; J. W. Gleichman, secretary; H. J. Pfafflin, collector; P. F. Grill, treasurer; W. H. Mushlitz, chaplain; W. A. Collett, guide, William P. Clarke, warden; John P. Baird, sentry.

Vanderburgh Council, No. 1129, instituted September 3, 1888, has the following officers, who have served from the date of its organization: Henry Davis, regent; William Halwes, vice-regent; George Gottman, orator; Jacob Spiry, past regent; Harry Hitch, secretary; G. W. Rose, collector; John Stover, treasurer; H. S. Lynn, chaplain; Jacob Elmeier, guide; Otto Weiss, warden; Henry Meeink, sentry; L. W. Lucas, Jacob Elmeier, Ernst Ludwig, trustees.

Knights of Honor.—This order, originated at Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1873, was established in this city but a little more than ten years ago. There are now three lodges, all in a prosperous condition financially and numerically.

Red Cloud Lodge, No. 640, was instituted May 7, 1877, with seventeen charter members. It was organized by E. J. McBride, acting under an appointment from the supreme lodge. Its first officers were: George W. Lightner, past dictator; John S. Snyder, dictator; F. F. DuSouchet, reporter; William H. Minch, treas.; Robert Langsdale, chaplain. Its present membership is 250. It has had a sound, healthy growth from the start, always paying benefits promptly. Its membership comprises some of the best citizens of the city, and are from all classes. George L. Daum was financial secretary of the lodge for eight years, and helped materially to build up the order in the city. The present officers of this lodge are: James H. Foster, P. D.; Thomas E. Dunn, D.; M. J. Clark, R.; H. Fink, T.; N. H. Wheeler, C.; trustees, Thomas Kerth, H. A. Mattison and David Nisbet.

Silver Cloud Lodge, No. 1548, was instituted March 31, 1879, with twenty charter members. W. F. Ogden, a printer, was instrumental in founding this lodge. Its present membership numbers 190, and comprises many prominent citizens. The present officers are: Nathan Myers, P. D.; Edward Hedderich, D.; Charles Weyand, R.; Fred Tinnemeyer, T.; F. A. Sturtevant, C.

Silver Star Lodge, No. 3041, was instituted in February, 1884, with twenty-one charter members. Its first officers were: Jacob Kastner, P. D.; Adam Lutz, D.; Henry Stolz, R.; Henry Lutz, T.; George Nestor, C. The present membership numbers sixty-nine, and the officers now officiat-

ing are Joseph Riedy, P. D.; Gustave Weber, D.; H. Stolz, R.; G. Ritt, T.; L. Bachle, C.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.— The principles and purposes governing this order, which originated at Louisville, Ky., in 1878, are similar to those of the Knights of Honor. The chief difference between the two orders lies in the fact that to the one ladies are admitted and from the other they are excluded. Capt. J. W. Wartmann as grand protectorate for the state of Indiana has been the chief instrument in establishing the order here. The following lodges have been instituted: Otto Lodge, No. 814, organized 1882; present protector, Elizabeth Babbitt; Olive Lodge, No. 842, organized 1884; present protector, John M. Geddes; Lily Lodge, No. 1015, organized 1885; present protector, Adam Schweitzer; Martha Lodge, No. 1107, organized 1885; present protector, L. D. Yagla; Crescent Lodge, organized 1888; present protector, Mrs. J. A. Stembridge; Germania Lodge, organized 1888; present protector, Thomas Ranes. The order is in a very flourishing condition, having upward of 600 members in the city.

United Order of Honor.— In 1886 and 1887 three lodges of this order were instituted in this city, and for a time prospered, but they have ceased to work. Their names were Beulah, Union and Mercantile.

Fraternal Legion.— This beneficiary order, intended to promote the cause of benevolence, charity and fraternity, was organized in Baltimore, Md., July, 1881. Three camps have been established in this city. Smith Gavitt camp, No. 24, organized April 1, 1884, is officered as follows: Charles Weyand, commander, and E. W. Hunt, adjutant. Evansville camp, No. 37, organized October 10, 1884, is officered by G. Eigenbrod, commander, and Jacob Salat, adjutant. Lamasco camp, organized September 28, 1888, is officered by W. G. Hyde, commander, and W. W. Culbertson, adjutant. The *Fraternal Legion Journal*, published in this city by E. W. Hunt, is the organ of this order.

Catholic Knights of America.— This is a mutual benefit association, whose membership is composed exclusively of Roman Catholics. It was founded in Nashville, Tenn., in 1877, by Bishop P. A. Feehan, now archbishop of Chicago. Three branches have been established in Evansville since 1879. Evansville Branch, No. 46, organized March 1, 1879, an English speaking branch, is composed of members of the different congregations of the city. It has 120 members and the following officers: Michael Gorman, Pres.; Sebastian Heinrich, Rec. Sec.; August Schmitt, Fin. Sec.; A. J. Schue, Treas. St. Maria Branch, No. 77, organized September 8, 1879, is composed of members of St. Mary's church. It has eighty-two members, and its present officers are: Henry Thorbeck, Pres.; J. Seiler, Cor. Sec.; John B. Cole, Treas. St. George Branch, No. 511, organized October, 1879, is composed of members of St. Boniface church. It has thirty-six members, and the following officers: Frank H. Bloomer, Pres., and John M. Schramm, Rec. Sec.

Druids.— An account of the Druids as they existed among the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Helvetians, cannot be undertaken in this local work. The Ancient Order of Druids was organized in the city of London in 1781. The first Grove in America was established in New York city in 1823. It is now estimated that there are 100,000 members of the order in this country alone, two-thirds of them being Germans. The cardinal principles of the order are honesty, benevolence and patriotism. Lincoln Grove, No. 14, the pioneer in this city, was instituted in September, 1872. Among those

Cicero Buchanan

instrumental in establishing the order here were: Louis Koehler, George Lorenz, Andrew Christ, Daniel Werstaell, John Camphaussen, John V. Stroebel, Jacob Fachney, and Jacob Winder. The grove now has eighty-five members, and its present officers are: William Francke, E. E.; Jacob Victor, U. E.; Jacob Russman, Sec.; Henry Wolff, Treas.; Paul Shatz, Dist. Deputy; and Paul Aker, Ex. Erts. Washington Grove, No. 18, was instituted in October, 1885, but is now defunct.

Deutsche Order of Harugari.—Benevolent and beneficiary in its purposes, this order originated in New York city in 1847. Deutsche Eiche (German Oak) Lodge, No. 247, was instituted in this city November 28, 1871. The first officers were: August Pfafflin, O. B.; Fred Kruck, U. B.; Louis Koehler, secretary; Fred Bohn, financial secretary; Christ. Sihler, treasurer. The present officers are: Andy Maurer, O. B.; Frank Thalmueller, U. B.; Henry Bunge, secretary; John Wiegand, treasurer. There are now sixty members, and the order is in a very flourishing condition.

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith (*Hebrew*).—This organization was first designed to effect a grand union of all Israelites in this country, and later adding benevolent and beneficiary features, was founded in New York city in 1840. Thisbe Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith was instituted May 9, 1860. Many of the most prominent Jewish citizens of Evansville are included in the membership, and the order is not only wealthy, but has effected many commendable works of benevolence. Number of members, 105. The present officers are: A. Rothschild, president; P. W. Frey, vice-president; Joseph Brentano, financial and recording secretary; A. Loewenthal, sr., treasurer; L. Ichenhauser, monitor; J. Bonn, guardian.

Kesher Shel Barsel (*Iron Bound*) *Hebrew*—This order was first organized in San Francisco, Cal., in 1862. Spinoza Lodge, No. 132, instituted July 27th, 1874. This lodge occupies one of the highest ranks in the order for the intelligence and influence of its members, who are mainly the foremost Jewish citizens in the city. It has furnished two presiding officers to the grand lodge. There are forty-six members and the following gentlemen are the present officers: Leopold Scholem, president; Leopold Roser, vice-president; S. I. Lowenstein, secretary and treasurer; A. Strouse, past president. Centennial Lodge, No. 157, instituted July 1876. This lodge has about thirty members and is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: Robert Paul, president; B. Levin, V. P.; L. Ichenhausen, R. and F. secretary; A. Morris, treasurer; M. Weir, conductor; N. Wolf, assistant conductor; E. Horn, I. G.; M. Levi, O. G.

Iron Hall.—This is a fraternal, benevolent and mutual benefit association, working under the supreme sitting at Indianapolis, in which city the order was founded, in 1881. Although the Iron Hall is a young institution, its aims and objects are so popular that it is in universal demand and is growing rapidly. It is already established in thirty-four states, and is rapidly extending its borders. It now has 150 members here, and its branches have been instituted since 1885, as follows: *Branch No. 284*, organized November 10, 1885, with thirty-one charter members, by H. F. W. Fisher, past chief justice. It now has fifty members. Present officers: Jacob Schneider, chief justice; J. W. Beck, accountant. *Branch No 729*, organized April 20, 1888, with sixteen charter members, by W. J. Jones, chief justice, of Centralia, Ill. The present officers are: C. H. Baets, chief justice; J. W. Litherland, vice-justice; G. W. Meyers, accountant;

John Rittinger, cashier. Membership about thirty. *Branch No. 759*, was organized May 15, 1888, with twenty-two charter members, by H. F. W. Fisher, past chief justice. It has twenty-eight members with the following officers: H. F. W. Fisher, P. C. J.; G. H. Weekamp, C. J.; J. H. Bergess, accountant; R. F. Schor, cashier. *Branch No. 764* (ladies), organized in 1888. Mrs. W. Beck is chief justice.

Knights and Ladies of the Golden Rule.— Instituted at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879. This order has the usual social and beneficiary qualities of secret organizations. Castle Rising Sun, No. 189, was erected in this city November 22, 1888, with twenty charter members. The first and present officers are: A. P. Aucker, district commander; Dr. D. A. Moore, C.; John Payn, V. C.; L. F. Williams, M. at A.; A. P. Ancker, secretary and treasurer; Hannah W. Pace prelate; Dr. George W. Vamer, medical examiner; F. W. Rentz, herald; George Muntzer, warden; Isaac Friedman, sentinel; and C. Rhoades, trustee.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.— This brotherhood is confined to members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was founded in Chicago, Ills., in 1880. It was first established in the state of Indiana in March, 1887, the first chapter being organized in this city at that time. Rev. Charles Morris, pastor of St. Paul's church, was made president of the brotherhood of the state, and E. N. Viele, general secretary. The Evansville chapter is presided over by M. J. Bray as dictator, and is in a very flourishing condition.

United Brothers of Friendship (colored). — This order, benevolent and charitable in its purposes, originated in Louisville, Ky., in 1861. Messrs. Frank Washington, Ferd Ferguson, John Johnson, Israel Glenn, James Finley and Alfred Carter, were the leaders in founding the order in this city. Asbury Lodge, No. 1, was established in 1865 with about twenty-five charter members, and Frank Washington as worthy master. It now has forty-eight members; A. Wooden, W. M. Enterprise Lodge, No. 5, established in 1878, worked several years and surrendered its charter. Luther Asbury was its first and last W. M. Young Men's Hope Lodge, No. 9, was organized in 1880 with about thirty-five members; Henry McCrary first W. M. Its membership now numbers sixty; Luther Asbury, W. M. Mt. Carmel Temple, No. 1 (ladies), organized 1868; first worthy princess, Mrs. J. M. Townsend; present membership, over 100. Golden Rule Temple, No. 4 (ladies), organized, 1878; first W. P., Luella Grandison; present membership, fifty. Mt. Olive Temple, No. 8 (ladies), organized, 1878; first and only W. P., Mrs. Patsy Woods; present membership, seventy-five. Mt. Bethel Temple, No. 10 (ladies), organized, 1879; first W. P., Mrs. Julia Webster; present membership, thirty. Some members of the Evansville lodges have attained more than local distinction. For four years F. D. Morton was national grand master. Charles L. Asbury is now grand master; Frank Washington, grand lecturer; and Albert Priest, past grand treasurer, for the state of Indiana.

Besides the societies mentioned in detail, recent years have witnessed the establishment here of almost every form of association that can well be conceived. Connected with all the churches are organized bodies for charitable and religious work. Trade and labor unions have been numerous. The Knights of Labor have done much effective work in alleviating distress among wage workers of all classes and in securing equality and personal rights to individual workmen. The order was first organized in this city during the unusual and serious agitatio

among the working classes which took place in 1886. For a time, numerically, it had remarkable success, attaining a membership, which exceeded 2,500. Ten assemblies were organized and exhibited great activity for a time, but for various causes the interest waned and the assemblies disbanded until, at the present time, but one of them remains with, perhaps, less than 200 members. The Woman's Exchange, the Humane society, the Game and Fish Protective association, the Gun club, the Cycle club, the Turn Verein Vorwaerts, other vereins, the Commercial Travelers' association, scientific and literary circles, musical and operatic clubs and social organizations of various kinds, are among the vast number of societies which, representing organized effort in every branch of human endeavor, suggests the thought that *organization* is believed to be the *sine qua non* of success in all important undertakings.

Benevolent Institutions.—The Evansville Orphan Asylum. This humane institution stands as a monument commemorating the benevolence of the women of Evansville toward the whole human family. Here they have builded a refuge for the homeless and parentless little ones, whose untrained hearts drifting without anchorage and unguarded by the sacred ties that should gather around them, so often yield to besetting sins, till in the silence of some dreary night, crime numbers another wretch and virtue weeps bitter tears over another wasted life.

It was in a spirit of the broadest benevolence that the Evansville Orphan Asylum was founded; and to no one is more credit due for it than to Mrs. Jacob Sinzich, a well-known philanthropic lady, whose life was full of good works. One cold blustering morning in the winter of 1866, she found two wretched little orphans, thinly clad and without friends, home or food, seated on the wharf shivering and neglected. She took them in charge and procured comfortable homes for them, and immediately concluded to interest herself in the establishment of an asylum for orphans. The matter was suggested to Colfax Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., Daughters of Rebeka, who in going around among the poor that winter found ten orphan children without homes or proper protection, and on April 1, 1866, the asylum was started with eleven children, placed in care of Misses Seeley and Hahn, at their residence on Mulberry street, near the old cemetery. The first officers were: President, Mrs. N. W. Plumer; vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Reynolds; recording secretary, Mrs. C. Geissler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. Fisher; treasurer, Mrs. E. Turnock. Managers: Mrs. E. Sinzcih, Mrs. M. Archer, Miss T. Feast, Mrs. Ann Davidson, Mrs. Kate Sanders, Mrs. A. Chute, Mrs. C. Dannettell. In the summer of 1866 the ladies of Evansville, representing all of the churches, held a festival for the benefit of the asylum, and realized $1,400 profit. September, 1866, the county commissioners bought a suitable house, corner of Mary and Sixth streets, and established the institution there. Mrs. Stewart was the first matron. She was followed by Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Brasher, Mrs. Royster and others. The present matron is Mrs. Pauline Knauth. The institution was incorporated September 12, 1866, but ownig to its incompleteness, by advice of ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, it was reorganized and chartered by the legislature, March 23, 1871. The following ladies were the original incorporators: Sarah Lowry, Jane Morgan, Elizabeth Sinzich, Mary A. Archer, Sarah K. Foster, Sinai Harrington, Margaret Urie, M. A. Semonin, Fannie Nisbet, M. L. Nexsen, J. Johnson and W. C. Knox. October 27, 1872, the county commisioners having

purchased an admirable building and premises, the asylum was formally dedicated and instituted. The surburban home of Dr. John Laval, on West Indiana street, was secured for $16,000. The purchase included a very comfortable and commodious brick building situated in the center of twenty acres of land. In addition the managers have also founded a colored orphan asylum, on premises adjoining, Mrs. Daffney Carr being the present matron. Both departments are under the same government but are separate institutions. Since the asylum was founded many children have been cared for and many placed in good homes. There are now forty white and thirty colored children in the institution. The asylum receives a weekly stipend from the city council and board of county commissioners. The trustees are: William E. Hollingsworth, J. M. Shackelford, D. A. Nisbet, William H. Caldwell and John Gilbert. The officers of the board of managers are: Mrs. J. W. Nexsen, secretary; Mrs. S. M. Barton, superintendent. Managers: Mrs. S. M. Barton, Mrs. H. E. Blemker, Mrs. W. F. Nisbet, Mrs. William H. Caldwell, Mrs. Samuel Bayard, Mrs. H. M. Lindley, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. Nancy Casselberry, and Mrs. W. A. Heilman.

St. Mary's Hospital.—This noble and admirably conducted charitable institution justly challenges admiration, and the philanthropist can but be pleased to learn of the great good it has done for this community. It is located on Vermont street between Wabash and Tenth avenues. The premises embrace two and one-half acres of valuable city property and originally cost $25,000. The building was erected in 1855-6, by the United States government, through the influence of Judge James Lockhart, then the member in congress from this district. It was designed especially as a national marine hospital, and is therefore admirably suited to its present use. The building is 110x90 feet large, including wings and recesses, and three stories high, built of brick and trimmed with buff stone. After the late war the government sold the institution to private parties, who in turn sold it in 1870 to the Sisters of Charity of the order of St. Vincent De Paul. Sister Maria, the first superioress, left the mother home at Emmettsburg, Md., to become its supervisor, and nobly performed her duty. She is now in Baltimore, from which city came the present superioress, Sister Mary Agnes, who has been in charge of the hospital for the past four years. She has eight assistants. Since the discontinuance of the United States Marine hospital, the patients formerly attended there are received at St. Mary's. The hospital has a capacity for 100 patients, and has never been in better condition for the care of ward and private patients, being equipped with all the modern appliances for the successful treatment of all forms of disease. The following physicians of Evansville compose the medical staff: Drs. J. B. Weaver and T. E. Powell, visiting physicians; Dr. A. M. Hayden, surgeon; Dr. G. M. Young, diseases of women; Dr. C. H Gumaer, diseases of the eye and ear; Drs. R. M. Corlew, C. V. Wedding, W. J. Reavis, C. P. Cosby and W. B. Rose, consulting physicians. Because of the encroachments of the railroads and the changing of the surroundings of the hospital to a manufacturing district, the sisters, contemplating a removal of the hospital, have purchased a site for a new building on the corner of First avenue and Columbia street. It comprises several acres, and cost $10,500. They propose selling the present hospital and grounds for manufacturing purposes. Rev. Father Pepersack is chaplain of the hospital. Mrs. Robert Fergus has

given over $15,000 toward the hospital. She also gave the first home to the Little Sisters of the Poor, and has been most charitable toward the churches, the needy and the fatherless. She is a life patient in the hospital at present, and is about seventy-two years old.

Home for the Friendless.— There is many a good work that God has entrusted to the hands of woman, especially those of love, charity and mercy. But in no station, in no labor, does her gentleness and Christian forgiveness shine forth more beautifully or conspicuously than in that pitying kindness expressed for the repentant Magdalenes of her sex — Pariahs, in the sight of God and man, fallen from an estate once pure, stainless and lovely.

The Evansville Home for the Friendless was founded in 1869, chiefly through the work of Miss Eleanor E. Johnson, its leading object, as stated in its constitution, being "to assist women who have wandered from the path of virtue and who are desirous of leading better lives; also, to aid those who are in circumstances of peculiar temptation; to surround them with the blessed influence of the religion of Jesus, and to teach them the glad tidings of salvation." When the association was regularly organized Mr. Willard Carpenter conveyed to its trustees a house and lot on Ann street, capable of accomodating fifty inmates. The home was first occupied in May, 1870. Miss Johnson was appointed matron, and under her efficient and capable management the great value of the charity was speedily made manifest. Applications for admission were made as soon as it became known that a house had been secured, and from that time on its noble work was pushed forward. It was maintained wholly by private subscriptions at first, but to these were soon added regular stipends from the county and city. In addition to his former generous gift, in 1872, Mr. Carpenter donated to the association, two and a half acres of land in the lower part of the city where a suitable house was soon afterward erected. The board of managers from time to time has been composed of many of the best known ladies of the city, who have been prominently connected with the Christian work of the city in other fields. Wisely conducted and endeavoring with true Christian spirit to save souls, the association has accomplished a good which is beyond human ability to reckon. For some time past the matron has been Mrs. John C. Wade. Miss Eleanor E. Johnson, to whose efforts, more than to those of any other person, Evansville is indebted for this institution, was born in Southborough, Mass., in 1830. In early life she engaged in teaching, and did much good work as a city missionary in Worcester, Mass. In 1859, she came to Evansville, and soon became known as a faithful Christian worker in neglected fields. For nearly seven years she taught a school composed of colored children; for a time was engaged in city missionary work; was at the head of the orphan asylum, and afterward did heroic work in providing the means of rescuing hundreds of fair lives from that pit of degradation which yearly engulfs so many daughters of the land.

U. S. Marine Hospital.— The need of an institution sustained by the general government, for the care of those unfortunates who became disabled by disease or accident while engaged on the waters of the Ohio and its tributaries, has long been pressingly felt. Through the active efforts of the Business Men's Association, ably assisted by Gen. A. P. Hovey, member of congress from this district, a bill appropriating $100,000.00 for the construction of such an institution has become a law.

CHAPTER XIII.

Personal Mention—A List of Many Worthy Citizens of Evansville Not Elsewhere Noticed.

THE recording of the history of nations and communities can not be divorced from the narration of personal achievement. The later school of historians has wisely discarded the ancient formulas and neglected the records of potentates who may have been but the figure-heads of their reigns, or gilded drift-wood in the currents of events; but in the commonwealth of the new world, and in great municipalities like that of Evansville, those who have become conspicuous are so by virtue of their own deeds, and having influenced and directed the evolution of the present civilization, deserve mention in any account of it. Indeed, any attempt at presenting the history of such a county as Vanderburgh, and such a city as Evansville, would be incomplete without a narration of the lives of some of the prominent inhabitants. Already in the course of this work the careers of men who have been factors in the progress of the county and city, have been described in connection with the accounts of those lines of effort to which they were most closely allied. There remain, however, many more not yet mentioned, or only incidentally referred to, and to brief accounts of some of these, this chapter is devoted.

David J. Mackey.—It is a well-worn observation that "labor conquers all things," but occasionally there is a man whose splendid activities give the old proverb a new luster and fresh significance. Notable among Evansville's workers there is one such man, of whom this work would be incomplete without some mention. To give it is, however, a task of some difficulty and delicacy, as in the character of David J. Mackey, to his capacity for making history is added a notable distaste for public notice and a modest shrinking from any form of contemporaneous fame. For what is said of him here this work is indebted to a brief sketch published recently in the *Evening Tribune*, without his knowledge, and the excellent engraving reproduced here is from a family picture in the possession of his nephew, F. M. Gilbert, of that paper. Mr. Mackey is tersely and accurately described as "Evansville's most public-spirited citizen." He is the most prominent railway owner and manager in the state. He is president of, and owns a large interest in, the Evansville & Terre Haute, Evansville & Indianapolis, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroads, the branch road to Mt. Vernon, the Belt road, and is a prime mover in the Evansville & Richmond road, and has recently acquired still more extensive railroad properties. It is well nigh impossible to enumerate his interests in and about the city, which he has grown up with from boyhood, with continual opportunities offered for the exercise of his rare business talent. There are few extensive manufacturing plants which have not his aid. He owns a principal interest in the great cotton mills at Independence. He built the St. George hotel, possesses large coal mining interests, extensive shares in the mills at Mt. Vernon, is a partner in the great

wholesale boot and shoe house of Dixon, Mackey & Co., is the principal owner of the magnificent new dry goods building of Mackey, Nisbet & Co., and is building a large house for the Armstrong Furniture Co. He has aided magnificently the new building of the Business Men's Association.

David James Mackey was born in this city, December, 1833, the only son of James E. and Eliza Mackey. His father, a man of little means, and liberal with what store he had, helping others, without thought of himself, died in 1834, David J. being then but eleven months old. His mother was left practically without resources, and as soon as he was old enough, instead of going to school, he began to earn a small salary for her assistance, in the general store of Robert Barnes. His salary gradually increased until he finally received a share of the profits in addition to his salary, and most of the business was left in his hands. In 1857 he became the junior partner in the firm of Archer & Mackey, wholesale dealers in dry goods. A few years later, August 28, 1861, he married Caroline, the youngest daughter of the late John Law. Two of heir children are living, James Law Mackey and Anne Newell Mackey. In 1864 Mr. Archer retired from the firm in which Mr. Mackey was interested, and Mr. Henning came in, making the firm name Mackey, Henning & Co. Afterward Mr. Mackey was alone for a time, until he was associated with the late W. F. Nisbet, with the firm style of Mackey, Nisbet & Co., which is still used by this house, which does a business in dry goods unexcelled in the state. Mr. Mackey's wonderful energy and endurance were first fully manifested when he engaged in the wholesale trade. First at the store in the morning and last to go at night, he was most happy when filling orders, and would enthusiastically add to his mental duties an amount of muscular effort that would discourage a porter. Genius has been defined as industry, and Mr. Mackey's career certainly proves that it is at least true that genius is inseparably connected with rare powers of application. Even in his later years he takes breakfast at six, and earlier in the summer, and works hard the entire day. He may be seen going to his office at the time when most people are thinking of rising. Himself a great leader in business affairs, he evidently joins with those great generals who believed that the man who succeeds is he who gets into action first. Of simple habits, never tasting liquor or using tobacco, he does not know ill health, and possesses a rugged constitution. In politics he is disposed to be generous of the opinions of others, and though he is an earnest republican, and believes in the principles of his party, he has faith in the patriotism of all his fellow-citizens. To the industrious and deserving he is generous and open-handed, but as might be expected from those traits of character which have been spoken of, he has no time to waste upon idlers. There is about him no affectation or magnificence, or desire to impress his fellows

with his ability to live without continual and patient exertion. In all the avenues of honest effort in which he is interested, he leads in the toil, knowing that example is more effective than command. The life-work of every man must be in a large degree of personal aggrandizement, for hope of personal success is the most powerful motor in the activities of business life; but where the exertions of a man are in such broad fields as have been those of Mr. Mackey, where he has shown himself so ready to aid in every effort which increases the avenues of general industry, where every new venture gives work and happiness to hundreds of men, then however much the efforts of such a man may accrue to his own well-being, he must also be considered as a great benefactor.

Erastus P. Huston, the popular manager of the St. George hotel, is a native of Ohio, born in Miami county, February 18, 1852. His father, David Huston, is still living, and is a resident of Illinois. The mother, whose maiden name was Susan Darst, died February 17, 1884. In his youth Mr. Huston attended school at Paris, Ill., and at the commercial college at Terre Haute. To the latter city he moved at the age of seventeen, and engaged in the hotel business, which has been his life occupation; wisely chosen, let it be said, as thousands who have enjoyed his hospitality will unhesitatingly pronounce. Two years after engaging in this business he was manager of the Terre Haute house, and remained there until 1873, when he came to Evansville, and became connected with D. J. Mackey in the conducting of the St. George hotel. The firm name of the proprietorship is Mackey & Huston, but the entire management is in his hands. The demands of such a position are exacting, and none but a man of the highest talent adapted to this vocation could fill the place with such entire satisfaction to the public; but Mr. Huston, as a host or business man, is never found wanting. He is a distinguished member of the F. & A. M., La Valette commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, and is past eminent commander. He is also a prominent member of the Grace Presbyterian church, having been an elder in this denomination at the age of nineteen years.

Hon. Thomas B. Byrnes, a native of New Jersey, was born in the city of Newark, August 24, 1844. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother, although a native of the Empire state, was of Irish ancestry. The father died when the subject of this sketch was but five years old, and with his mother he returned to her old home in New York, where the latter remained till her death which occurred in 1873. Mr. Byrnes received his early education and elementary training in the public schools of New York city, which was supplemented by the completion of a part of the college course of what is now the college of the city of New York, he having left that institution at the close of his sophomore year to enter the extensive business concern of Fatman & Company, tobacco dealers. He remained with this firm in New York until 1862, when he had acquired sufficient knowledge of the business to accept the responsible position of representative of said firm, in the tobacco growing states bordering on the Ohio river, with headquarters at Evansville. He continued in this capacity until 1869, when he embarked in the business for himself. He has since continued in the business and is now one of the extensive buyers of the state. Although prominent in business circles, it is, perhaps, in the field of politics that Mr. Byrnes is most widely known. He was by birth and education a believer in the principles of the democratic party, and from the

first evinced a lively interest in public affairs, and early became an active worker in the politics of his adopted city and county. He was, however, not long confined to such narrow limits, and soon became an important factor in district and state politics, and so valuable were his services that he was made a member of county, district and state committees, in which capacity he served for many years. So well-known and popular had Mr. Byrnes become that, in 1886, he was the unanimous choice of his party for the office of treasurer of state. To receive a nomination for a state office of such responsibility, without a dissenting voice, is a compliment seldom paid by a party to one of its members. Although he went down in the general defeat of his party, to him belongs the honor of leading his ticket. He was unanimously re-nominnted for the same office in 1888, but with his party again suffered defeat. Mr. Byrnes is possessed of many excellent social qualities, is pleasing in his manners, uniformly kind and courteous, and with his associates genial and companionable.

H. M. SWEETSER, the leading wholesale notion dealer of Evansville, has had a career wonderful in the contrast between its beginning and culmination, and instructive and inspiring to every ambititious youth who believes, as Mr. Sweetser's life indicates, that "there is no such word as fail" in the history of one who courageously devotes himself to steadfast and intelligent endeavor. Born at Hartford, Conn., in 1839, his parents both died while he was a child, leaving him without resources and dependent upon his own exertions. At the age of nine years he worked upon the farm of his uncle, and attended school in the winters. So he lived until reaching the age of sixteen, when, in 1855, he came to the city of Evansville, accompanying E. S. Alvord. He became a porter in the general store of Willard Carpenter & Co., and remained with them in that capacity, and with their successors, Jewell & Benjamin, until he became employed by Archer & Mackey. About this time the development of the jobbing trade led to the establishment of more specialized establishments, and in 1862, he started the first wholesale notion house in the city, in connection with W. H. McGary and S. C. Woodson, in the second story of the house later occupied by Nolte, Brinkmeyer & Co., on Main street. Six months later they changed their quarters, and at the end of the year Mr. Sweetser retired from the firm and formed a new partnership with A. H. Edwards, buying out the firm of Miller & Witt. A year later, Mr. Sweetser became sole proprietor, and did business at the stand they then occupied until February 9, 1872, when he removed to his elegant and commodious building on first and Sycamore streets, the four floors of which are devoted to the great business he has built up. In this model establishment the sales immediately increased to a remarkable degree, and the prosperity then began has in no way diminished to the present time. In spite of the inauspicious beginning of his career, Mr. Sweetser's talents and persistent attention to business have won him fortune and fame, and his achievements have not only benefited himself, but aided greatly in advancing the prosperity of the city, for he has carried his trade to remote points, and by selling goods in competition with the greatest cities of the west, has spread the fame of Evansville as a commercial center. In the most enterprising manner he has aided all movements for the good of the city, and has joined to business shrewdness a wide and well-placed generosity. He was one of the original movers toward the building of the St. Louis &

Southeastern railway, and was one of the committee that went over the route to estimate its importance and locate it. He has long been an active stockholder in the Evansville & Cairo Packet company, having been for a number of years its secretary and business manager. He is also a director in the German National bank and the Evansville Street Railway company.

Ephraim W. Patrick, agent of the Star Union Freight Line, was born in Saratoga county, New York, June 22, 1828, son of Isaac and Anna (Woodworth) Patrick, of Scotch-Irish and English descent respectively, his father being a native of New York. His early mental training was obtained in the schools of his native county. When twenty-two years of age he left home, and going to Oneida county, New York, embarked in the business of a general merchant. Three years later he moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he was engaged for some time as a civil engineer. From 1858 to 1867 he was in the service of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad company, principally as general agent at Vincennes, Ind., and East St. Louis, Ills. Coming to Evansville in 1868, he accepted the position which he now holds. For a time he was connected with the wharf boats and was engaged in the insurance business, but his chief employment has been in the capacity which he now fills. The social phase of his career has been pre-eminently bright. For many years a Mason, he has obtained an exalted rank in the order. In 1868 he attained the degrees of templarism. As generalissimo and eminent commander of La Valette commandery he rendered dignified and honorable service. In the grand commandery of the state of Indiana he was first appointed grand sword bearer, and passing through all the chairs between 1870 and 1886, in April of the last named year was elected grand commander, which position he occupied with credit to himself and profit to the order. In September, 1850, he was married to Miss Frances Amelia Ostrander, a native of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, N. Y. Of this union five children have been born: Charles H., Walter J., William H., Mary A. (Mrs. E. O. Hopkins, deceased) and Carrie E. (now Mrs. H. B. Gates, of Indianapolis, Ind.) Mr. Patrick and his wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Capt. G. J. Grammer, traffic manager of the Evansville & Terre Haute, Evansville & Indianapolis, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad companies, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, November 11, 1843. His early education was necessarily meager, being limited to a few years' study in the public schools of his native place. Early thrown upon his own resources the strength of his character was developed in the rough experiences common to all men who make their own way in life. He began to maintain himself when but twelve years of age. His first trip from home was in the summer of 1856, when he went, in a subordinate position, on the steamer "Emma Graham," to Pittsburgh. He then worked on different steamers in the Muskingum river, between Zanesville and Marietta, and Zanesville and Parkersburg, until November, 1858, at which time he came to Evansville. From 1858 to 1882 he was directly connected with the river, most of the time between Evansville and Cairo, making various trips as captain in charge of different steamboats to the Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas rivers. During the civil war he rendered valuable service to the government, though not as an enlisted soldier. He commanded the sanitary and relief steamer sent to Fort Donelson from this place, and reached there

the day after the surrender of the fort to Gen. Grant. When, after the fight at Shiloh, Gov. Morton, his staff, and others, went to the scene of action to relieve distress and care for the disabled, Capt. Grammer was in charge of their steamer. He was also in command of the steamer "Superior" in February, March, and April, 1863, when engaged as a transport, the steamer being the headquarters of Gen. John A. Logan, and the flag-ship of the transportation fleet of the Seventeenth corps during the concentration of Grant's army at Young's Point, La., that invested Vicksburg, and at the time the batteries were run at Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's command, after which the "Superior" was the bearer of the dispatches to the north announcing the successful running of the batteries. In various other ways as a skilled steamboat master he rendered efficient service. In July, 1872, he was elected a director and superintendent of the Evansville, Cairo & Memphis Packet Co., which position he retained for ten years. In the conduct of the company's affairs his capacity for management and his business qualifications were amply demonstrated. As a result, the position of general freight agent of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad was offered to him and and accepted. This position he held until 1886, when appointed traffic manager of the E. & T. H., P. D. & E., E. & I. and Belt Line railroads. In 1886 he was elected a director in the Evansville & Richmond railroad, and in 1887, president and superintendent of the Evansville, Cairo & Memphis Packet company, which position he still retains. From 1862 until 1882 he was most prominently connected with the river business, always in commanding and prominent positions as captain, director, superintendent or president. He prepared the statistics and data and contributed more than any one person toward securing the legislation which inaugurated the snag-boat system and extension of the lighthouse system to the western rivers, thereby promoting their navigation, and reducing the risks to its present improved condition. As manager of the Mail Packet company between Evansville and Cairo, he orignated and maintained a system of lights in the several shoal and dangerous places, which system was fully recognized by the general government by their assuming possession of the same in 1874, which has been fully maintained by it ever since. Throughout his entire career the name of Capt. Grammer has been prominently connected with the commercial interests of this city. His vigor, straightforwardness, and public-spiritedness have made him a valuable citizen. April 22, 1866, he was married to Miss Irene Drieter, whose death occurred May 16, 1873. He was married a second time October 17, 1878, when Miss S. A. Nisbet became his wife. Capt. Grammer became a Master Mason in 1868, and throughout his manhood has affiliated with the democratic party.

Capt. Lee Howell, general freight agent of the St. Louis and Henderson division of the L. & N. R. R., is a native of Lauderdale county, Ala., his parents having settled in that locality in early days, as emigrants from the Carolinas. He was born near Florence, early in the forties. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, in the manner usual to country lads in the pioneer era. He went through the routine of farm work, and in the winter seasons, and when the crops were all laid by, attended the neighboring country school. When fifteen years of age he entered a large country store as clerk and book-keeper, acting as salesman during the day and keeping the books of the concern at night. He continued at this occupation until the breaking out

of the civil war. Enlisting in 1862 in the cavalry service of the confederate army, he served faithfully until the close of the war. His record as a soldier was honorable in all its details. Great fidelity to convictions, and never faltering valor in their support, characterized this epoch in his career. For some time after the war he engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, acting first as chief clerk and, later, as master of various steamers on those rivers, running between Upper Tennessee river points and Evansville. While so occupied his acquaintance with those interested in the commerce of this city gradually extended itself, and his popularity, as well as the recognition of his worth as a manager of business interests, grew in proportion. April 1, 1872, he entered the service of the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, as contracting agent, and continued in that capacity until 1880, when he was appointed general agent for the company at Evansville. June 1, 1882, he was appointed division freight agent of the Henderson division, and on November 1, of the same year, was appointed to his present position, with headquarters in this city. His capacity, integrity and fidelity to trust make him an efficient and valuable officer. As an aggressive, public-spirited citizen, Capt. Howell has done much to advance the general welfare of tEvansville, and has taken a prominent part in he recent awakening among the business men which seeks to develop the great natural resources of the city. He was one of the originators of the Evansville, Newburgh & Suburban railroad, and is prominently connected with various other enterprises. His candor and congenial manners have made him popular, while sagacity and qualifications have gained him prominence as a useful citizen. He was married to Miss Emma Ottaway at Tuscumbia, Ala., in 1867. Of this union four children have been born, only two of whom survive, as follows: Lee, jr., aged sixteen, and Emma, aged nine years.

William D. Ewing, general manager of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, of Scotch-Irish descent, is a native of Pennsylvania, born January 16, 1846. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and commenced to learn the trade of a printer. While so engaged, civil war was begun between the north and the south. In 1861, he enlisted in the regimental band of the Eleventh Pennsylvania reserves, then being but fifteen years of age. One year later he enlisted in the 100-days' service, and at the expiration of the term was enrolled for an additional six months. His last enlistment was in the Independent Cavalry company, known as J. K. Weever's company, Pennsylvania troops, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant at the age of eighteen, and served in that rank until the close of the war. He rendered effective service in the seven days' fight and elsewhere. After the war, he was engaged for a time in the drug business, and as a school teacher in Pennsylvania and Illinois. He commenced his career as a railroad man in 1868 at the bottom round of the ladder. He was first a freight brakeman on the Illinois Central, and then station baggage master at Odin, Ill. Later he was station agent for the O. & M. R. R., at Trenton, Ill., and in turn, telegraph operator, private secretary to the general superintendent, and fuel agent for the same road at Vincennes, Ind. From 1874 to 1878 he was agent at Vincennes for the E. & T. H. R. R., and through the two succeeding years was agent at Terre Haute. His promotion as secretary and treasurer then followed. This office he held four years. From it he was advanced to the general superintendency of the road.

In May, 1886, as general manager, he was placed in charge of all lines operated by the Evansville & Terre Haute Co. His capacity, integrity, and thorough familiarity with all the details of railroad management, gained by actual experience in nearly every possible branch of employment, give him especial fitness for the responsible position which he holds. Col. Ewing became a resident of Evansville in 1881, since which time his genuine qualities of manliness have attracted to him many friends. He is a popular and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to LaValette commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of Farragut Post, G. A. R. In the state militia organizations he holds a high rank. He is colonel of the First Regiment Indiana Legion, and president of the Evansville Light infantry. He was married in 1865 to Miss Emma Wott, daughter of Judge I. M. Wott. His only son, John W., is a clerk in the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad offices. He and his wife are members of Grace Presbyterian church.

E. B. Cooke, auditor of the E. & T. H. and P., D. & E. R. R's, is a recent acquisition to the business circles of this city. He was born at Norwalk, Ohio, May 7, 1862. His boyhood was spent in his native state and in Rhode Island, where he pursued an academic course of study. His father, Allen Cooke, now a resident of Danville, Ills., being a railroad man, the boy drifted into the railroad business at an early age. Being honest and efficient, he rose rapidly. He began as a station agent when a mere lad, but gave up this employment to enter school. After two years with his books, he entered the office of his father, then master mechanic of the C. & E. I. R. R. In 1880 he went to Chicago, where he was soon recognized as an expert accountant. At Chicago, Ills., Alexandria, Va., and Washington, D. C., he was prominently connected with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago & Western Indiana, the Virginia, Midland & Richmond and Danville railroads. In January, 1887, he became auditor of the E. & T. H. R. R., and three months later of the P., D. & E. R. R. His discharge of the important duties entrusted to him has been entirely satisfactory. In 1883 he was married to Miss Jessie M. Anderson, daughter of William B. Anderson, of Danville, Ills. They have one child, Allen B.

Dr. Allen C. Hallock was born on the 16th day of September, 1811, in Westchester county, N. Y., and was the son of John and Lydia (Collins) Hallock, of English descent. His early years were spent in his native county, but after reaching maturity he removed to New York city, where in the year 1838, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Stoddard. The year before the doctor graduated with high honors in the college of pharmacy in that city. Nine years later, in 1846, he left his native state and started westward, settling in Evansville in September of the same year, and entering into business with his brother-in-law, Dr. W. H. P. Stoddard, by establishing the first wholesale drug house in this city. No insurance companies had been established here at that time. Dr. Hallock added this important branch to his other business, and having the first agency here his business increased to such an extent that he disposed of his interest in the drug business to Dr. Stoddard, and then devoted his energies to his insurance business, with his son Walter, up to the time of his death. He held a number of offices of trust in Evansville, among them being township trustee, coroner and councilman. During a small-pox epidemic he had charge of the government hospital and served with great ability and fidelity, not losing a single patient. He was

a Quaker and his life was as pure and spotless as that of the people of that belief. He was also a prominent spiritualist. He was ever liberal in his views and generous to a fault, often doing acts of benevolence to the poor, in many instances to his own great pecuniary disadvantage. By such acts he endeared himself to those of all stations in life. Dr. Hallock died at his residence in this city, September 22, 1886. His was a noble character, and words cannot add to the public estimation in which he was held, or increase the respect with which his memory will ever be cherished by those who knew him.

The firm of L. Puster & Co. occupy a prominent place among the manufacturers of furniture. Organized in December, 1881, it is composed of Louis Puster, John H. Ortmeyer, Herman G. Menke and Leo Kevekordes. Its present buildings were erected in the fall of 1887, those previously occupied having been destroyed by fire in September of that year. The buildings now in use are commodious and well adapted to the purposes which they serve. The company employs about 100 men, and manufactures furniture exclusively. An extensive business, principally in the south, has been built up by this industrious, pushing concern. Its senior member, Louis Puster, was born in Germany, July 25, 1832, and came to America when eighteen years of age. The five years following his arrival were spent in St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the trade of a wood-turner. He then spent some time in Keokuk, Iowa, Quincy, Ills., and Cincinnati, Ohio. When the civil war broke out he returned to Missouri, and on July 15, 1861, enlisted in Co. K, Twenty-first Missouri infantry, as a private. His bravery and efficiency as a soldier gained him rapid promotion. He soon became first sergeant, and later captain of his company. He was honorably discharged April 19, 1866, at Ft. Morgan, Ala. On account of a severe wound received in the rear of Vicksburg, he was in hospital for a short time, but otherwise he was always ready for duty with his command. After the war he returned to Missouri, but soon came to Evansville and entered the furniture business. He was at first connected with the Union Furniture company, and later was with the well-known Armstrong Furniture company, where he remained until the formation of the firm of L. Puster & Co. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, a member of the Business Men's association and identified with the growth of the city. He is a member of Farragut Post, G. A. R. At Keokuk, Iowa, in 1856, he was married to Hermina Menke, a native of Germany, who died in January, 1862, at the age of twenty-one years, leaving three children. March 27, 1864, he married Louisa Menke, and to this union four children have been born. John H. Ortmeyer, superintendent of the finishing department and shipping clerk, was born in Evansville, December 20, 1852, and is the son of John B. and Helen (Meyer) Ortmeyer. His parents, natives of Germany, came to Evansville in 1848. Seven years later his mother died. His father is still living at an advanced age. John Ortmeyer was reared and educated in this city, and when fifteen years of age began to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker in the employ of the Armstrong Furniture company. With this company he remained twelve years, and afterward for some time was variously employed in the planing-mills and furniture factories of the city. Since 1881 he has been a partner in the firm ofL . Puster & Company, first as traveling salesman, and during the past five years in the position he now occupies. He was married in 1875 to Wilhelmina

Becker, daughter of John Becker, an early citizen of this city. Of this union five children have been born, four of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Ortmeyer are members of Zion's Evangelical church.

Herman G. Menke, foreman of the cabinet department, was born in Germany, December 17, 1847, and is the son of Edward A. and Caroline (Blume) Menke. The family came to America in 1851 and located in Evansville. Later they went to Quincy, Ills., thence to Keokuk, Iowa, and afterward to La Grange, Mo. The father, though an old man, when the war began, enlisted in Company K, Twenty-first Missouri, infantry, in 1861; was wounded and captured at Shiloh, Tenn.; was paroled and returned to La Grange where he died in 1862. The mother survived her husband sixteen years. In 1865, at Quincy, Ills., Herman Menke joined the Union army, enlisting in Company A, Sixty-fifth Illinois infantry, and served for about four months. After the war he came to Evansville with his brother-in-law, Mr. Puster, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade at the old Union Furniture company's works. Later he was with S. Meyer & Co., and the Armstrong Furniture Co. He took part in the organization of the firm of L. Puster & Co., and has since been identified with that company. He was married in 1872 to Lizzie Reimer, daughter of John Reimer, a well-known citizen of Evansville. To this union six children have been born, four of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Menke are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church.

Leo Kevekordes, foreman of the machinery department, was born in Germany, August 7, 1849, and came to America when eighteen years of age. He had learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, spent two years working in that vocation. In 1869 he came to Evansville and for ten years was employed first at his trade and then as foreman in the furniture factory of Joseph F. Reitz. For two years he was employed at various places in Missouri, Tennessee, and this state. Returning to this city in 1881, he became a member of the firm of L. Puster & Co., and was at once made foreman of the department now under his charge. He was married in 1875 to Catherine Schrader, daughter of Charles Schrader, a prominent citizen. Mrs. Kevekordes died in December, 1885, leaving four children. He was again married in June, 1886, Louisa Tapper, daughter of E. Weber, saddler, of this city, becoming his wife. To this union one child has been born. Mr. Kevekordes is a member of Orion Lodge, K. of P., and Lessing Lodge, F. & A. M.

Joseph R. Sample, local freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was born in Jacksonville, Ills., February 27, 1848. His father, Charles Sample, is one of the oldest natives of Jacksonville, Ill., having been born there over seventy years ago, and is yet a prominent citizen of Jacksonville. He rendered effective service to his country in the One Hundred and First regiment, Illinois Infantry volunteers. Joseph Sample was reared and educated in the public schools of his native place. Since twenty years of age he has been employed as a telegraph operator, express agent, and in various forms of railroad service at Pekin, Ill.s, St. Louis, Mo., Guthrie and Nortonville, Ky., Carmi, Ills., and other places. For two years, from 1882, he was employed in this city. After a two years' service as station agent at East St. Louis, Ills., he returned to this city, and is now in charge of the yards and freight depot of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. By industry, economy and attention to business he has accumulated some property and earned the favor of all with whom he has been associated. He is a member of the

K. of P. and K. & L. of H. He was married at Carmi, Ills., in 1877, to Miss Mollie Patrick, to whom two children have been born: Lena Howell and Joseph Earl.

R. E. Graves, manager of Dunn's Commercial agency at Evansville, Ind., was born in Boone county, Ky., February 27, 1855, and is the son of Rev. R. K. and Sarah E. (Mothershead) Graves. The father was born in Boone county, Ky., March 15, 1826, and died September 11, 1877. The mother, a native of Owen county, Ky., born January 3, 1830, died June 25, 1881. The marriage of Rev. R. K. and Sarah Graves was solemnized May 15, 1849. The paternal grandfather, Absalom Graves, was a native of Virginia, born September 13, 1791, and the maternal grandfather, Alvin Mothershead, was born January 8, 1789. The paternal great-grandfather, Rev. Absalom Graves, was born in Culpeper county, Va., November 28, 1768, removed to Kentucky in 1797, settled in Boone county, and was the founder and pastor of the first Baptist church organized at Bullettsburg, in that county. His death occurred August 17, 1826. The ancestors of Mr. Graves for many generations were distinguished and prominent people in the localities where they resided. Until about seventeen years of age the immediate subject of mention resided on his father's farm and received his early mental training in the public schools of the county. Later his studies were pursued at Burlington academy at Burlington, Ky., and at Warsaw College, Warsaw, Ky. He taught school in 1872-3 in Kentucky, and then went to Cincinnati, where he was engaged for three years as a traveling salesman. On October 18, 1877, he entered the Cincinnati office of R. G. Dunn & Co. as reporter, and was transferred to Evansville, on January 1, 1883, as manager, which position he has since occupied. The skill and uniform fairness with which he has conducted the affairs of the agency, have won him a high place in the esteem of the business public. His social position is equally gratifying. In 1877 he joined Myrtle Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, at Covington, Ky., and in 1883 identified himself with Orion Lodge, of this city. In the same year he entered the uniform rank, and in June, 1887, was made major of the First Regiment, Indiana Brigade, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He has been transferred to the same position in the Fifth regiment. He is also a Master Mason, being a member of Reed Lodge, No. 316, of this city, and belongs to La Valette Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar. He has passed all the chairs in Orion Lodge.

R. W. Hardon, traveling freight agent for the L., E. & St. L. and C. & O. railroads, is a native of Boston, Mass., born June 17, 1862. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and at the Technological Institute of Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1883. He first engaged in mining for a year, and later entered the service of a railroad company, and has since occupied various positions in that branch of business. He first came to Evansville in 1883, and remained but a short time. He again located here in 1887, and has since occupied the position which he now holds. He is thorough in his business methods and has won, through the character of his conduct, the esteem of railroad men and shippers. Having traveled extensively in this country and abroad, and possessing the polite accomplishments which adorn the polished gentleman, he has been received with favor into the highest social circles of the city.

Edward Grill, of the firm of Grill Bros., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in cigars, was born in Rheinhess, Germany,

J. W. Compton

December 6, 1848. His father, Col. John F. Grill, was a well-known citizen of this place for many years. He was a native of Germany, and in the revolution of 1848 took up arms against the king. He rose to the rank of captain and fought valiantly. Upon the success of the crown he was forced to leave his native country, and coming to America, settled in Evansville in the spring of 1849. He was a tanner by trade, and establishing a tannery in the suburbs of the city, conducted the business successfully until the war of 1861. He went out with the Twenty-fourth Indiana infantry as a captain, was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment, because of heroism displayed on the fields of battle, and returned home after achieving an honorable record. He then organized the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Indiana infantry, and went to the front as its colonel. He served with distinction until the close of the war, and was mustered out October 15, 1865. His military career brought him into a close intimacy with with Gens. U. S. Grant, Lew Wallace, and A. P. Hovey, and everywhere he commanded the respect and confidence of his superiors, as well as the devoted loyalty and esteem of the officers whom he ranked. Returning to Evansville, he was engaged in merchandising for many years, and accumulated a fair competence. He was an ardent republican, attained an influential position in the party's councils, was several times trustee of Pigeon township, and was recognized as a good officer and valuable citizen. His death, which occurred April 6, 1880, when he was fifty-six years old, was generally lamented. He was a member of St. John's Presbyterian church, and of the Harugari lodge. Before leaving his native country, he was married to Margaret Kloninger, whose death occurred in this city, April 11, 1886. His family comprised six children, all of whom reside in this city, as follows: Edward, Philip F., John F., Minnie, Amelia (now the wife of Councilman F. J. Scholz), and Lizzie.

Edward Grill was reared in this city and educated in its public schools. He graduated in Behm's Commercial College. In 1864, when but fifteen years of age, he joined the federal army as quartermaster sergeant in the One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana infantry, and served faithfully until honorably discharged, in October, 1865. For three years, during the administration of Col. John W. Foster as postmaster, he served as a clerk in the city postoffice and then accepted a position as traveling salesman for I. & D. Heiman, wholesale grocers. He was next employed by Col. John Rheinlander, and later by Bement & Seitz, as a salesman of cigars and tobacco, and was so engaged for several years. His experience on the road, his extensive acquaintance, and possession of a good trade, induced him to go into business for himself. In 1884, in partnership with his brothers, Philip F. and John F., he became a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in cigars and tobacco, the firm being styled Grill Bros. This business has since been successfully conducted. Mr. Grill is public-spirited, and has taken an active part in advancing the welfare of the city. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., and was instrumental in bringing about the re-union of the Blue and the Gray in this city, in the summer of 1887, an occurrence which attracted national attention. The part he took in the matter elicited the hearty commendation and praise of many distinguished officers. He was married in July, 1877, to Mattie, daughter of Alfred Kirkpatrick, a pioneer citizen of this city, who received a mortal wound while engaged in battle for his country.

HARRISON & HARRISON.—The manufacture of jeans pants and bags was begun in Evansville ten years ago. At that time the firm of Harrison, Peckenpaugh & Harrison was formed and the work of manufacturing was commenced on a very small scale. The business has increased constantly until now it amounts annually to at least $250,000. The works give employment to about 300 hands, and the capacity is for 2,900 pairs of pants daily. Six years ago ago the original firm was dissolved, and the present firm name is that which heads this paragraph.

MAJ. JAMES B. HARRISON, senior member of the firm, was born in LaFayette, Christian county, Ky., in 1840. His father, J. J. Harrison, was a native of Virginia, and located in Kentucky, at an early date, where his death occurred about 1868. His mother was Sarah A. White, also a native of Virginia, who died in 1855. To his parents seven children were born, three of whom survive. James B. was reared in Christian, Trigg and Ohio counties, Ky. He was educated in the subscription schools, securing a good education. In 1861, five days after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Kentucky infantry, U. S. A., and was made second lieutenant in the same year of his enlistment. On account of ill health he resigned in 1862, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and returned to Ohio county. The same year he organized a company for the Twelfth Regiment of Kentucky cavalry, and was made captain; was elected major of the regiment in 1863, and was in command two and a half years of the regiment's service. The regiment veteranized, and he continued with it, serving altogether four and a half years, and was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky. After the war he went to New Albany, Ind., and engaged in the grocery business, and next removed his business to Paducah, Ky., where he remained until 1866. He then engaged in the river mail service, with his headquarters fixed at Evansville for six years. His attention was next devoted to the manufacture of hominy, meal, grits and bags in Evansville. In 1878 the firm of Harrison, Peckinpaugh & Harrison was formed for the manufacture of pants and bags. Peckinpaugh was bought out in 1882, and the firm became Harrison & Harrison in that branch, Mr. Ed Harrison being the other member. Mr. Harrison was married in 1881 to Miss Fannie Rudd, daughter of Capt. Rudd, one of the prominent citizens of Evansville. To this union one son and one daughter have been born, as follows: J. B., born April 16, 1882, and Lucy Rudd, born November 10, 1884. Major Harrison is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Royal Arcanum, and Mrs. Harrison is a member of the C. P. church. Major Harrison has been a progressive, prosperous and public-spirited man. He has not followed in beaten paths, but has established new industries and given employment to many people. He established the first hominy mill in the city, the first bag factory, and the first star overall factory. His executive ability, and his untiring energy have made his business ventures successful, while the integrity and general fairness which have characterized his conduct have made him popular with his employes and the business public generally.

ED HARRISON, junior member of the firm, was born in San Antonio, Texas, May 31, 1860, and is the son of Thomas S. and Mary Ann (Peckinpaugh) Harrison. His father was a native of La Fayette, Christian county, Ky., where he was born in 1833, and is now a resident of Evansville. His mother was born in Crawford county, Ind., in 1833 and died in 1864. Mr. Harrison

was reared in San Antonio, and was educated in that city and Evansville. He came to Evansville in 1877, joined his uncle, Maj. J. B. Harrison, and in 1878 became a member of the firm of Harrison, Peckinpaugh & Harrison. He is now a full partner, owning a half interest in the business. He was married in December, 1880, to Miss Pauline Wilson, daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Miami, Mo., formerly of Texas. To this union two children have been born as follows: Thomas S., born August 27, 1881, and Ed McMahan born December 26, 1886. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is president of Red Ribbon club, a temperance organization.

F. J. Conlen, foreman and cutter for the firm of Harrison & Harrison, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., November 30, 1855, and is the son of Alex F. and Annie (Toner) Conlen. His father was born and raised in Philadelphia, and his mother was born in Ireland. His father died in 1881, and his mother is now a resident of Philadelphia. Mr. Conlen was educated in the public schools, and the commercial college of his native place, and there, about 1870, began to work at the trade which now engages his attention. He came west in 1879, and located in Cincinnati. In 1882 he removed to Evansville, and engaged with the firm of Harrison & Harrison, with which he has since been connected. He is a night cutter and is considered one of the best in the west. He was married August 4, 1872, to Martha W. Pearson, who was born in Philadelphia, October 12, 1854. To this union four children have been born.

Alfred Bernardin, president of the Indiana Canning company, and also of the Bernardin Bottle Cap company, two of the leading industries of Evansville, Ind., and a prominent citizen, is a native of France, born in 1845. Coming to America in 1856, he located at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained until 1873, and then came to Evansville, since when he has been a citizen of the place. He was married in 1870, to Emma Keough, of Ohio, and to their union two sons and one daughter have been born. Upon locating in Evansville, Mr. Bernardin engaged in the manufacture of mineral waters. Having invented an ingenious bottle cap, and having secured a patent for the same in 1885, he established the Bernandin Bottle Cap company, for the manufacture of the same. This invention is in the nature of a metallic cap and fastener combined, to retain corks that are under pressure, avoiding the old method of wire fastenings, and at the same time putting on an attractive finish to the bottle. The machinery for the manufacture of the bottle cap is of Mr. Bernardin's own devising and is also patented. The plant and products are the only ones in the United States. The machinery is most remarkable, and its operation partakes of the marvelous. It is constructed on scientific principles, and while it was in course of construction, Mr. Bernardin made twenty-two trips to Brooklyn, N. Y., to secure its perfection. The capacity of the plant is 75,000 complete caps per day, and thirty-five hands, principally girls, are employed. The Bottle Cap company is a stock concern with A. Bernardin as president and treasurer, and F. W. Cook as secretary. About $25,000 capital is invested in the plant and business. The bottle cap is in general use in Evansville, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Antonio, Dallas and all the cities throughout the United States. The canning company was organized and opened in March, 1887. This industry is the only one of the kind in the city, and has a daily capacity of 20,000 cans. All kinds of vegetables and fruits are canned, and from 250

to 300 hands are employed during the season. About $60,000 capital is invested in the establishment, and the stock company is as follows: A. Bernardin, president; L. Seitz, vice-president; F. W. Cook, jr., secretary and treasurer; Ezra Lyon, manager. Other stockholders are: Dr. A. M. Owen, D. J. Mackey, F. W. Cook, sr., C. R. Bement, Theo. R. McFerson and M. W. Foster.

Philip Spiegel, trustee of Pigeon township, was born in Bavaria, near the river Rhine, on the 17th of January, 1832. His parents, Paul and Cleopha (Bogenshuetz) Spiegel, lived and died in Germany, their native country. At eleven years of age he was "bound out" for two years, according to the custom of the country. At the early age of fifteen years he left his native land, and making his way to America, settled in Evansville, where he has since remained, a period of forty-one years. His early education was not wholly neglected, but it was necessarily meagre. When he reached here he began learning the cooper's trade, and having served his apprenticeship continued at that work until 1854, when he entered the employ of Babcock Bros., the well-known hardware dealers, where he remained until 1882. For a time he engaged in the grocery business. In 1886 he was nominated by the democratic party, with which he had long affiliated, for the office of township trustee of Pigeon township, and was elected by a majority of 185. In 1888 he was re-elected to the same office by a majority of 766 votes. He is a popular and efficient officer, and a good citizen. He has been four times married and is the father of four children.

John J. Farrar, general manager at Evansville for the Singer Manufacturing company, was born in Louisville, Ky., February 28, 1853, and is the son of John M. and Caroline J. (Jarvis) Farrar. His father, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1825, at the age of eight years, moved with his parents to Louisville, where he has since resided, for many years past being a prominent member of the bar at that place. His mother was born at Brighton, England, in 1832, came to the United States when a child, and died in Louisville, Ky., in 1865. John Farrar is the oldest of five children, four of whom are living. He was educated in the private school of Prof. B. B. Huntoon, now superintendent of the Kentucky State Asylum for the Blind. Finishing his studies in 1871, in December of that year he entered the employ of the Louisville Insurance and Banking company. About a year later he entered the sewing machine business, and for twelve years past has been with the Singer Manufacturing company. He has held several important positions, and assumed charge of the company's offices at this place in 1888. His capacity and executive ability have already exhibited themselves. The fine art display made in the company's offices soon after his arrival here attracted general notice and favorable comment. Mr. Farrar is a member of Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. & A. M., of Louisville, Ky. He was married in 1876 to Miss Clarissa J. Hertsch, a native of Leipsic, Saxony, born October 9, 1857. Of this union one child, Walter T., has been born.

The Indiana Stove Works, located on Seventh avenue between Indiana and Illinois streets, is one of the leading institutions of its kind in the city of Evansville. It was incorporated in 1887, being the successor of the firm of Schrader, Fischer & Boehne, which firm was established in 1881, made up in the first place of substantial citizens and practical workmen.

Jacob Fischer, president of the com-

pany, was born in Germany in 1848, and coming to America, settled in Evansville in December, 1869. He was a moulder by trade, and, upon coming to Evansville, went to work in a foundry and continued so engaged until 1881, when he became a member of the firm of Shrader, Fischer & Boehne. Upon the incorporation of the firm in 1887, he was made president, and now holds that position. In 1871 he was married to Lena Martin, who was born in Germany, and is the daughter of William Martin, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer are members of St. Boniface Catholic church, of Independence. He is a member of St. Boniface Benevolent society and the Catholic Knights of America.

J. William Boehne, secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the works, was born on a farm in the northern part of Vanderburgh county, October 28, 1856, and is the son of Gerhard H. and Elizabeth Boehne. His father emigrated from Germany to America, in 1842, and came direct to the west, settling on a farm in what is now Scott township, Vanderburgh county. He followed farming all his life, and died in 1886, at the age of sixty-two years. His mother was also a native of Germany and came to America in 1845. His parents were married in 1847. Mrs. Boehne is still living, residing on the old home place in Scott township. To these parents eight children were born, of whom six survive. J. William Boehne was reared on the farm until his sixteenth year, and during his boyhood attended the public and church schools. In 1873 he came to Evansville and for two years clerked for his uncle in a grocery store, during which time he attended commercial college at night. Completing his course of studies, in the fall of 1875 he took a position with Thomas Scantlin & Son as book-keeper, and remained with that firm until December, 1881, when, in company with Charles Schrader, Jacob Fischer, and Mrs. A. Vermilion, organized the firm of Schrader, Fischer, Boehne & Co., and began the manufacture of stoves and ranges. When the firm was incorporated in 1887 he became secretary, treasurer, and general manager. Much of the success of the company is due to his ability as a manager and his close attention to business. He was married in 1880 to Louise Karges, a native of Evansville, and the daughter of Ferdinand Karges. Mrs. Boehne died June 23, 1883, at the age of twenty-four years. In 1885 he was again married to Emilie Ide, who was born in Evansville, and is the daughter of Henry Ide. To this union one son has been born. Mr. and Mrs. Boehne are members of the Lutheran church (Trinity).

Charles Schrader was born August 6, 1821, in Prussia, Germany. He farmed in his native country until 1846, when he came to America, landing at Galveston, Texas, thence he went to New Orleans, and then participated in the Mexican war as teamster, being so engaged two years. Returning to New Orleans, he went into the dairy business for two years — then he moved to Perry county, Ind., and settled upon a farm, where he remained until the spring of 1864. He then moved to Evansville, and was employed by Brinkmeyer, Helbling & Co., in their store, and remained in their service one year; then for three years he was book-keeper for J. B. Mesker. After leaving the employ of Mr. Mesker he engaged in the manufacture of vinegar, which he left to become traveling salesman for Thomas Scantlin & Son. At this he was occupied until the organization of the firm of Schrader, Fischer & Boehne, which has now adopted the name of the Indiana Stove Works, with the same membership. He was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Ubrich, who was born in Germany in 1819. They are the parents of

four children, only one of whom, Minnie, survives. She married John H. Rosenberger. The family are members of St. John's Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Schrader is a republican.

CHARLES A. SLAYBACK, chief engineer of the "Mackey system," was born November 2, 1829, in Hamilton county, Ohio. His father Dr. Abel Slayback, was a prominent physician in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received a good common school education and completed his studies at Woodward college. For five years he was employed as a civil engineer on the Wabash & Erie canal, and for some time as a railroad contractor. His work causing him to make Princeton, Ind., his place of residence, he was postmaster of that town from 1860 to 1865. He has been engaged as an engineer on the Cincinnati Southern and other railroads, and for several years has satisfactorily filled his present position. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics a republican. In 1857 he was married to his first wife, Eva, a native of New York, whose death occurred in 1883. Of this union two children were born Clinton S. and Susan L., both married. January 25, 1887, he was married to Miss Lida O. Steel, a native of Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Slayback are members of the Presbyterian church at Princeton, Ind., their place of residence.

The firm of Kiechle, Brentano & Oberdorfer, whose foundry is located at the corner of Ohio street and Seventh avenue, employs about seventy-five men, and transacts a large business, principally with the south. The senior member of the firm, FREDERICK KIECHLE, was born in Baden, Germany, March 2, 1831. His parents were George and Mary (Wieninger) Kiechle, both natives of Germany. At six years of age he lost his father by death, and was early thrown upon his own resources. His meagre schooling was obtained in Germany, and while there he was variously employed until 1846, when, hearing of the splendid opportunities in the new world awaiting energetic and ambitious men, he decided to leave the land of his nativity. Upon reaching America he proceeded to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained three years industriously applying himself and learning the founder's trade. From Buffalo he journeyed to Akron, Ohio, thence to Cincinnati, and from there, in 1858, came to Evansville. From that time to the present he has been engaged in foundry work, except during three years of the civil war period, when he conducted with profit the business of a retail grocer. Endowed with an active and progressive spirit, and possessing much business tact and ability, he has achieved success. In 1852 his marriage occurred, Miss Catherine Loch, a native of Germany, born in 1828, who came to the United States in 1849, becoming his wife. Of this union eight children have been born: Frederick W., Mary C., Charles, Louisa, Henry, Edward, Emma and Carrie.

Evansville is situated in the center of a great tobacco-growing country. That the manufacture of this natural product should be early engaged in, was to be expected. From a small beginning it has grown to large proportions. One of the leading cigar manufacturers and wholesale dealers in tobacco at this time is GEORGE LENNERT, who was born in Germany, March 4, 1840, being the fifth in a family of ten children born to Peter and Catherina (Schmittinger) Lennert, natives of Germany. His father was born in 1801, and died in this city in the present year; his mother was born in 1802, and died in Evansville in 1885. The Lennerts came to the United States in 1852, and after a sojourn in Pennsylvania of one year's du-

ration, they settled in Newburgh, Warrick county, Ind., then a very promising town. After a two years' residence at that place they removed to Evansville, where throughout a long residence they were highly respected people. George Lennert received a common school education, and when eighteen years of age, began learning the trade of a cigar-maker in the factory of William Koenig. Six years later he began business for himself, and has since continued, meeting with much success. At the present time his business is quite extensive. Ten or fifteen men are regularly employed, and from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 cigars are annually made. In 1874 he was married to Henrietta Schmoll, who was born in this city in 1850, the daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Colp) Schmoll. Four children, Hettie, William, Edward and Oscar, compose his family. He and his wife are prominent members of the Catholic church, and are worthy and highly respected people.

For more than forty years the name of EDWARD BOWLES has been recognized as that of a leader in the livery business in this city. He descends from good pioneer stock. The Bowles family came to Evansville from Maine, in 1839. Joshua and Lucy (Water) Bowles, the parents of Edward, were born in Maine in 1785 and 1789, respectively. They were well-known as early residents of this city, and died here, the father in 1849, the mother in 1875. Edward Bowles was born at Wayne, in his father's native state, January 14, 1822. He received a good common school education in the town of his nativity. He was variously employed until twenty-five years of age, by which time he had accumulated enough capital to embark in business on his own account. His first stable, as remembered by the older residents of Evansville, was located on the alley between First and Second streets, and Main and Locust streets. In 1852 he moved over on Division street; in 1863 he built the house now occupied by Vickery Bros., and three years later moved into his present spacious and convenient quarters. Mr. Bowles is one of the oldest livery men in this part of the state, and his stable has always been recognized as one of the best to be found anywhere. In 1873 his stables were rebuilt. The building is of brick, two stories high, 51x150 feet. Mr. Bowles is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically a republican. He was married in 1852, to Tabitha S. Holland, who was born in Kentucky in 1825, and died in this city in 1883, leaving two children, Joseph, born 1855, and William, born 1865. Mrs. Bowles was a resident of the city for forty-nine years. As a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as a lovable type of womanhood, she is kindly remembered by many friends.

In 1849 WILLIAM RAHM and his wife, Johanna M., whose maiden name was Schmachtenberg, natives of Germany, came to the United States and settled in this county. Their family consisted of nine children, all of whom are now living. Two of these, Emil and Ernst, are now proprietors of one of the principal shoe stores of the city. Emil was born in the town of Huekeswagen, near Ebberfeld, Prussia, May 16, 1842. Ernst was born in this city October 12, 1852. Emil attended the public schools here until fourteen years of age, and for eight years thereafter worked on the farm where his father now resides. Then for two years he taught a German Protestant congregational school. From 1864 to 1877 he was employed as book-keeper for Matthew Dalzell, at that time in the wholesale grocery trade. Being popular and competent, in 1876 he was elected treasurer of the

county, as the candidate of the democratic party, by a majority of 485 votes. His term of office expired October 1, 1879, from which time until 1881 he was employed as a book-keeper. Then in partnership with F. W. Herrenbruck, he engaged in the retail boot and shoe business. His partner dying in 1884, he carried on the business alone until 1887, when his brother Ernst was admitted to partnership. He was married in 1864 to Miss Selma Duchmann, born in Alsatia, Germany, in 1843, and is the father of one child, Selma E., born 1878. He is a member of the K. of H. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and he and his wife are members of the German Evangelical church. The younger brother, Ernst, was educated in the private and public schools of the city, in the high school, and at the commercial college of Wells and Kleiner. From 1871 to 1887 he was employed as clerk and book-keeper in the business houses of his brothers, William, jr., and Emil. Since 1887 his course has been indicated above. He was married May 4, 1876, to Miss Mary Elsfelder, born in Vanderburgh county, Ind., May 12, 1855, daughter of Leonhard Elsfelder, a native of Germany. His family contains five children: William E., Albert, Victor, Mary, and Oliver W. Mr. Rahm is a Knight of Honor. He and his wife are members of the German Evangelical church. Both Emil and Ernst Rahm are enterprising and careful tradesmen and enjoy a high standing in business and social circles.

In the front rank of the enterprising retail merchants of Evansville stands PETER MARKER, who for many years has been closely identified with the business growth of the city, and particularly that of the boot and shoe trade. Mr. Marker was born in Ellweiler, Birkenfeld, Germany, November 9, 1843, and is the son of John Charles and Sophia (Brenner) Marker, both natives of Germany, who lived and died in the fatherland. His youth was spent in the land of his birth, and there were laid the foundations for his mental development. In 1859, then indeed but a mere boy, he emigrated to the United States with a view of bettering his condition, the new world at that time offering many allurements to the energetic and ambitious. Upon reaching America he proceeded with little delay to Rockport, Spencer county, Ind., and later moved from there to Boonville, in Warrick county. In 1862, when the nation needed men to put down armed rebellion in the south, young Marker responded to his country's call, and enlisted for three years' service or during the war, in Company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry volunteers. Going to the front he served faithfully until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in 1865. Returning from the war to engage in the pursuits of civil life, he located in Evansville, and for a time was engaged as a clerk. In 1867 he formed a copartnership with Mr. George Miller for the purpose of dealing in boots and shoes. The new house soon became popular, and because of the probity and energy of its proprietors, for twenty years maintained a high place in public esteem. Mr. Miller's death occurred in 1887. In January, 1888, a new partnership was formed by Mr. Marker and Gustave Weyand, which was terminated July 10, 1888, and the business is continued by Mr. Marker alone. Peter Marker was united in marriage in 1867, with Miss Lina Miller, of German descent, the daughter of George and Christina Miller, and of this union seven children have been born: Anna S., Charles G., Emil L., Arnold P., Oliver P., Walter S. and Zelda L. Mr. Marker affiliates with the republican party, is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

JOHN N. MCCOY, paymaster Louisville & Nashville railroad, is a native of Mississippi, born December 17, 1849. His parents, F. B. and Lovey (Capell) McCoy, natives of South Carolina, of Scotch-Irish descent, lived on a cotton plantation in Mississippi and died there during the civil war period. John spent his boyhood on the plantation and received his education in the public schools of his native state and in an academy at Clinton, La. For a short time he was engaged as a clerk in a grocery store at Clinton, but soon went into the service of a railroad company, first as a brakeman and later as conductor. This he continued until 1872, when he came north and entered the service of the Pullman Palace Car company, as a conductor, running between Chicago and New York city. After two years he was employed in the office of the superintendent at the central depot in Chicago, Ill., remaining there until 1875, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the company's office at Detroit, Mich. From there he was transfered to Cincinnati, Ohio, and later to Louisville, Ky. In August, 1880, he left the Pullman company, and became associated with the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, first as chief clerk in the office of the superintendent, then as paymaster of the line between St. Louis, Mo., and Decatur, Ala. The duties of his position have been discharged with great faithfulness and efficiency. In 1872 he was married in Chicago, Ill., to Miss Jennie A. Covert, a native of Seneca county, N. Y., and daughter of David H. and Ann (Van Dorn) Covert. Of this union two children have been born; Emma and Frank.

One of the enterprising business men of Evansville, in the boot and shoe trade, and a representative of a leading family of earlier times, is FREDERICK J EHRMAN, born in York, Penn., June 12, 1846. Dr. Frederick Ehrman, his paternal grandfather, who emigrated from Germany, his native country, to the United States, in 1833, and died at Liverpool, Penn., some sixteen years later, was well advanced in the science of medicine, and was one of the first advocates of homeopathy in this country. Five sons of this man were all successful homeopathic physicians. The youngest of these, Dr. E. J. Ehrman, well known here for many years, was born at Jaxthausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 29, 1819. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and in Pennsylvania, and at twenty years of age, commenced the study of medicine under his father's direction, and continued it for five years. In 1844, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Liverpool, Penn., where he continued for some time. After attending lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, he graduated in 1852, and in the same year came to Evansville. He was the first physician in this city practicing in the new school. Because of strong prejudices then existing, several years elapsed before the foundation for homeopathy could be laid, but his practice grew, and in time he became one of the most successful practitioners in the city. His death occurred in this city November 24, 1879. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Churchill, born in Switzerland in 1821, is still living. The immediate subject of this mention is the eldest of eight children, four of whom are now living. His education was obtained in the schools of this city, and at Asbury University (now DePauw University), at Greencastle, Ind., where he spent three years. For twenty years, from 1863, he was employed in one of the leading boot and shoe business houses of the city, and here ob-

tained valuable practical training. In 1883, he embarked in the boot and shoe business, where he is now located, in partnership with Mr. D. T. MacClement. This firm, by steady industry and honorable methods, have won prosperity. Mr. Ehrman was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22, 1872, to Miss Hattie Scott, who is a native of Montreal, Canada. Three children, Charlotte E., Hattie E., and Ernst J., have been born of this union. Though pursuing his business interests steadfastly, Mr. Ehrman has never neglected his social responsibilities. He is a charter member of St. George Lodge, No. 143, K. of P., and for many years has been one of the most active members of the order in this part of Indiana. He is a charter member of the Uniform Rank, and also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In all social relations he is deservedly popular.

The junior member of the firm of Ehrman & MacClement, boot and shoe dealers, David MacClement, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 29, 1845. His paternal grandfather, Thomas MacClement, was a native of Galloway shire, Scotland, moved to County Down, Ireland, settled in Bangor, in that county, there married Sarah E. Jamieson, a native of the place, and raised a respectable family. His father's name was also Thomas, born at Bangor, in 1811. When twenty-two years of age, he came to America, and was for a time engaged as a merchant tailor in New York and Philadelphia. In the latter city, early in 1845, he married Catharine J. R. VanDerslice, and eight years later, moved to Dayton, Ohio, having meanwhile lived one year at Reading, Penn. D. T. MacClement was educated in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio, and at Philadelphia, Penn. At twelve years of age he started out in life to maintain himself, and for some time was employed in a wholesale book and stationery house in Dayton. When the war broke out he offered his services, and was accepted. His name was entered on the muster rolls of the First Ohio Volunteer infantry, but being under lawful age, his father had him released. He enlisted again in the Ninety-third Ohio infantry with the same result. Being determined to enter the service he finally enlisted in the OneHundred and Thirty-first Ohio infantry, under the name of T. V. Clement, and served faithfully until August, 1864, when honorably discharged. Returning to Dayton, he entered the employ of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine company, where he continued as book-keeper until 1868, when forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, B. N. Rowe, he took the agency of the Howe Sewing Machine company at this place. He continued in this business until 1875. April 15th of this year he was married to Miss Annie E. Bennett, daughter of Bylers Bennett, and then occupied various positions as an accountant and book-keeper until 1886, when he purchased the interest of H. W. Lauer, in the firm of Lauer & Ehrman, and formed the partnership with F. J. Ehrman already mentioned. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., G. A. R. and Royal Arcanum.

Harry Stinson, deputy auditor of Vanderburgh county, was born in Evansville, January 5, 1858. His parents, William H. and Elizabeth (McCorkle) Stinson, came to Vanderburgh county in the pioneer era. Indeed, the Stinson name is inseparably connected with the early annals of the city and county. William H. Stinson was a Kentuckian, and for many years was a well-known steamboat captain on the Ohio and Green rivers. His death occurred in this city in 1876. His wife, Elizabeth, an estimable lady, with the heroic qualities of

the old-time folk, was born in North Carolina in 1821, and after a long and useful life, died in this city in 1885. Harry Stinson is the eighth child in a family of eleven children. His home has always been in the city of his nativity. Though thrown upon his own resources early in life, he received a good common school education, and this, with good health and active intellect, fairly equipped him for the battle of life. His career has had only its commencement, and what the future may hold in store for him, none can say with certainty, but favorable predictions are justified by the achievements of the past. At the early age of twelve years he began to make his own way, and seeking employment, found a position as a clerk, which he held for some time. As he grew older the thought of becoming a skilled artisan occurred to him, and with commendable industry he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter. Having learned the trade, he worked as a journeyman for about three years. About this time he attained his majority, and being deeply interested in politics, took an active part in the campaign of 1880, working for the success of the republican party. Leaving the workman's bench, he was connected with the public offices of the city for a few years, and in 1884 was appointed to a position in the railway mail service of the government, which he held until October, 1886. Upon the ascent to power of the democracy he was removed for political reasons solely, no complaint having been made against his conduct as an official or his worth as a man. In June, 1887, he was appointed to his present position by County Auditor J. D. Parvin. His ability and politeness make of him an efficient and popular officer. In the local military companies he has held many commissions, attesting the esteem in which his associates among the young men of the city hold him. At present he is first lieutenant of the Evansville Light Infantry, and is recognized a good officer. His marriage to Miss Julia Langley of Evansville, occurred August 20, 1885. She possessed many admirable traits of character, and her death in 1887 was greatly lamented.

George Lafayette Masters, a well-known business man of this city, was born on a farm near Boonville, August 25, 1845. He received his education in the schools at Boonville, and was yet within school age when the outbreak of the rebellion occurred. In September, 1861, in the sixteenth year of his age, he enlisted in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteer infantry, and served gallantly until near the close of the war, receiving his discharge in February, 1865, on account of a wound through the right lung. Returning home he went into business at Boonville in 1866. In 1877 he was appointed postmaster at Boonville, and after eight years of service, highly satisfactory to the people, resigned March 5, 1885. He immediately assumed the management of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph company, making his home at Evansville. After a year's service in this position, he retired, and in August, 1886, engaged as a traveling salesman in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri, with headquarters at Evansville.

John W. Ashby, proprietor of the Evansville wharf-boats, was born in Madison county, Ill., May 7th, 1846. His paternal grandfather, Robert Ashby, was a Virginian, who, coming west, was for a time engaged as a contractor on the Wabash & Erie canal, and in 1846 moved to Illinois, where he died, after a long and useful career, in 1852. His parents were Joseph R. and Mary (Crabb) Ashby, sturdy people, who first came to Vanderburgh county

in 1844. The father was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., about 1820, and died in Evansville in 1866. The mother was a native of Mansfield, Ohio, where she was born in 1827, and her death occurred in this city in 1865. John W. Ashby is the second in a family of nine children, five of whom are now living. His youth was spent in St. Louis, Mo., Henderson county, Ky., Madison county, Ill., and in this city, his father's business interests having caused his residence in all of these places. The father's prosperity was not such as to prevent the necessity of efforts at self-maintenance on the young man's part at a very early age. He received a good common school education, and at the age of thirteen years commenced the battle of life for himself. His first employment was on the steamer Greenville as clerk, at which he was engaged for some time. While thus occupied he learned the trade of a steamboat engineer, and was licensed as an engineer in 1863. Four years later he left the river and for six years was employed as book-keeper in the well-known houses of Baird & Start and White, Dunkerson & Co. Later with the firm of George H. Start & Co., and continued in that relation about three years. After a two years' service as book-keeper for the Evansville Courier Co., he returned to the river, accepting a position on the wharf-boats of Bingham & Page. A few years later Mr. Page retired, and some time afterward when Mr. Bingham withdrew from the wharf-boat business on account of failing health, Mr. Ashby made the necessary purchases and assumed control. He had now two wharf-boats, and no effort was spared not only to maintain the popularity gained by the old firm, but to increase it. In such a thorough, business-like way were the wharf-boat interests promoted during the following eight years that, at the end of that period, he was in a position to purchase a half interest in the large modern wharf-boat which had but recently been brought to the city by that enterprising citizen, Capt. Frank Hopkins. The firm was then known as Ashby & Hopkins, and it did business under that name until April 5, 1888, when Mr. Ashby bought the entire interests, and now owns the three wharf-boats. The progress maintained in his successful business career has been gratifying to the many friends who have watched him with devoted interest. His prosperity is the result of honorable methods and untiring effort. Always courteous, his pleasing manners have made him exceedingly popular in business and social circles. He was married in 1865, to Miss Lucy A. Noll, of Kentucky, who was born in 1844, and is the father of one child, Edgar K.

Henry W. Lauer, dealer in real estate and an aggressive citizen, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 27th of September, 1836. His father, Rev. Henry W. Lauer, spent fifteen years of his life in the ministry of the German Lutheran church. He was born at Lustnau, Germany, in 1807, was educated at the University of Tuebingen, came to Evansville in 1836, and after a well-spent life died here in 1850. His mother Caroline (Grissinger) Lauer was a native of Little York, Penn., born in 1808, and after rearing a family in respectability died in this city in 1874. Henry W. Lauer was the second in a family of nine children, five of whom are yet living. His youth was spent in this city, in the schools of which he obtained a good practical education. The spirit of enterprise and adventure early developed itself and finding no adequate field for its display in the well advanced city of Evansville, in 1858 he removed to New Mexico. There for a time he engaged in the arduous business of transporting freight

across the plains from Kansas City to New Mexico. Being quick in his perceptions and of retentive memory, he soon mastered the various languages used in the section frequented by the peoples of the two countries, Mexico and the United States. This possession secured his employment in 1860 and 1861, as interpreter and official translator for the territorial legislature of New Mexico, under Governor Connelly, in which capacity he rendered efficient and valuable service. His experience on the plains also fitted him for useful military service. In September, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the First Infantry of New Mexico volunteers, and was detailed as recruiting officer for the territory. His promotion soon followed. In 1864 he received a captain's commission, and was detailed as recruiting officer and acting provost marshal for the territory, under Gen. James H. Carlton. He continued in the service until September, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out. Returning to Evansville in the following year, he began the business of a merchant, which he abandoned in 1869 to accept an appointment as deputy sheriff of Vanderburgh county. One year later he commenced the operation of a mill, which was continued successfully for three years. From 1875 to 1886 he was engaged as a boot and shoe dealer, giving up which he entered his present occupation. Through a long career he has been an active and progressive business man. In the Masonic order he has attained a worthy prominence, early receiving the rank of Knight Templar. He has served the public acceptably in various relations, as a school trustee for three years. His marriage occurred May 2, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Willey, of Louisville, Ky., who was born in 1842.

ALBERT W. HARWOOD, local freight agent of the E. & T. H. railroad, was born in Evansville, October 18, 1858. He is the son of John W. and Sarah Harwood. He was reared and educated in the public schools of this city. At the age of fifteen years he was employed as a messenger by the E. & T. H. company. Being attentive to his duties and capable of doing clerical work, he was soon made entry clerk, then bill clerk, and at length cashier in the general freight office of the road. From the responsible position of cashier he was promoted to the chief clerkship, and eventually was assigned the duties of local freight agent. He has been efficient and trustworthy in every position, and has earned, by good work, the advancement made. April 27, 1880, he was married to Miss Mollie E. Rowland, daughter of Robert Rowland, a well-known resident of this city. They have two children living, Bessie M. and Grace, their first child, Ruby Belle, having died at the age of eleven months. Mr. Harwood is a K. of P. and a member of the State Association of Railroad Agents; also a charter member and secretary of Vanderburgh Council, Royal Arcanum. An estimate of his career cannot be made at this time, with justice. It is but well begun, but the past augurs well for the future.

WILLIAM E. BARNES, a trustworthy young business man of Evansville, was born October 24, 1859, at Lockport, N. Y., being the son of Alphonso and Eliza (Stevens) Barnes, natives of Vermont. His parents came to Indianapolis about 1862, and subsequently removed to Terre Haute, where the father was employed as agent for the American Express company. His death occurred in that city in 1867. William E. Barnes received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Terre Haute, but because of his father's death, was early thrown upon his own resources. At seven-

teen years of age he entered the service of the Vandalia railroad, and remained with that corporation six years. From 1883 he was employed by the Adams Express company, first at Terre Haute and since 1885 in this city, until November, 1888, when he resigned his place, and accepted the position of entry clerk with Mackey, Nisbet & Co. His fidelity to every trust has raised him from time to time in the confidence of his employers and the business community. Possessing an unsullied reputation and the elements of popularity, a career of usefulness may safely be predicted for his achievement. He belongs to Orion Lodge, No. 34, K. of P., and stands high among the members of the fraternity.

WALTER RUSTON, a worthy representative of a well-known pioneer family, and a popular young business man, was born in this city October 4, 1860. His father, Robbert S. Ruston, was a native of Cambridgeshire, England, where he was born in 1815, and came to Vanderburgh county in 1838, settling on a farm near the city limits. He subsequently removed to the city, and for many years was engaged in the commission business. Later he was connected with the fire department during a long period. He died in this city in 1882. The wife of this pioneer, Miriam (White) Ruston, was born in London, England, in 1844, and still resides in Evansville, much respected by all with whom she has been associated, as friend or neighbor. Walter Ruston is the eldest of five children, four of whom are yet living. His education was obtained in the public schools of the city. In 1882, he entered the service of the Adams Express company, and by fidelity to trust and business ability rose rapidly in his employer's favor. Commencing as a messenger, he soon became money deliverer; then in 1884 money clerk, and since 1885 has rendered satisfactory service in the responsible position of cashier. July 9, 1885, he was united in marriage to Mary L. Bateman, born in Hawesville, Ky., in 1861, the daughter of Charles B. and Maria Bateman, prominent people of that place. Mr. Ruston, his wife and mother, are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

In 1854 Christopher and Amelia (Knipping) Hulvershorn came to Evansville from Prussia, their native country. For a time they remained here, then removed to the neighboring town of Newburgh, where they were well known, and at length returned to this city. They died in this city, each at an advanced age. Christopher was a cabinet-maker and undertaker. His family consisted of six children, four of whom, all natives of Prussia, still survive. EMIL HULVERSHORN, the oldest son, was born September 5, 1840. He was educated in Prussia, and learned the trade of his father. When his father left Newburgh he continued in business there until his property was destroyed by fire in 1884, at a loss of $1,500. Since that time he has worked at his trade in this city. He was married in 1867 to Sophia Mountell, a native of Ohio. They have six children: Eleanor, Edmond, Emma, Edith, Edgar and Eva. Mr. Hulvershorn is a member of the I. O. O.F., and in politics a democrat. The second son, Louis Hulvershorn, who now resides in Newburgh, continuing the business early established by his father, is a man of family and of high standing in business circles. FRED W. HULVERSHORN was born June 13, 1845. Educated in the public schools and at Wells & Kleiner's Commercial College, he was well equipped for a business career. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and worked at it for some time; then clerked in a grocery store; and later entered the employ of A. Reis, who, in addition to his bus-

iness as a general merchant, conducted a tannery. After several years' service as a book-keeper and general manager, Mr. Hulvershorn, forming a partnership with J. M. Kuebler, a tanner and prominent citizen of Newburgh, established a leather store in this city. After four years the partnership was dissolved. The Evansville Leather and Belting company, with Mr. Hulvershorn as its leading spirit, was then formed, since which time the business has been greatly extended through his able management. He was married in March, 1870, to Lena Muth, a native of Germany, daughter of Conrad Muth. They have five children: Matilda, Mary, Louisa, Amelia and William. Mr. Hulvershorn is a member, in high standing, of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, is a democrat in politics, and with his family belongs to the German Methodist Episcopal church. Hugo E. Hulvershorn, the youngest son, was born August 2, 1850, received his early training in the schools of this city and Newburgh, learned the cabinet-maker's trade under his father, and for many years worked at it in partnership with his brother Louis at Newburgh. Selling his interests to his brother he came to Evansville about ten years ago, was engaged as a traveling salesman for his brother, F. W., and then learned the trade of a belt-maker. By dint of industry and close attention to business he has attained the position of superintendent of the belt factory. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and in politics is a democrat. He was married in May, 1875, to Louis Prinz, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Arthur and Edwin C.

The fashionable shoemaker of the city is Stephen Enz. He makes a specialty of men's, ladies and misses shoes, and does an annual custom trade of more than $15,000.00. He was born in Germany, December 25, 1851, and when fifteen years of age came to the United States. After visiting several cities he settled in Evansville and began business here on a small scale, in 1876. By industry and close attention to business, he prospered, and was soon compelled to leave the small house in which he had commenced, for larger quarters. The extent of his trade has constantly increased, and by economically husbanding his earnings, he has accumulated a comfortable competence. His parents, Clement and Genevieve (Kern) Enz, were natives of Baden, Germany, and respectable people, who came to this country in 1866. April 15, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary Schweizer, a native of Louisville, Ky. They have eight children: Lizzie, Anna, Joseph, George, Kate, Frank, Lena and Celia. Mr. Enz and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Prominent among the dealers in stoves, tinware and like goods, is the firm of Blemker & Weaver. Henry Ernest Blemker was born in Westphalia, Prussia, May 31, 1833. Ten years later his father, Ernest J. Blemker, came to Indiana and settled in Dubois county. He was a successful farmer and highly respected as a citizen. At the age of eighty-two years he died upon his farm. His wife attained the advanced age of seventy-six years. Henry is the second son in a family of six children. The rudiments of his intellectual training were obtained in the common schools of Dubois county. At the age of eighteen years he entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and there pursued his studies for two years. He then took a course of commercial training in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the school of John Gundry, graduating therefrom in 1857. It was in the next year that he came to Evansville, where he was employed as as a book-keeper. He then went into the live-stock business, and

through the ravages of disease met serious losses. For two years thereafter he was engaged as a salesman in the Louisville (Ky.) rolling mills, and in 1860 established a stove foundry in this city. Since that time as a merchant and manufacturer, he has been closely identified with the progress of the city. His career has been characterized by enterprising activity, able management and an unyielding devotion to honorable methods. In the city council he has rendered valuable services to the public, and in the work for the advancement of religion and temperance, he has ever been in the forefront. His efforts for the betterment of humanity have been well directed and productive of good results. In 1858 his marriage was solemnized with Miss Mary Wetstein, a native of Jefferson county, Ky. Of this union six children have been born, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Laura M. (wife of Louis Brooks, of Jackson, Tenn., editor), Henrietta L. (wife of Rev. Clayton Clippinger, of Salem, Ind., minister Methodist Episcopal church), Ida A., Ella M., and Henry E., jr., all of whom possess the beauties of character, and polite accomplishments, which adorn the highest social circles.

Charles A. Weaver was born at Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1858, being the youngest son of Joseph and Gertrude (Kinsly) Weaver, natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1832, settling at Richmond, Va. At this place his father was a merchant for many years, and moving to the west, continued in business for a time at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky. He came to Evansville in 1840, and for many years was clerk in a shoe store. When the war of the rebellion was begun he enlisted in the Union army and rendered effective service. His death was the result of a railroad accident, and occurred near Dayton, Ohio. Charles Weaver received a limited education and early began the work of self-maintenance. He began service as a collector for Blemker, Tillman & Company, then learned the trade of a tinner in the shops of that firm, and was variously employed about the store and foundry. In September, 1884, he was admitted to partnership with H. E. Blemker. He is a K. of P., having attained the uniform rank in that order, a member of the K. and L. of H., and belongs to Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. In every social and business relation he commands the respect of all.

Joseph B. Walker, superintendent of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency in this city, was born at LaFayette, Ind., June 1, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Walker, a native of Pennsylvania, was a mill-wright, and died of lockjaw, the result of an accident, when Jacob, his son, the father of Joseph B. Walker, was a child. This boy was entrusted to the care of a friend of his father, a distinguished lawyer, who was no less a person than the father of the illustrious Shermans, Gen. William T. and the present senator from Ohio. He grew up in the Sherman household, and when of age married Sarah J. Olden, an estimable lady, belonging to one of the best families of New Jersey, her native state. Jacob and Sarah Walker early moved to Indiana and were among the pioneers of Tippecanoe county. In the war against the Black Hawk Indians Jacob rendered distinguished service and won the rank of general. He was a merchant at LaFayette, was a very prominent citizen, and for thirteen years held the office of postmaster. He died there in 1857, his wife having died eight years earlier. Joseph B. Walker, the youngest of seven children born to these pioneers, received a good education, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted in the Union army. He joined Company H, Tenth Indiana

Chas. W. Allmen

infantry, under Col. M. D. Manson, and served three years and seven months, at no time being absent from his regiment, except when on detached duty. He became orderly sergeant under Col. Taylor. When mustered out he embarked in business at Richmond, Ind., and from there moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he unfortunately met with serious reverses. Entering the employ of the Consolidated Street Railway company, of that city, he became cashier and then superintendent. Leaving here he accepted a position with the Union Stock Yards and Belt railroad company, of Indianapolis, where, as weigh-master and assistant superintendent, he remained four years. He was then employed in the public offices of Marion county, when invited by the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency to take charge of their business here. He is a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R. orders. He was married in 1865 to Miss Carrie Jones, a native of Wayne county, Ind., daughter of Stephen Jones, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Ind. They have one son, William A., now twenty-two years of age.

WILLIAM DEAN, assessor of Pigeon township, was born in England, June 11, 1828. His father, William Dean, sr., came to the United States in 1836, and labored in the ministry of the Baptist church until his death, which occurred July 2, 1848. Mr. Dean's education was obtained in the public schools of his native country, but, by force of circumstances, was necessarily meagre. When old enough to enter upon a business career, he established himself at Millersburgh, Ind., but remained there only three years, when, in company with Reuben Hart, he purchased a grocery store and pottery in this city. When the canal was completed, he ran a freight boat for two seasons. During the war he rendered effective service in the quartermaster's department, being charged with the duty of buying horses and mules at this place. For a time he was superintendent of the street railway, and has been engaged in many private and public enterprises. At present he is a stockholder and director in the Evansville National Bank. In public life he has occupied many important positions of trust and honor, and in every such relation has acted with zeal, ability and integrity. He has served the people as a member of the city council, superintendent of the water-works, county commissioner, city assessor and township assessor. He was married March 16, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth R. Leavenworth, a native of Bethel, Sullivan county, N. Y., to whom nine children have been born, five of whom are living: Laura A., Emma C. (now Mrs. William H. Greiss), Jennie M. (now Mrs. Ira Scantlin), Alice P. (now Mrs. Frank J. Slaughter) and Allen E.

Among the architects who have done much to adorn Evansville by the introduction of artistic styles and the exercise of cultivated tastes in the architectural art, the REID Brothers are conspicuous. They are descendants of William J. and Lucinda J. (Robinson) Reid, natives of Canada, where the latter still resides, the death of the former having occurred in 1885. The two brothers, J. W. and M. J. Reid, who constitute the firm, were born at Harvey, New Brunswick, November 29, 1851, and January 20, 1854, respectively. Both were reared in Harvey and were given common school educations. Later they went to Boston, Mass., and studied architecture, first in the office of a prominent architectural firm of the city, and afterward in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Coming west the elder brother located in Terre Haute, and in 1877 came to Evansville. Purchasing Mr. Boyd's interest in the firm of Boyd & Brickley, architects, he estab-

lished himself permanently. In the following year the younger brother came to this city, and buying Mr. Brickley's interest in the then existing partnership, became a member of the firm, which was then given its present style. Some of the best and handsomest structures in the city, public and private, were designed in the office of these gentlemen. Among them are the E. & T. H. depot, Willard Library, Canal street school building, St. Paul's Episcopal church, the Gilbert-Miller dry goods company's house, the Orr building, or Masonic block, the Mackey, Nisbet & Co. and D. J. Mackey buildings. Their work also comprises many buildings in other cities, the magnificent hotel Del Coronado, at San Diego, Cal., being among the number. Their intelligence and enterprise have made them valuable acquisitions to Evansville. The elder Mr. Reid is a member of F. & A. M., La Vallette commandery, No. 15, and the younger of the Royal Arcanum, K. of P. and F. & A. M. orders, having attained in the latter the degrees of Templarism.

Frank B. Emery, agent of the Empire Fast Freight line, is a native of Tioga county, Penn., born September 15, 1855. He is the youngest son in a family of eleven children, most of whom reside in Williamsport, Penn. His father, Josiah Emery, a distinguished citizen and eminent lawyer, of Williamsport, is the oldest school director in the state of Pennsylvania. He is a native of New Hampshire and is now eighty-seven years of age. Frank Emery was reared in his native town and received a liberal education in the public schools of the state. When nineteen years of age he connected himself with the company which he is now serving. For ten years he was stationed at various places in Pennsylvania, and in 1883 came to Evansville in the interests of the company. His ability, energy, and good business qualifications have enabled him to build up a splendid patronage for his line. Fair in his dealings, always courteous to shippers, and possessing the attributes of a true gentleman, his personal popularity has increased with each year of his residence here. He is a prominent K. of P., being a past chancellor and representative to the grand lodge. He is also identified with the Royal Arcanum. In November, 1879, he was married at Corry, Penn., to Miss Rosa Holden, a a native of Ohio, daughter of O. C. Holden.

Prof. Samuel N. Curnick, principal of the Evansville Commercial College, was born at Bristol, England, October 27, 1837, and is the son of Theophilus and Mary A. (Leaker) Curnick, both natives of Bristol. The father came to Evansville in 1855, was a book-keeper and accountant, and died May 1, 1887, in his seventy-third year. Throughout his long residence here he was known as a good man and valuable citizen. The boyhood of Samuel Curnick was spent in his native place, and there in the public schools he received his early mental training. At the age of twenty-one he left England, and coming to America reached Evansville in May, 1858. For twenty-five years he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods and notion trade, during the time having charge of every department of the business: office, finance, buying, selling, etc. In the spring of 1884 he connected himself with the Evansville Commercial College. His experience of a quarter of a century had fitted him especially for the instruction of young men and women in practical business methods. In the conduct of his wholesale business affairs Mr. Curnick was recognized as very competent and thoroughly informed in all matters connected with the business. The affairs of the commercial college are now under his sole management, as principal. This institution has attained a high

rank among the colleges of its kind in the country. It was established in 1850 by Jeremiah Behm, and under different administrations has continued to the present time, being one of the oldest commercial colleges in the United States. It has, during its existence, sent out over 10,000 students who have by the proficiency of their work maintained the high reputation of the institution in this and neighboring states. The average attendance during the fall and winter months is from 100 to 150, of both sexes, and of ages ranging from fifteen to forty. The college building is located on the corner of Third and Main streets. The third floor, devoted to the uses of the college, was arranged, in the construction of the building, especially for the purposes which it now serves. The main school room is 70x37x20 feet, well lighted by twelve large windows; the adjoining room is commodious and so arranged as to be easily thrown into communication with the main school room; and a conveniently arranged office and reception room completes the suite. The walls are decorated with pictures and elegant specimens of penwork of unusual merit, executed by teachers and students. Prof. Curnick's specialty is book-keeping in all of its phases, rapid business calculation and actual business practice. Penmanship and rapid business calculations are given daily as class exercises. In all other branches the students are instructed individually, this practice being one of the noted features in the plan of instruction. The shorthand and type-writing departments are under the management of the Misses Hoffman and Burch, competent instructors. The social and religious relations of Prof. Curnick form a part of his career, no less important than that connected with his business pursuits. For many years he has occupied a prominent part in the religious work of the city, and has done much to elevate and improve the general social condition. For thirteen years he was superintendent of one of the largest Sunday schools in the city, and during the fourteen years last past has served as superintendent of the primary department of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. Frequently, in the absence of ministers in charge, Prof. Curnick is called on occupy to the pulpits of the Methodist Episcopal and other churches. His sermons on these occasions are presented with ability and true unction. As a prominent member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, president of the state Y. M. C. A., president of the county Sunday-school union, vice-president of the district, vice-president of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, and secretary for twenty years of the County Bible society, he has accomplished much good. He was married September 29, 1856, to Miss Caroline E. Hazel. Of this union five children —two boys and three girls—have been born, as follows: James A., deceased; Paul C., pastor Methodist Episcopal church at Topsfield; Samuel N., jr., a book-keeper; Ada, now Mrs. J. W. Rank, of St. Paul, Minn., and Carrie E.

Joseph Ehret, the chief train dispatcher for the E. & T. H. and E. & I. railr oads was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden,, Germany, March 19, 1852. His father, Joseph B. Ehret, a native of Germany, came to the United States and is now employed as inspector of the E. & T. H. railroad. His education was obtained at the common schools and in the commercial college of this city. Having made himself proficient as a telegraph operator, he was engaged in this work at Terre Haute for about ten years. In 1883 he was employed as train dispatcher by the E. & T. H. railroad, and two years later was promoted to the respon-

sible and profitable position of chief dispatcher.

T. C. Bridwell, ex-mayor, and a prominent citizen of Evansville, is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, where he was born February 18, 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Combs) Bridwell. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother, of Pennsylvania. From Virginia the father removed to Ohio, where he lived until his death occurred. The mother now resides in Ironton, Ohio. Mr. Bridwell was reared in Lawrence county, Ohio, and attended the public schools, graduating from the Ironton high school. In 1859, he located in Cincinnati, where he remained for about one year, and then removed to Owensboro, Ky., where he remained for six years, the two first of which were spent in the drug business. In 1863 he entered the United States Revenue service as chief clerk, under Col. Todd, assessor of internal revenue for the Owensboro district. Four years were spent in the service, and in 1866 he located in Evansville and re-entered the drug business on the corner of Third and Main streets. He continued so engaged until 1882, when he retired from active business. In 1875 he was elected trustee of Pigeon township, and was re-elected in 1878, holding the office altogether five years, when he resigned. In 1880, while serving in the capacity of trustee, he was elected by the democrats as mayor of Evansville, at a time when the city politics were decidedly republican. He was re-elected in 1883, and held the office for a term of six years, giving universal satisfaction and doing much to advance the general welfare. Since leaving the mayor's office he has been engaged in street gravel contracting in Evansville and other cities, and now has a large contract on hand at Decatur, Ala. He is a charter member of Orion Lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias, in which he has occupied all the chairs, and was elected representative to the grand lodge. He is also a member of La Valette Commandery, No. 15, K. T., and of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 43. Mr. Bridwell was married September 22, 1864, to Bettie McFarland, daughter of Hon. John S. McFarland, a prominent citizen of Daviess county, Ky. To this union three children have been born.

Charles F. Artes, for many years a prominent business man and enterprising citizen of Evansville, is the proprietor of one of the largest jewelry establishments in the city. He is a native of Leimbach, Saxe Meiningen, Germany, born March 31, 1847, and is the son of Prof. Casper Frederick and Catherine (Bierschenk) Artes. His father was also a native of Saxe Meiningen, where he was born March 29, 1816. He possessed great natural talent as a musician, and was the recipient of a fine education, both in literature and art. Being involved in the German revolution of 1848–9, he emigrated to America in 1851, and soon afterward located at Henderson, Ky., there accepting a position as teacher in the female academy of Prof. C. F. Lehman, who had been a colonel in the German army. A few years later he was employed as organist of St. Paul's church, at Henderson, which position he held for over thirty years, missing not a single Sunday. He was a master of music, and a profound scholar. His death, which occurred in Evansville, in November, 1886, where he had been brought for medical treatment, was regretted by all. The father of Prof. Artes was burgomaster of his native place. During a visit of the Duke of Saxony to the town, he dined with the burgomaster, and the same day requested Prof. Artes to go to the church and play for him. The request was complied with, and

in return the young musician was granted royal recognition, and at subsequent royal festivals and fetes he was called on to preside at the organ. Catherine, the mother of Charles F. Artes, was also a native of Saxe Meiningen, and was born about 1821, and is now a resident of this city, having removed here after the death of her husband. The immediate subject of this mention it will be observed, was but four years old when his parents came to America. His boyhood was spent in Henderson, Ky., and he attended the public schools of that place. In 1864 he located in Evansville, and entered the jewelry business, and has continued so engaged up to the present time. He is a member of Reed Lodge, No. 316, F. & A. M.; of Evansville Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; Simpson Council, No. 23, Royal Select Masters and LaVallette Commandery, No. 15, Knight Templars. Mr. Artes was married, September 22, 1874, to Miss Medora Davidson, who was born in Evansvile, February 7, 1861, and is the daughter of James Davidson. To this union three sons have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Artes are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and were among the founders of Holy Innocents Episcopal church. The honorable conduct which has always characterized Mr. Artes' career in every social and business relation has gained for him an enviable regard on the part of his fellow citizens. By a careful study of the wants of his patrons, the exercise of rare taste in the selection of his goods, and an undeviating adherence to honest methods, he has achieved much success in his business life. But his entire energies have not been devoted to the accumulation of wealth nor the attainment of social distinction. Much time and attention have been given to archæological research, and at this time Mr. Artes possesses a valuable collection of antique curiosities which is considered one of the finest private collections in the United States. As a student he has given his intellect a valuable training in many branches of literature and art.

THEODORE W. VENEMANN, an enterprising citizen of Evansville, who is thoroughly identified with the interests and growth of the city, is a native of Ohio. His birth occurred at Cincinnati, June 9, 1826. He is the son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Rathers) Venemann, natives of Oldenburg, Germany, born in 1808 and 1805, respectively. His parents emigrated to America in 1836, and located in Cincinnati, where they were married. They came to Evansville in the fall of 1847. While in Cincinnati his father was engaged in merchandising, which he continued after arriving at Evansville. He was twice elected by the democrats as treasurer of Vanderburgh county. In about 1852 he established a foreign exchange and steamship agency at Evansville, which was one of the leading enterprises of the city. His family consisted of six children, four of whom survive. Theodore W. Venemann received his elementary mental training in the schools of Evansville, and Cincinnati, and afterward pursued his studies at St. Joseph's College, in Nelson county, Ky., where he graduated in 1858, taking the degree of A. B. In 1859 he attended law school in Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in the same year, taking the degree of LL. B. He then returned to Evansville, and for three years practiced law. At the end of this time he became associated with his father in business, and at the death of his father, assumed charge of the business, which he continues to conduct under the old firm name of Venemann & Sons. In 1873 Mr. Venemann became city ticket agent for all the railroads entering Evansville, and so continues at present. In April,

1874, he established the City Transfer Omnibus line, which has become one of the well-known institutions of the place. He was married in 1859, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Patrick Rogers, of Cincinnati, and to that union three children were born, two of whom survive. Mrs. Venemann died in 1865, and in the following year he was married to Mrs. Britania Able (*nee* Melbourne), of Baltimore, Md., and to this union one child has been born. Both Mr. and Mrs. Venemann are prominent members of the Catholic church, and he was one of the promoters of the St. Joseph's Cemetery association.

GEORGE W. HAYNIE, a prominent young citizen of Evansville, and proprietor of a retail drug house on Upper Second street, was born in Newburgh, Ind., February 22, 1857, and is the son of Jefferson and Emma (Hastings) Haynie, both natives of the state of Indiana. His parents died in 1880, the two deaths occurring within one month of each other. George W. Haynie was reared in Evansville, his parents removing to the city in 1868. His education was obtained in the public schools. He began life for himself when about eleven years of age, and in 1872, engaged in the drug and prescription business in the store of T. C. Bridwell, ex-mayor of Evansville. In 1884 he withdrew from the employ of Mr. Bridwell, and opened a drug establishment on Main street, where he remained until October, 1887, when he sold out to M. J. Compton. He then established himself at his present quarters on the corner of Second street and Adams avenue, where he has one of the neatest and best supplied drug stores in the city. Mr. Haynie, though a young man, has figured prominently in politics, and in 1883 was appointed metropolitan police commissioner of Evansville, which was quite a compliment to one of his age. He held the position only a short time, and then resigned. He is a member of Orion Lodge, No. 37, K. of P., and of Leni Leoti Lodge, No. 43, A. O. U. W. He was married in 1880 to Emma Mauntel, who was born in Huntingburg, Ind. To this union one son, Gilmore M., has been born.

C. S. LOCKWOOD, proprietor of one of the leading steam laundries of Evansville, is a native of Warrick county, Ind., born January 26, 1849, and is the son of A. W. and Mary (Corwin) Lockwood, the former of whom is a native of New York state, and the latter of Warrick county, Ind. His parents are now residents of Evansville, having removed here in 1860. He was reared in Warrick county and in this city, and was educated in the public schools. August 31, 1880, he was married to Alice Ross, of Indianapolis, Ind., and to them four children have been born, two of whom — a son and daughter — survive. For a number of years after leaving school, Mr. Lockwood was connected with the daily newspapers of the city. In 1879 he engaged in the laundry business and established the second steam laundry in Evansville. In December, 1887, he removed to his present handsome quarters in the Orr Masonic block, on Locust street, between Second and Third streets, where he has one of the most complete outfits to be found anywhere. Mr. Lockwood has built up from the bottom a successful and lucrative business, having earned an extensive patronage by careful attention to the wants of his customers, and by taking advantage at once of every improvement provided for laundry work. He was at one time vice-president of the National Laundry association, which of itself shows that he is prominent among successful laundrymen throughout the country and is entitled to the position he has made for himself. All the machinery used in his

establishment is of the latest improved patterns, driven by a thirty-horse power engine, and arranged for the convenience and safety of the operators. The entire laundry is thoroughly equipped, well managed, and by reason of the progressive spirit of its proprietor, has become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the state.

FRANK MORRIS, an old and well-known citizen of Evansville, was born in Germany, December 28, 1828, and came with his parents to America when but five years of age. His parents were Joseph and Gertrude (Beckman) Morris, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1833 and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. The mother died in Cincinnati in 1844 during the cholera epidemic. The father located in Evansville about 1850, and died during the late war. To these parents six children were born, only two of whom survive. Frank Morris located in Evansville in 1856, and for the following two years was foreman in William Heilman's foundry. He then spent a year in the employ of Henry Roelker. In 1859 he was elected constable of Pigeon township, and for the next twenty years was re-elected and served in that capacity, having held that office for a longer period than any office was held by a single man in the history of the county. During the war, when it was next to an impossibility for a democrat to be elected to an office, Mr. Morris was chosen by a large majority when no other democrat in the township, county, or state was elected. This occurred several times, and shows the estimation and confidence in which he was held by the people. After leaving the constable's office he engaged in merchandising, owning a store in Warrick county, to which he gave his attention, but not removing thereto. He was again appointed constable by the county commissioners, and gave bond, but did not serve. He next engaged in merchandising in Evansville, continuing also his store in Warrick county. He also owns two good farms, one in Perry township, Vanderburgh county, and the other in Campbell township, Warrick county. Mr. Morris was married in 1847 to Gertrude Tentee, who was born in Germany, in 1830, and died December 20, 1887. To this union nine children were born, three of whom survive, as follows: Benjamin, Josephine and Joseph.

CAPT. F. P. CARSON, a leading citizen, long identified with the city, was born in Butler county, Ky., July 9, 1822. He is the son of Thomas E. and Jane B. (Carson) Carson. Thomas E. was a native of Virginia, and with his father, Thomas, removed to Kentucky at an early date. The mother was also a native of Virginia and a daughter of Thomas Carson. The grandfather on the father's side was a soldier of the revolution, and with Gen. Washington crossed the Delaware river on that memorable Christmas night, and surprised the Hessians. A remarkable coincidence in the ancestry of Mr. Carson is that, though not related, the grandfathers bore the same name, were born in the same county in Virginia, and removed to the same county in Kentucky. The father died in 1828, at about the age of thirty-five years. The mother died in 1840 at about the age of forty-five years. Capt. Carson was reared in Butler county, Ky., and then attended the public schools. He left home when about fifteen years of age, and obtained employment as a clerk at Bowling Green, Ky., in the store of M. W. Henry, who was then engaged in building the lock in Green river, at what is now known as Woodbury. Later he engaged in steamboating on the Green, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and for ten years was thus occupied as clerk and captain, during which time he located in

Evansville, and built the first steamboat built at this place, excepting, of course, the "Otsego." In 1852 he left the river, and three years later engaged in merchandising in Evansville, at which he continued for twenty years. During the two years following 1875, he traveled in the interest of a wholesale establishment of the city. In 1877, he entered the merchandise brokerage business, in which he is now engaged, with his office in the Merchants' National Bank building. Captain Carson has always taken an active interest in Evansville and her affairs, and has always occupied a position of prominence and influence. He was married July 15, 1845, to Miss Drusilla Duncan, of Bowling Green, Ky., the daughter of Edward Duncan. To this union four children have been born, as follows: Frank Bruce, Harriet (now Mrs. H. W. Hand, of Paducah, Ky.), Edward C., and Jane Bell.

John J. Casey, sanitary officer of the city of Evansville, and member of the metropolitan police, was born in Louisville, Ky., August 14, 1855, and is the son of William and Mary (Ryan) Casey, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to America in 1844, and the mother in 1847. They were married in Louisville, Ky., where the father resides at present. The mother died in 1867. To these parents three children were born, all of whom survive. John J. Casey was reared in Louisville, Ky., and attended the public schools of that city. When young he served three years as errand boy in a dry goods store in Louisville, and then learned the moulder's trade. He located in Evansville in 1877, following his trade until 1885, when he was appointed on the police force, and was made sanitary officer of the city at once, which position he has held up to the present. He was married, in November, 1882, to Miss Lizzie Hess, of Evansville, daughter of Henry Hess.

William Hacker, a conspicuous German citizen of Evansville, and one of the substantial business men of the city, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, February 21, 1846, and is the son of Frederick and Mary Hacker, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1854 and located in Warrick county, Ind., where the mother died. Later the father located in Evansville, where his death occurred. William was but eight years of age when his parents came to this country. He worked on the farm in Warrick county until the beginning of the war, when he came to Evansville and clerked in different wholesale houses until 1870. From that time until the present he has been engaged in the retail grocery business, enjoying a large trade and a gratifying measure of success. He has always taken an active interest in all city affairs, and few men occupy a higher place in the esteem of their fellow-citizens. He was married in 1870 to Miss Barbara Kiser, of Evansville, and to this union five children have been born, three of whom survive, as follows: Carrie, Mabel and Beulah. Mr. and Mrs. Hacker are members of the C. P. church. Mr. Hacker is a popular member of the republican party. He was the candidate of that party for the office of township trustee of Pigeon township in 1888, but failed of election.

The superintendent of the L. & N. railroad, Jacob G. Metcalfe, was born in Cambridge, Ohio, June 28, 1849. He is the youngest of nine children, born to Jacob G. Metcalfe and wife. Until fifteen years of age he remained at home and attended the schools of his native place. His first employment was with the Central Ohio (afterward the B. & O. railroad), with which he remained for three years, first as a messenger and later as a telegraph operator. He was then with the P., C. & St. L. railroad,

as a train dispatcher, for five years. In 1871 he entered the service of the L. & N. at Louisville, Ky., and was variously employed as train dispatcher, train master and superintendent of transportation. For five years, from June, 1881, he was superintendent of the L. & N. short line. May 1, 1886, he came to Evansville, and has since that time been superintendent of the Nashville & St. Louis division of the L. & N. He is an efficient, trustworthy and popular officer. His marriage occurred in Louisville, Ky., September 25, 1880, Miss Lucy Garrison, a native of that city, daughter of James Garrison, becoming his wife. They have one child, James E.

Otto Knoll, contracting bricklayer, residing at No. 316 Indiana street, was born in Berlin, Prussia, May 11, 1839, and is the son of Gottlieb Knoll, who died about 1875, in this city. In 1849 the father and five children emigrated to America, where a son had come previously, leaving two daughters in Germany who afterward came to the United States also. Landing at New York the family proceeded to Cincinnati, and came thence to Evansville. The father was a contractor and brickmason in Germany and and America, and under him the son Otto learned his trade. He began contracting in Edwards county, Ill., in 1861, and five years later returned to Evansville, where he has since resided. He was married October 19, 1864, to Augusta Voight, who was born in Saxony, Germany. To this union eleven children have been born, five of whom survive, as follows: Renate, Rosa, Theodore, Harry and Alma. Mr. Knoll belongs to the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are members of Zion's Protestant church. Through industry and economy he owns a comfortable home, and by straightforward conduct has won the esteem of his neighbors.

The Evansville Furniture company is one of the leading establishments engaged in manufactures from wood. It was organized in 1870, and is a stock company. One hundred men are employed to turn out and put upon the market its great product of furniture.

Philip Nonweiler, manager of the Evansville Furniture Company, is a native of Prussia, having been born in the Rhine Province, on February 11, 1840. His parents were Philip and Johanna (Wegemann) Nonweiler, both natives of the Rhine Province. The father was born in 1809 and died in 1855; the mother was born in 1815 and died in 1885. Philip was raised and educated in his native land, securing a good education. He served an apprenticeship as salesman and book-keeper, and in May, 1857, emigrated to the United States, landing at New York city. He came direct to Evansville, where he took a position as clerk with Henry Stockfleth, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the late war. On August 3, 1861, he enlisted in the First Indiana Battery of Light Artillery, and left Evansville the following month for Missouri, being assigned to Gen. Jefferson C. Davis's brigade. With the battery he was at Springfield, Pea Ridge, Helena, and Milligan's Bend, at the latter place being assigned to Gen. Grant's army; and was in the Vicksburg, Miss., campaign. After the fall of Vicksburg the battery participated in the fight at Jackson, Miss., and next returned to Vicksburg. Here he resigned on account of ill health, having served over two years, entering as quartermaster sergeant, and leaving the service as first lieutenant. At the battle at Jackson he had command of the battery and rendered effective service. Returning from the war he was engaged for a time as book-keeper for Keller & White, wholesale drug-

gists of Evansville, and afterward served in a like capacity for Roelker, Blount & Co., and Henry F. Blount for five years. In September, 1870, he took the management of the Evansville Furniture company, which he has since held. He is the principal stockholder in the company. His energy and ability have been the chief agents in building up the business which the company now enjoys. He is a member of the Business Men's association, and has always taken an active interest in the advancement of Evansville. He is a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 464, F. &. A. M.; he was a charter member, and has passed through all the chairs of this lodge. He is also a member of Farragut Post, No. 27, G. A. R. Mr. Nonweiler was married in July, 1867, to Bertha Mueller, who was born in the Rhine province, in 1847. After leaving the army Mr. Nonweiler visited his native land in search of health, and while there met his wife, but the wedding did not occur until three years later, when he again visited Germany. To this union three sons have been born: Philip, born in 1868; Gustave, born in 1872, and Berthold, born in 1874.

Herman Grese, a stockholder in this company and superintendent of its lumber yards, was born in Evansville, May 1, 1852, and is the son of William and Catherine (Kramer) Grese, both of whom were born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His parents emigrated to America about 1849, and came direct to Evansville. In 1852 his father erected a residence on the corner of Seventh and Division streets, where Herman was born, which house stands at present. William Grese was a carpenter by trade, which which he followed for several years, and, later, was engaged in the manufactory of Hon. William Heilman. About 1871 he became a member of the Evansville Furniture company, and occupied himself with that concern until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of sixty-one years. The mother died December 27, 1883, at the age of sixty-one years. Both parents were members of the German Reformed church. They had seven children, five of whom survive, as follows: Mary, now the wife of William Hilgedieck; Elizabeth, now the wife of Moritz Schelosky; Louise, wife of Adolph Schelosky; Catherine, wife of John Oslage, and Herman. The only son, Herman, was reared and educated in Evansville. He learned the trade of a wood turner, at which he worked until about 1882; when he became a stockholder in the Evansville Furniture company, and was made yard superintendent.

William H. Ruston, proprietor of Smith's hotel, and an enterprising young citizen, was born in Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, September 26, 1856, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Conquest) Ruston, both natives of Cambridgeshire, England. The Ruston family came to the United States in 1874, and at once located in Evansville. For a time the father was engaged in merchandising, but for twelve years past has been in the employ of the E. & T. H. R. R. Co. The mother died here March 14, 1887. To these parents three sons and one daughter were born, all of whom survive. William H. Ruston was reared in his native country and obtained a fair education. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and upon coming to America he began farming near Sumner, Ill., but soon removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained but a short time. Since 1875 he has resided in Evansville. Several years ago, he embarked in the hotel business in copartnership with Charles Roehrig, he purchasing the well-known Smith hotel property. In 1885 Mr. Roehrig retired, leaving Mr. Ruston sole proprietor. The hotel is one of the

oldest and best known in the city, and under the efficient management of its present proprietor has attained a large degree of popularity. Mr. Ruston is a member of the Business Men's association and of the A. O. U. W. He was married August 4, 1871, to Miss Emma Roehrig, a native of Boonville, Ind., daughter of Jacob Roehrig. They have three children, Helen, Emma and Henry.

HENRY HELDT, dealer in agricultural implements at Nos. 917 and 919 Main street, was born in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, Ind., June 8, 1854, and is the son of Anton and Elizabeth (Hahne) Heldt, both natives of Northern Germany, born respectively in 1820 and 1828. His parents emigrated to America at about the same time, in 1851, and were married in this country. Soon after their marriage they went to farming in Scott township, where they purchased eighty acres of land. There they have since resided, prospering and establishing a good name in the community. Their farm, now embracing 160 acres, well improved, is among the results of their industry and frugality. Nine children have been born to them, of whom eight survive. Henry Heldt spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and attended the district schools, where he obtained a fair education. When twenty-one years of age he came to Evansville, and began traveling for Hermann Bros., continuing in the employ of that firm until 1884, when he entered the agricultural implement business in copartnership with his father. This partnership is continued under the firm name of Henry Heldt & Co. Mr. Heldt was married May 5, 1881, to Miss Annie Bohne, who was born in Scott township, December 24, 1859, and is the daughter of Gerhardt H. Bohne, a well-known citizen. To this union four children have been born, three of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Heldt are consistent members of the Lutheran church.

PETER HESS, an enterprising, public-spirited man, was born in Germany, January 4, 1826, being the son of Jacob and Catharine (Rhumme) Hess. He attended the public schools of his native country and then served in the army for nine months. In 1848 he emigrated from his native land, because of the revolution of that year, and coming to America, spent two years in the cities of the east. Reaching Evansville in 1850, he at at once established a meat market, having learned the butcher's trade in Germany, and has since continued in that business. Industry and close attention to business brought prosperity. His earnings were wisely invested in real estate in that portion of the city known as Independence. In 1887, he platted an enlargement to the city of Evansville, comprising ten acres, which is known as "Hess' enlargement." He has always been known as a progressive citizen, and has contributed much to the building up of his end of the city. His abilities and popularity were recognized by his fellow-citizens in 1871, when he was elected to the city council from the Fourth ward, where he served for three years. He is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 138, I. O. O. F. July 4, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Heilman, who was born in Germany, November 7, 1833. To this union thirteen children have been born, nine of whom survive, as follows: William, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth, Annie, Tillie, George, Charles and Henry.

The extensive stables and yards of the Cook brewing company are under the supervision of WILLIAM BAHR, a native of Holstein, Germany, born January 21, 1841. He came to Evansville when thirteen years of age, and worked as a farm laborer. July 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Indiana cavalry, and served until August 22,

1864, when he was honorably discharged as a sergeant. Returning from the war he purchased a farm in Posey county, Ind., where he lived until 1872. At that time he removed to this city and was soon employed as superintendent of the Evansville Street railway, which position he filled satisfactorily until 1877, when he connected himself with the brewery, where he has since continued. He is a member of Farragut Post, G. A. R. July 6, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary E. Downen, daughter of John Downen, of Posey county, Ind. To this union four sons and one daughter have been born.

MANUEL BAWDEN, general superintendent of the Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indianapolis railroads, was born in England, January 1, 1838, being the son of William and Mary (Greenway) Bawden. At the age of ten years he left home to support himself, having had no educational advantages excepting a few months' schooling, when a child, by which he learned to read and write. For four years he worked on a farm, and then served an apprenticeship with a stone mason. Having learned that trade he worked at it in his native country until 1869, when he went to Quebec, Canada, and there entered the service of the Dominion government, as foreman of the construction of bridges for the Grand Trunk railroad. Later, he was employed in the construction of various railroads in the United States and, in 1874, became connected with the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, building bridges, depots, etc. He was appointed superintendent of roadway in 1884, and when the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad was completed it was also placed under his charge. May 1, 1886, upon the promotion of Col. W. D. Ewing, he received the appointment of general superintendent of the two roads. Attentive to duty, skillful and efficient, he has become a valuable factor in the management of the roads. He was married in England, in 1863, to Miss Emily Ball, a native of Devonshire. They have four children: Edith, Louis, Clara and Ada.

Among the manufacturers of furniture in this city the firm of Stoltz & Karges takes high rank. The senior member of this firm, HENRY STOLTZ, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, November 18, 1839, and came to Evansville in 1858. He followed the trade of a cabinet-maker until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company G, Seventeenth Indiana infantry. After about seventeen months in the infantry service he was transferred to Company E, Fourth Kentucky cavalry, and was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August, 1864. At Franklin, Tenn., just after the battle of Stone River, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison for about one month, when he was paroled. Returning to Evansville after the war, he went to work at his old trade. In 1870, in connection with other gentlemen, he established the Evansville Furniture company, remained with that concern ten years, at the end of that period entered the service of J. F. Reitz, and for five years was foreman for that gentleman. In 1885 he purchased the Novelty Chair Works, and started a bedstead factory. In the following year A. F. Karges was admitted to partnership. Mr. Stoltz is a member of Farragut Post, G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F. He was married in April, 1866, to Elizabeth Mann, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. They have six children. The junior member of the firm, ALBERT F. KARGES, was born in German township, Vanderburgh county, Ind., November 3, 1861, and is the son of Ferdinand and Rosa (Dulty) Karges. Ferdinand Karges was born in Germany, in 1833, and emigrated to

America when about eighteen years of age. He came direct to Evansville and followed the trade of cabinet-making. A short time previous to the late war he engaged in the manufacture of furniture with Christ. Miller, under the firm name of Miller, Karges & Co. Several years later he withdrew from this firm and assisted in forming the Evansville Furniture company. After ten years he withdrew from the company and commenced farming in White county, Ill., where he now resides. His wife, Rosa, was born in Germany about 1836, and died in 1868. Subsequently he married. Albert F. Karges was reared in Evansville, and received his education in the public schools, and at the commercial college. In 1879 he entered the employ of William Hughes, the well-known merchant. Six years later he entered the lumber business, and since 1886, has been in the firm of Stoltz & Karges. He is a member of the Business Men's association, is active, progressive and deeply interested in this city's advancement. He was married in December, 1885, to Lizzie Hauk, of Evansville, Ind., to whom one son, Arthur W., has been born.

Among the foundries established in recent years is that of the F. Grote Manufacturing company at the corner of First avenue and Ingle street. It was organized February 1, 1887, and does general foundry work, but makes a speciality of pumps and radiators. The president and treasurer of the company, Fred Grote, was born in Prussia, May 4, 1847, and is the son of William and Laura (Koemann) Grote. The death of his father occurred in 1855 in Prussia. In the same year the mother with five children emigrated to America, coming direct to Vanderburgh county and reaching here July 2. She died twenty years later in this city. Fred Grote was reared on the farm of an uncle until sixteen years of age, except during one year when he resided with his mother in the city and attended school. At sixteen he went to work in the Evansville Woolen mills, where he remained eight years, in the meantime, however, spending one and a half years in the employ of Christian Decker. He had learnt the trade of an engineer, and after "following a thresher" for two years, was employed in the city water-works, as engineer. He was so engaged five years, when, in 1878, he established the Novelty Machine Works with John H. Maddox. After four years this was consolidated with the Hopkins & Roberts Machine company. In February, 1887, the F. Grote Manufacturing Company was organized and Mr. Grote was chosen president and treasurer. He is a member of Reed Lodge, No. 316, F. & A. M., of the Evansville Stationery Engineers' Lodge, No. 7, and of the Business Men's association. He is actively interested in the city's advancement, and contributes largely to that end. He was married in 1876 to Miss Matilda Rahm, daughter of William Rahm, sr. To this union seven children have been born, four of whom survive.

The secretary of this company, W. H. Miller, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 20, 1840, and is the son of Richard and Mary A. (Weaver) Miller, natives of Ohio. He was reared and educated in his native county, and receiving a commercial training, took charge of the books of Perine & Co., wholesale notion merchants in Dayton, Ohio. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-fourth Ohio infantry, and served faithfully until September, 1864. He was thrice wounded in battle: at Greenbrier, W. Va., Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., and at Chickamauga. His entire service was honorable and praiseworthy. In September,

1864, he came to Evansville, and entered the employ of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad company, where, in the capacity of a machinist, he remained fifteen years He then entered the foundry business, in which he has been since engaged variously connected. He is an efficient business man and a popular citizen. In 1875, he was elected to the state legislature from Vanderburgh county on an independent ticket put out by a fusion of laboring men and democrats. He was married March 10, 1863, to Louise Blauth, of Evansville, Ind., to whom three children have been born.

Adam Bromm, senior member of the firm of A. Bromm & Co., manufacturers of candies and wholesale fancy grocers, at Nos. 18 and 20 Vine street, Evansville, was born at Rauschenberg, county of Kirchain, province of Hessen, Germany, May 1, 1855, and is the son of Karl and Clara (Klingelhoefer) Bromm, who emigrated to the United States in 1881, located in Evansville, and still reside here. He was reared and educated in his native country, and at the age of fourteen years took a position in the court-house, which he held for more than two years. He next served an apprenticeship to a grocer, and in 1873 came to Evansville, entering the employ of Louis Kollenberg, a dealer in candy, toys, etc., he remained over two years, and then engaged in the confectionery and fruit business for himself, at the same time traveling for Jacob Heblich. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with A. W. Henn, and continued in business under the firm name of Bromm, Henn & Co., until the present firm of A. Bromm & Co. was formed, February 1, 1887, to which about a year later, Philip Speck and Frank J. Daub were admitted as partners. His advancement in the business community has been continuous, a result of his intelligent and energetic prosecution of wise plans. Mr. Bromm is a member of the Business Men's association, and of the Indiana Traveling Men's association. He was married February 3, 1880, to Lottie C. Hoffmann, of Evansville, to whom the following children have been born: Lizzie, Emma, Albert and Edward.

Samuel W. Keene, a prominent and well-known merchant of Evansville, is a native of New Hampshire, born February 1, 1852, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Crawford) Keene, of English and Scotch descent, respectively. In 1855 his parents left their native state, New Hampshire, removed to New York state, and now reside there. Five children were born to them, four of whom survive. Samuel W. Keene was reared in western New York, and secured a good common school education. Attaining his majority, he started to the enterprising west to seek employment. He proceeded to Chicago, and there at once entered the employ of Field, Leiter & Co., then the largest dry-goods firm in the west, and now, as Marshall Field & Co., probably the largest house of the kind in the world. With this firm he remained seven years as a salesman, and then located in Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., where he engaged in the dry goods business for himself during two years. His venture was successful, but desiring to establish himself in a larger and more prosperous city, he came to Evansville. This was in 1879, and upon reaching here he opened a comparatively small establishment, at No. 322 Main street, where he remained three years. His constantly increasing business demanded more commodious quarters, and in 1883, the large storehouse now occupied at No. 327 Main street, was opened. Business was then commenced on a scale second to no exclusively retail house in the city. Fair dealing and good management have brough

success. The volume of business done in this house, already large, is constantly increasing. Mr. Keene is recognized as a pushing, progressive, young man, being an active member of the Business Men's association and deeply interested in the general advancement of the city. He is a member of the K. of H., A. O. U. W., and K. and L. of H. fraternities. He was married in 1879 to Sammie M. Victor, of Maysville, Ky., to whom three children have been born: Victor, Donald and Amy.

GEORGE W. GOODGE, contracting bricklayer and builder, was born in Evansville, Ind., December 18, 1841, and is the son of John S. and Matilda (Beidelman) Goodge. His boyhood was passed in this city, in the public schools, of which he obtained his education. He first learned the trade of a marble-cutter, which he followed for two years. Ill health caused him to abandon this work. He then began as a brick-layer, and remained so occupied until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Indiana infantry, and served until June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. His service was praiseworthy throughout. He participated in the engagements at Perryville, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and the Atlanta campaign. Returning home after the war, he began work at his trade, and soon became a contracting brick-layer and builder, at which he has continued to the present time. He is now one of the leading contractors in the city, having supervised the building of Blount's plow factory, Evans hall, Canal street school building, Masonic block, the Mackey building, the Mackey, Nisbet & Co. building, and is now engaged on the new opera-house of the Business Men's association. He was married November 21, 1865, to Miss Sarah G. Ruston, to whom five children have been born — three boys and two girls — as follows: Marietta, James W., Susannah P., Edward B., Samuel B. Mr. Goodge is a member of the F. & A. M. order, and of Farragut Post, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church.

CHARLES H. W. OTTE, a prominent young citizen of Evansville, and junior member of the firm of Nessler, Nackenhorst & Otte, one of the largest wholesale and importing firms of fancy goods and toys in Indiana, and the only one of the kind in Evansville, was born in Indianapolis, this state, April 2, 1859. His parents, William and Mary (Heckman) Otte, natives of Germany, were born in 1825 and 1835, respectively. They emigrated to America early in the '50's, were married at Pittsburgh, Penn., and now reside at Indianapolis, Ind., where the father, as a carpenter, is in the employ of the Pan Handle railroad company, with which company he has been employed for twenty-four years. Charles Otte was reared and educated in the city of Indianapolis. From 1872 to 1883 he was employed as a clerk in his native city. In January of the last named year he formed a partnership with Louis Nessler and John F. Nackenhorst, and coming to Evansville, the three established their present business. With good management and fair dealing, an extensive trade and a high standing among the business concerns of the city have been secured. Mr. Otte is a member of Ben Hur Lodge, K. of P., and of the Traveling Men's association. He is energetic, capable, public-spirited and popular.

E. F. OSLAGE, an old citizen and merchant of this city, was born in Prussia, January 26, 1819. His parents, John H. and Catherine (Voss) Oslage, never left their native country. They were blessed with nine children, only four of whom grew to manhood, and three of these have since died

Mr. Oslage came to America in 1841, landing at Baltimore, and going thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained thirteen years. From Cincinnati he removed to Dubois county, Ind., and after a short time came to this county, locating on a farm. In 1866, he removed to the city, and with the firm of Blemker, Tillman & Co., started the third stove foundry established in Evansville. He remained with this company eleven years, withdrawing at the end of that period, erecting his present store building and beginning the business of a grocer. Since that time he has continued in the same business, meeting with much success. At Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1849, he was married to Dorothea Siekemeyer, who was born in Germany, March 11, 1827, and came to America when twenty years of age. Of this union eleven children have been born, five of whom survive, as follows: Julia A., John H., Louisa M., Edward B., and Lydia D.

John W. Dinsmoor, agent for Adams Express company, in this city, was born at Lowell, Mass., October 19, 1842. His parents, John B. and Caroline (Daw) Dinsmoor, were natives of Massachusetts, and were prominent people in the community where they resided. His mother died at Haverhill, in that state, in 1843, and the father, coming west, died at Sterling, Ill., in 1873. His paternal grandfather, William Dinsmoor, was also a native of Massachusetts, and died there, after an honorable career, about the year 1823. The immediate subject of this mention was educated in the town of his nativity, and at Galesburg, Ill. When twenty years of age, his patriotism was appealed to by his country's need. Responding to that appeal, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-eighth Illinois infantry, and served faithfully for three years, being honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. At the close of his military service he returned to Galesburg, and for a brief period was engaged in the hotel business. For six years, from 1867, he was employed in Cincinnati and St. Louis, principally with Sheehan & Lole, railroad contractors and builders. In 1873 he entered the service of the Southern Express company as a messenger, and at the end of three years, was made the company's agent at Birmingham, Ala., which position he held until 1881, when he accepted the agency of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company at Chicago, Ill. Here he remained until 1882, when he went to Indianapolis, Ind., as agent of the Adams Express company, and two years later was transferred to take charge of the company's office in this city. In the four years of his residence here his uniform politeness and strict attention to business have commended him to the favor of all coming in business contact with him. While at Birmingham, Ala., he was made a member of Jefferson Valley Lodge, No. 11, K. of P. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Mary E. Reinsmith, who died December 22, 1885, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

George Brose, representing a pioneer family, and one of the leading millers of the city, was born in Evansville, January 9, 1847. His father, Daniel Brose, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, was born February 15, 1815, and emigrated to the United States in 1837. His death occurred in 1864. His mother, Christina F. (Jenner) Brose was also a native of Wurtemberg, born September 22, 1820, who came, in 1839, with her parents and settled on a farm in Vanderburgh county. The marriage of these pioneers was solemnized in 1842. George Brose grew to manhood in this city and, soon after his father's death, at the age of nineteen, he began business for himself. Forming a partnership with his brother, John Brose, he embarked in the grocery

trade, and five years later the brothers established and began to operate a flour mill. This business relation continued until 1878, when John Brose died, being then thirty-four years of age. For the two years following this death, Thomas Brose, a younger brother, was a partner in the concern, at the end of which time the entire property, now known as the Sunnyside Mills, passed into the possession of George Brose, with whom it has since remained. By upright and honorable conduct in his dealings with men, and by close attention to business, he has achieved success. He is a prominent member of Orion Lodge, No. 35, K. of P., and an active member of the Business Men's association. His marriage occurred in this city in 1874, when Lizzie Laval, daughter of Dr. John and Mary Laval, born in 1852, became his wife.

In 1850 James Nugent and his wife Kate, who had been a Tohill, natives of Ireland, the former born about 1806 and the latter some ten years later, left the "Emerald Isle" and came to free America. They settled in Vanderburgh county and were highly respected members of the community. Ten children blessed their union, the oldest of whom was JOHN NUGENT, born December 20th, 1838, and known here as an enterprising contractor and steamboatman ever since 1865, when he took up his residence in the city. His parents died here, the father in 1876, the mother in 1881. The early portion of his life was spent on the farm. It was there in the trying experiences common to all farm lads of that day, and in the district school of the country, that the foundations of his character and education were shaped. When twenty-seven years of age he moved from the farm to the city, and at once engaged in the business of a contractor, especially employing himself on the public works of the city and county. In connection with his work in this line he has been engaged to some extent in the capacity of a steamboatman, particularly with the local tow-boats of the port. At present he is one of the contractors on the costly and elegant new court-house now in process of erection. As a citizen he has always been progressive, and in politics has affiliated with the republican party, in the achievement of whose successes he has wielded a large influence. He was married in 1880 to Mary L. Jenner, a native of this city, daughter of Adam and Louise Jenner. Honesty of purpose and great business activity have characterized the life of John Nugent, and brought success as the fruit of his labors, and made him popular with his business and social acquaintances. In November, 1888, Mr. Nugent was elected on the republican ticket one of the representatives of Vanderburgh county in the general assembly of 1889, in which he served with marked ability.

WALTER J. LEWIS, secretary and treasurer of the E. & T. H., P., D. & E., E. & I., and Belt Line railroads, is a native of Illinois, born June 20, 1857. He was reared and educated in his native county, Clinton. Learning telegraphy, he was employed for a time by the Western Union company. His experience as a railroad man commenced at Trenton, Ill., where he served for two years as station agent for the O. & M. railroad. In 1876 he was employed by the E. & T. H. railroad as clerk and telegraph operator, at Vincennes, Ind. His efficiency and close attention to business soon won a promotion to the chief clerkship of the company's offices at Terre Haute. From 1880 for two years he was freight agent at that place, and at the end of this time was transferred to this city to serve in the same capacity, the duties of passenger agent also being en-

trusted to him soon thereafter. In November, 1885, he was made secretary and treasurer of the railroads above mentioned, except the P., D. & E., which road was added May 1, 1887. Mr. Lewis is an expert accountant, a skillful manager, and faithful to every trust. He was married June 15, 1881, to Miss Emma Stewart, a native of Vincennes, Ind., daughter of L. D. Stewart, a well-known citizen of that place. They have two children: Ewing B. and Walter J. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of Grace Presbyterian church.

CHARLES E. WOODS, a leading citizen of Evansville, Ind., and one of the best known house, sign and steamboat painters of the city, residing at 405 Canal street, was born in Lambertsville, N. J., March 12, 1840. When a child he removed with his parents to Daviess county, Ind., and then to Louisville, Ky., where he was reared, and was given a common school education. Mention of his parents is made more fully in sketch of William H. Woods. He located in Evansville in 1853, and when about fourteen years of age learned the painter's trade with his brother-in-law, William Summers. In 1859, he removed to Henderson, Ky., and in August, 1861, he enlisted in the confederate army, joining Company B of the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky infantry, and served three years and nine months, and left the service as sergeant. In Webster county, Kentucky, at Shiloh meeting house, Mr. Woods was captured in 1862, and was turned over to the civil authorities for making a raid on West Franklin, and was imprisoned at Evansville, Ind., for about eight months, and then turned over to the military authorities and sent on special exchange. He was at Fort Donelson, Tenn., and was captured in the fall of the fort in 1862, and imprisoned at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, from where he escaped and reported to Adam Johnson, in Kentucky, with Morgan's command. At Cynthiana, Ky., in 1864, on Morgan's last raid, he was wounded by being shot through the left arm and left lung, and again taken prisoner, and was confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, for about four months and a half. Then being sent to Richmond, Va., and exchanged, he reported to his command in North Carolina, and soon afterward peace was declared. After the war he returned to Henderson and engaged at his trade, and resided there and carried on business until March, 1875, when he came to Evansville and formed a partnership with his brother, William H. Woods and continued with him until 1881, and then engaged in business for himself. Mr. Woods was married July 24, 1866, to Octavia Epperson, who was born in Kentucky in 1842, and is the daughter of William Epperson. To this union seven children have been born, five of whom survive, as follows: William R., George E., Rosa A., Elizabeth B., and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Woods is a member of the B. M. A., and is a member of Evansville Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M., and of La Vallette Commandery, K. T.

WILLIAM H. WOODS, a well-known citizen of Evansville, Ind., and a leading steamboat and house painter of the city, was born in Philadelphia on January 7, 1837, and was chiefly reared in Louisville, Ky., where he secured a limited education. In the spring of 1851 he began learning the trade of painting, and in December, 1854, came to Evansville on a visit to a sister. While visiting this city he was induced to locate here, and subsequently began following his trade, and is now one of the oldest painters in the city in point of local experience. He painted the first steamboat brought here for

the Evansville & Cairo packet line. Mr. Woods was married on May 25, 1858, to Hannah S. Epperson, who was born January 4, 1840, and died December 18, 1864, leaving three children, one of whom, Charles, survives, and is at present a partner of his father in the business. On July 17, 1866, Mr. Woods was married to Hannah J. Davidson, who was born in Pennsylvania, on February 8, 1843, and to this union nine children have been born, six of whom survive, as follows: William D., Harry, Mary, Ronald F., Walter and Arthur. Mr. Woods is a member of the B. M. A., and of the Royal Arcanum fraternity, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. lodges. Mrs. Woods is the daughter of Joshua and Matilda Davidson. Her father was one of the pioneers of Vanderburgh county, and was an early justice of the peace of Evansville. The parents of Mr. Woods were Richard and Mary A. (Taylor) Woods. Richard was born in Manchester, England, on November 19, 1779, and Mary Taylor was born in Liverpool, England, on December 1, 1805. They were married in Manchester, England, on January 27, 1829, and in 1836, they emigrated to America, and located in Philadelphia, Penn. Richard Woods was a millwright and pattern-maker by trade and followed that vocation in England, and then in Philadelphia. In about 1840 he was induced to come west to Daviess county, Ind., under contract to erect a mill. Two years were spent on this contract, he receiving in part payment for the same forty acres of land. Completing his contract, he removed his family to Louisville, Ky., making the trip across the country in wagons. His death occurred in Louisville, on July 23, 1846. Mary A. Taylor was the daughter of John and Ann Taylor, and she also died in Louisville, on March 7, 1852. To their union sixteen children were born, only three of whom survive. Both parents were married previous to their union, and a son of the father's first marriage and a daughter of the mother's first marriage survive, the son residing in Illinois and the daughter in St. Louis.

GEORGE LORENZ, a native of Germany, was born May 20, 1842. His parents, Jacob and Madeline (Meinart) Lorenz, were born in Germany in 1804 and 1813, respectively, and died in their native country, the father at the age of eighty-one years, the mother at the age of sixty-six years. Before coming to the United States, George Lorenz learned the baker's trade, but he never followed it in this country. He resided in New York city one year, came to Evansville in 1865 and soon thereafter began the wine and liquor business, in which he has since continued. He accumulated money rapidly, and in 1872 purchased the property which he now occupies at the corner of Second and Division streets, at a cost of $21,000. By careful and economical management he has continued to add to his property possessions. In 1866 he was married to Madeline Schauss, a native of Posey county, Ind., born in 1848. They have one daughter, Lena. Mr. Lorenz occupies a prominent place among the social orders of the city, being a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of H., Druids and Harugari fraternities. He and his wife are members of St. John's Evangelical church.

Among the enterprising business men who by their own efforts have attained prominence as public men, may be mentioned THOMAS BULLEN, who served in the city council from 1877 to 1881, at which time he was appointed chief of the fire department, holding this responsible position for five years. The son of Daniel and Elizabeth Ann (Kimpton) Bullen, and the youngest of eight children, only two of

whom are now living, this gentleman was born in England, February 3, 1837. In the public schools of his native country he received some rudimentary instruction, but at the early age of twelve years he undertook to learn the baker's trade. Emigrating to the United States in 1852, he settled in Evansville, and at once entered the service of Edward Bowles, the well-known liveryman, continuing therein until 1854, when he began business for himself as a teamster. At that time he obtained the contract for sprinkling the streets of the city, and so acceptable has been his service that he has continued in the perfor mance of this public duty to the present. His business ventures proving successful, Mr. Bullen entered the livery business in 1867, and soon gained a large patronage. His stables, now located on Upper Fifth street, at Nos. 13, 15 and 17, are commodious, well stocked, well equipped, and so managed as to deserve and receive substantial public support. In political life Mr. Bullen has been a consistent democrat, his faithful services to his party having been rewarded by the recognition, with mention of which he was introduced in this connection. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. His marriage occurred in 1854, to Miss Martha Hitch, a native of England, born in 1838, who came to America with her parents when eleven years of age. Eight children were born of this union, four of whom are now living: Elizabeth Ann, John T., Lauretta and William H.

John J. Goodwin, jr., of the firm of Harrison, Goodwin & Co., though not identified with the business interests of this city until recent years, has become well-known by reason of his business ability and integrity. A son of William M. and Marietta (Wilbur) Goodwin, the eldest of six children, he was born August 4, 1842. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1822, and his mother a native of Indiana, born in 1826; the former died at Anna, Ill., in 1886, the latter in Hardin county, Ill., 1873. These parents gave their son the benefits of a common school education, and when the civil war was actively commenced they gave him to their country's service. Enlisting in November, 1861, in Company F, Forty-ninth Indiana infantry, he served honorably for three years, receiving a wound at Vicksburg, December 29, 1863, and being honorably discharged in November, 1864. Returning to civil life, he established himself at Cave-in-Rock, Ill., as a general merchant and produce dealer, and engaged successfully as such for a period of twenty years. Coming to Evansville in 1885, for a time he busied himself as a trader and speculator, and in April, 1888, became a member of the firm with which he is now associated. He is also connected with the firm of Pleasants, Goodwin & Co., jeans pants manufacturers. Politically he entertains the views of the democratic party, and religiously those of the Methodist Episcopal church. A firm believer in the good accomplished by fraternal orders, he is connected with lodges of the F. & A. M., K. of P., and K. of H. In 1870 his marriage occurred to Miss Nora C. Mitchell, who was born in Hardin county, Ill., in 1848. Three children, Leila, Daisy, and Mabel, have been born to these parents.

For twenty-four years the stove and tin business has been represented in this city by the Thiele family. Anthony Thiele was born in Germany, January 25, 1827, and came to the United States in 1852, settling in Boston, Mass. His wife, Julia (Corcoran) Thiele, was born in Ireland in 1835, and died in this city when thirty-seven years of age. The family came to Evansville in the spring of 1864. The eldest of their eight children was Ignatius A., born in Bos-

ton, Mass., January 23, 1855. Upon his arrival here the elder Thiele began the stove and tin business, which has been continued by father and son ever since, Ignatius having been admitted to partnership in 1872. Since 1870 their place of business has been at Nos. 108 and 110 Upper Third street, where a full line of stoves, tinware, and house-furnishing goods are offered for sale. The reputation for honesty and fair dealing established by the senior member of the house is being maintained by the younger man, who is recognized as an enterprising trader. They are the only agents in this part of the state of the celebrated Round Oak heating stoves.

The dye house of HENRY BUTTS is an old establishment. Its proprietor came to Evansville in 1850, since which time he has been a well-known citizen. He was born in Northampton (now Monroe) county, Penn., December 4, 1809. His parents, Jacob and Christina (Arnold) Butts, were natives of that state, and died in the county named. At the age of ten years Henry Butts was forced to make his own way in life, and as soon as he had reached his majority he moved to Genesee county, N. Y., where he remained until 1834. When he came to Evansville he was penniless, and for a time lived in poverty, being unable to find profitable employment. In 1839 he was married to Miss Cornelia E. Hinman, of Geneva, N. Y., then in her nineteenth year. Through enterprising effort and rigid economy Mr. Butts soon gained a foothold in the prosperous city, and now after years of toil, having gained a competence, he enjoys the fruits of his enterprise. In 1863 his wife departed this life, three children being left to mourn the loss of a mother. Mrs. Elizabeth Murdock, born in Italy, became his wife in 1867.

JOHN HENRY KREIPKE, for many years a well-known cooper in this city and a worthy citizen, was born in Germany, February 4, 1822. His parents, John Carl and Johanna Kreipke, were natives of Germany and died in this city in 1876 and 1878, respectively, each having lived more than four score years of usefulness. He was the second of three children, only one of whom survives. His boyhood was spent in the schools of his native place, and at the age of fourteen years he began to learn the cooper's trade, at which he worked in Germany until 1845, when he sailed for the United States. Landing at New Orleans, La., he remained in that city a few months and then came to Evansville in the early days of 1846. Here he continued to work at his trade, and later formed a partnership with James W. Wiltshire, with whom he was in business for thirty-five years, or until his death, which occurred January 5, 1887. Beginning life with no other capital than the endowments of nature he acted manfully throughout a long career and obtained a pleasing measure of success. He was married October 31, 1866, to Mrs. Caroline Theiman (whose maiden name was Peulen), born in Germany, March 2, 1826. Her mother dying in Germany in 1837, she came to the United States in 1845 with her father, who four years later died in this city in his fifty-second year. Mrs. Kreipke is a member of the German Lutheran church, and a highly respected lady.

Among the enterprising citizens who came from beyond the sea to Evansville, soon after it became a city, was John George Miller, for many years identified, as a leader, with the retail boot and shoe trade of the city. He was born January 25, 1819, in Delkenheim, Nassau, Germany; was married in 1848, to Miss Catharine Christina Bastert, born in 1817, a native of Bielefeld, Westphalia, Germany, and landed

in this city as an immigrant, near the last of June, of the same year. His death occurred in this city, June 1, 1887, and that of his wife, July 21, 1873. These pioneers were the parents of six children, one of whom, EMIL GEORGE MILLER, born October 3, 1853, is now a dealer in boots and shoes, in partnership with John George Diehl, doing business at No. 501 Main street. Emil George Miller received the rudiments of his intellectual training in the public schools of the city; at the age of thirteen began to work in his father's store, and ever since that time, excepting a period of seven years, has been actively engaged as a retail boot and shoe merchant, with varying degrees of success. January 21, 1875, he was married to Catherine Roehrig, who was born in Warrick county, Ind., May 27, 1854. Mr. Miller became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1878. His family, now containing five children, are members of St. John's church.

JOHN GEORGE DIEHL, of the firm of Miller & Diehl, shoe dealers at No. 501 Main street, was born in Iggelheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, January 16, 1850. His parents, Leonard and Apollonia (Hirsch) Diehl, were Bavarians, born respectively in 1823 and 1822. Both died in the country of their nativity, the former in 1863, the latter in 1858. The eldest daughter of these people came to this city from Germany in 1865, and died here at the age of twenty-one years. Her brother, John George Diehl, learned the trade of a shoemaker in his native town, but in the summer of 1866 he emigrated to the United States, and came at once to Evansville. For about four years after reaching this place he worked at his trade, but at length accepted a clerkship in the shoe store of George Miller & Co., where he remained until 1872. In March of that year he went to Europe, to obtain a legacy which had been left him. When Mr. Diehl first determined to leave his native land, he was unable, because of the war of that period, to obtain a passport, but this was not allowed to prevent his departure. However, upon his return to that country, in 1872, he was compelled to serve in the German army two and a half years before he could obtain the legacy for which he had crossed the ocean. Returning to Evansville in 1874, he resumed his place in the employ of Miller & Co., where he remained, save a brief period, until 1888. In March of this year, the firm, of which he is now a member, was established. He was married, November 19, 1874, to Elizabeth Pale, who was born in Iggelheim, Germany, February 14, 1855, and who came to the United States in 1874. He and his wife belong to the Roman Catholic church.

Henry Klee came from Germany in 1848, settled at Evansville, and three years later commenced the business of an undertaker in which he continued until 1886. He was born in Germany March 5, 1818, and died in Evansville, April 22d, 1888. His wife was Clara Kratz, herself a native of Germany, born December 18, 1827, and now residing in this city. These people always commanded the respect of their neighbors. JOHN KLEE, a son of these early settlers, now an undertaker at Nos. 217 and 219 Ingle street, was born October 21, 1852, in this city. He received a common school education and in 1878 began business in partnership with his father. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Katie Blaier, daughter of Michael and Barbara (Stainhilber) Blaier, very worthy people. Mr. Klee and wife are members of St. John's church; the former is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Honor.

Thrift and persistent effort which yield not to adversity are essential to a realization of hopes. Men are called self-made when they attain prominence after being thrown

upon their own resources in the struggles for wealth, power and social supremacy which characterize the present era. The effective help of friendly hands is lost sight of and all credit is given to the individual effort. But valuable friendship is itself a possession which only manly qualities command. So he who starts empty-handed in the race of life and at his prime has gathered about him those things which bespeak successful endeavor, may be said to have made his own way. A man of this type is JOHN H. FINK, who was born in Germany, October 28, 1840, being the son of Magnus and Susannah (Vaubel) Fink. He was educated in his native country, and emigrated to the United States in 1856, coming at once to Vanderburgh county, and settling on a farm. After a year's work on the farm he came to Evansville and learned the saddler's trade, at which he labored until 1870. At the close of the civil war he moved to Morganfield, Ky., where he remained until 1881, at which time he returned to Evansville, and for three years carried on the carriage business. At the present time he is engaged as a wholesale and retail dealer in ice, at No. 124 Upper Water street. In politics Mr. Fink has been an earnest democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. George B. McClellan. While at Morganfield, Ky., notwithstanding his political complexion, he was postmaster for seven years under President Grant. In 1886 he was nominated for county treasurer by the democratic party, and, though running ahead of his ticket, failed to be elected. Believing in the good accomplished by fraternal orders, he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty years, and is also connected with the K. of H. and A. O. U. W. He married in 1864 Elizabeth Georget, who came to America from Germany, when but two years of age.

FREDERICK W. RUFF, doing a general dry goods business at No. 221 Main street, Evansville, Ind., is a native of New York city, having been born there October 23, 1850. His parents, Rev. Frederick and Elizabeth Ruff, were natives of Germany, 1827 and 1832 were the dates of their births, respectively. The former still lives at Mt. Vernon, Ind., the latter died in 1864. The Rev. Frederick Ruff came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, and settled in New York city. After a residence of twenty-six years in the east, he emigrated to the west, and educated his son at New Albany, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. The subject of this mention came to Evansville in 1873, and in the following year was employed in the dry goods house of Hudspeth, Miller & Co., where he continued as a clerk until 1886. In this year the business house now known as F. W. Ruff & Co., at at 221 Main street, was established. December 22, 1887, the property of the firm was destroyed by fire, at a considerable loss. A new building was at once erected and business again actively engaged in. The house now enjoys a profitable trade. In 1875 Mr. Ruff was married to Carrie Berges, who was born at Charleston, Ind., in 1856. The family consists of three children, Edwin, Frederick and John. In politics Mr. Ruff is an earnest republican; he is a member of the K. of H., and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church..

FIDELIO T. HODGE, born January 30, 1817, is a native of Livingstone county, Ky. His parents, Thomas and Harriet (Barnes) Hodge, were natives of North Carolina, and with the pioneers who drifted from that section over into western Kentucky in the early part of the nineteenth century, migrated from their native home. It was in 1805 that they settled in the then wild west. There

they lived and died, the father in 1837, the mother in 1850, each at the age of sixty years. The family consisted of nine children. Their lives were simple and their manners plain. All labored together for the common support. The subject of this sketch made his home at his father's cabin until he was twenty-five years of age. At that age he went to Golconda, Ill., and for some time was engaged there as a clerk. From 1840 to 1846 he added materially to his fortune by trading along the coasts of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with the flat-boats and store boats that were so common at that period. Returning to Golconda, be began the business of a dry goods merchant, and continued so occupied until 1863, when he removed to Evansville. In the following year his business house at No. 200 Water street was erected at a cost of $27,000, where, ever since, he has been engaged in the wholesale liquor trade. During the twenty-four years of his residence here, he has been signally successful in business. Mr. Hodge has been twice married. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Julia A. Giffith, whose death occurred in 1861. Two years later, Miss Rose White, a native of New Orleans, La., born in 1838, became his wife. Of the first union seven children were born, Henry, Richard, Sally, Edwin, Clinton, all now deceased, and Indiana and Mary Agnes, now living; of the second marriage there are three children: Rose, Flora and Maydell.

Industry, intelligence, and integrity, when combined in practice, guarantee success. The business house of Evans & Verwayne has been fortunate in having these qualities predominate in the components of those who control its career. SAMUEL G. EVANS, the senior member of the firm, was born in Jackson county, W. Va., March 19, 1839. His father, E. S. Evans, was born in Morgantown, Va., in 1800, and died in his native state in 1876. His mother, Ruami (Wright) Evans, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1806, and died in Jackson county, Va., in 1882. The father was an old time gentleman farmer. It was on his farm that the boyhood of young Evans was passed. After exhausting all educational facilities near his home he was sent to Washington College in Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1861. For a short time thereafter he pursued the study of law. Leaving the east he came to Evansville, and entered the service of the Adams Express company. In 1864 he began his career as a dry goods merchant, entering the house of Jaquess, French & Co., and two years later became associated, as junior partner, with the firm of Jaquess, Hudspeth & Co., where he remained for about eight years. In partnership with D. J. Mackey, under the firm name of S. G. Evans & Co., he opened an establishment in 1876, at 211 Main street, where for some time a successful business was conducted. In 1880 the firm of Evans & Verwayne was organized. The volume of business transacted by the house has increased annually, the past year showing a decided improvement over any preceding year. This success has been due in a large measure to the untiring zeal, constant watchfulness and unswerving probity of the senior proprietor, who, by his deserts, ranks among the leading merchants of the city of Evansville. A democrat in politics, faithfully exercising the rights of citizenship, Mr. Evans is never offensive to political opponents in the enunciation of his principles. He is a member of the F. & A. M. order. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Louisa Hornbrook, born in 1842, near Evansville, a descendant of very worthy pioneers who acted an honorable and conspicuous part in the early history of Vanderburgh county. To

these parents three daughters have been born, Carrie H., born 1870; Kate F., born 1874, and Della J., born 1876. Mr. Evans is a trustee of Willard Library and of the public schools.

An honorable career as a retail merchant has been achieved by ANTHONY VERWAYNE, who is yet in the prime of life. He has ascended the ladder of prosperity, through no daring leap, but by steadily advancing from round to round. July 29, 1841, was the date, and the town of Wehl, Holland, kingdom of Netherlands, the place of his birth. His parents, John and Anna (Teunnessen) Verwayne, natives of Holland, emigrated to the United States in 1845, and settled in Vanderburgh county, where, after years of useful and respectable citizenship, they died, the former in 1865, when sixty-two years old, the latter in 1859, at the age of fifty-eight years. He made use of such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of the pioneer era in Indiana, and at the age of fourteen years commenced the practical education of a business man in the trying school of experience. For ten years he was employed in the dry goods houses of J. P. Byrne and John S. Hopkins, at the end of which time he began traveling as a representative of the house of H. Feldman & Co., of this city, and later represented on the road A. and J. Trouenstine & Co., of Cincinnati. His career as a commercial tourist continued for twenty years, and was marked with signal success. Everywhere popular, steadfast always in his adherence to honorable methods and never unmindful of his employer's interests, he built up an enviable reputation. In 1880 the well-known dry-goods house of Evans & Verwayne was established. Its affairs have been safely and judiciously conducted, and the house is now among the leaders of its kind in this part of the state. Its prosperity and high standing in business circles are largely due to the personal effort of Mr. Verwayne. Politically, Mr. Verwayne is a democrat, though not acting a prominent part in his party's affairs. August 7, 1860, he was married to Miss Dina A. Gerwe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was born in Germany May 5, 1836; and to these parents five children have been born: John H., Henry, George, Edward and Joseph. The family belongs to the Catholic church.

In 1835 Weden and Mary Wiltshire left the state of Virginia and moved to Chillicothe, Ohio. They came thence to Evansville in 1858. Their family consisted of fifteen children, eight of whom are still living. The mother was born in 1797, and died in 1874. The father, born in 1798, died in 1886. As industrious, honest and respectable citizens they were well-known. The seventh of their children, JAMES W. WILTSHIRE, was born in Rockingham county, Va., November 28, 1829. He received some instruction in the rudimentary branches of learning in the schools of Chillicothe, but at the age of thirteen he was regularly employed to learn the trade of a cooper. Succeeding in this he continued to work at his trade until 1847, when, hearing of the rapid strides then being made by the promising young city in southern Indiana, he set out for Evansville. Arriving here, he continued his work as a journeyman for four years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with J. H. Kreipke, for the purpose of carrying on the coopering business. Success attended the efforts of these industrious and practical workmen. They continued the business for thirty-five years, until the death of Mr. Kreipke, in 1887. Upon the death of his associate, Mr. Wiltshire permanently retired from the business which he had pursued with success

for so long a time. During the entire period of this concern's existence the proprietors were classed among the most active and enterprising men in the city. In politics Mr. Wiltshire is recognized as a staunch republican. His career as a man of business induced the voters of his ward to give him a seat in the city council. In this capacity he served the public for three years, during 1866 1867 and 1868. Mr. Wiltshire has been twice married. In 1847 Miss Sarah A. Knouse became his wife. She was an estimable lady, and her death which occurred in 1880, was lamented by many relatives and friends. In 1881 Mr. Wiltshire was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Detroy, who was born in Germany in 1861. Through a period of forty years Mr. Wiltshire has been a resident of the city. By dealing fairly with his fellow men and by steady industry he has won success.

LANT & MORRIS.—The manufacture of brick is one of the great and growing industrtes of Evansville, and prominent among the manufactories, indeed, the largest pressed brick manufactory in the United States, is that of Lant & Morris, who do business under the firm name of the Evansville Pressed Brick company, with their works on the Belt railroad at junction of State road. This establishment was founded in May, 1887, by Jesse W. Walker and George Lant, sr., with Cave J. Morris as manager. The latter, upon the death of Mr. Walker, in 1888, became an equal partner in the firm, with Mr. Lant. To give an idea of the magnitude of the operations of the firm, it should be stated that the factory has a daily capacity of 75,000 brick per day, all machine made. During the winter of 1887–8, contracts were made for 10,000,000 brick. From forty to fifty hands are employed, and a ready market is found for all products.

C. H. ELLERT is a prominent manufacturer and repairer of leather and rubber belting, boot, shoe and gaiter uppers, dealer in machine bolts, brass goods and general mill supplies, doing business at No. 13 Upper First street, between Vine and Division streets. He was born in Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1851, and is the son of B. J. and E. M. (Rogge) Ellert, both of whom are deceased. He was reared in Louisville, and secured his early education in that city. At the age of about twelve years he entered a drug store and served an apprenticeship of three years, during which time he attended a medical school in order to fit himself for a pharmacist. He next went to Syracuse, N. Y., and attended college for two years, pursuing a course of study embracing general literature and pharmacy. After securing his diploma he returned to Louisville and for a time was employed as a traveling salesman for a house engaged in the same business. In 1880 he located in Evansville and opened his present establishment. He was married in this city in 1877, to Miss Minnie Speeman, who was born and reared in New York city, and is the daughter of Frank Speeman, of New York. To this union six children have been born, five of whom survive. Mr. Ellert has taken an active interest in the advancement of Evansville, and was one of the charter members of the Business Men's association, and is now chairman of the committee of commerce. He is doing a large business, which is daily increasing.

FRANK TARDY, ship-chandler and dealer in flat-boats and barges, was born at Vevay, Switzerland county, Ind., June 24, 1846, and is the son of George F. and Matilda (Martin) Tardy. The father was born in France and the mother at Colfax Court House, Va. Both parents are still living, and reside in

Louisville, Ky. Frank Tardy was reared in Vevay until his twelfth year, and was educated at Hanover College, in this state. While quite young he ran away from school and home and took a place as cabin boy on a steamboat in the Ohio river trade. He continued steamboating from that time until 1880, occupying during that time all the different positions from cabin boy to captain, including pilot. In 1880 he located in Evansville and opened a ship chandler's store, and has continued up to the present. Beginning on small capital, succeeding, and gradually increasing his business, he now has a large store. Mr. Tardy is a member of the Business Men's association, and of the Knights of Honor fraternity. He was married October 5, 1872, to Annie Yates, who was born in New Orleans in 1847. To this union three daughters have been born, all living.

SAUNDERS B. SANSOM, member of the firm of Schapker & Sansom, balers of hackled husks, and manufacturers of the electric steam renovator, of Evansville, Ind., is a native of Huntingdonshire, England, born, April 7, 1843, and is the son of William and Sarah (Bedford) Sansom, both natives of Huntingdonshire, England. The father died in 1882, and the mother died in 1847. Our subject was reared in his native country, and attended the neighborhood schools. In 1858 he emigrated to America with a party of about twenty, and came direct to Evansville. He set in to learn the carpenter's trade with his uncle, Saunders Sansom. On June 6, 1861, he answered his country's call for troops to put down the rebellion, and enlisted in Company I, of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer infantry. Capt. Thompson's Company E, raised in Evansville for the Fourteenth Regiment, being full, he with others, went to Terre Haute, and was there mustered into Company I, with five others, and was accredite to Vermillion county, though being an Evansville volunteer. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he was wounded by a rifle ball in the knee, and remained on the field until the 13th of the same month, having been taken prisoner. He was then paroled and sent within the Union lines, and on the 15th his right leg was amputated in the field hospital. The amputation of the limb was the first surgical attention he received after being wounded, a period of twelve days. He remained in the field hospital until the 15th of June following, and was then sent to the hospital at Washington city. On July 1, following, a second operation was performed, the limb being amputated near the middle of the thigh. He remained in the hospital at Washington until his discharge in the spring of 1864. Returning to Evansville, he entered commercial college in order to prepare himself for indoor work, and for two years he engaged in the retail cigar business on Locust street, his health being too poor to admit of other employment. In 1868 he was elected by the republicans as city treasurer of Evansville, and in the following year was appointed deputy by Philip Helder, the republican city clerk, and remained there until January, 1871. He was then appointed United States store keeper, assigned to duty at Patoka, Gibson county, Ind., and was in the revenue service until August, 1872, when he was nominated by the republicans for the office of recorder of Vanderburgh county, but retained his commission as store keeper until his election as recorder in October of the same year. He was re-elected to the recorder's office in 1876, and served altogether eight years, his term expiring in 1880. In April, 1881, he was again elected city treasurer of Evansville and served until 1883. He entered upon his present business in June,

1883, in copartnership with Bernhard Schapker. Mr. Sansom is a charter member of Farragut Post, No. 27, and is also a member of the Evansville Business Men's association. He was married on February 2, 1872, to Susan R. Dunk, who was born in Evansville. To this union three children have been born, two of whomsurvive. As a soldier, citizen, and public officer, Mr. Sansom has displayed the highest qualities of manliness, and deserves the high place in the esteem of the people which it is his privilege to enjoy.

Robert Day, street commissioner of the city of Evansville, is a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born December 30, 1843. He is the son of Samuel and Ann (Ringham) Day. When he was a mere boy his father died in England, and in 1853 with his mother and a brother, Samuel, he came to America, landing in Buffalo, N. Y. The family remained there one year, and then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where they resided until 1857. They then located in Princeton, Ind., and in the fall of 1859, came to Evansville, where they have all since resided. In December, 1859, Robert went to work for William Caldwell, with whom he remained until July, 1861, and then enlisted in the United States army, joining Company F, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana infantry. He served faithfully until September, 1864, with the armies of Missouri, Cumberland and Mississippi. In the rear of Vicksburg, Miss., he was wounded on May 16, 1863, by being shot through both thighs. He was then confined in the hospital until December 23, of the same year, when he joined his command at Baton Rouge, La. He was there mustered out, September 23, 1864. Returning home he again entered the employ of William Caldwell, and continued with that gentleman for twenty years, and then engaged for himself for one year in the grocery business on the corner of Sixth and Green streets. On April 16, 1887, he was appointed by the council as city street commissioner of Evansville, and in April, 1888, was reappointed. Mr. Day was married October 22, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, a native of England. To this union five children have been born, two of whom survive. Mr. Day is a member of the G. A. R., and a popular citizen.

Henry Haynie, proprietor of Haynie's hotel, was born in Newburgh, Warrick county, Ind., March 25, 1851, and is the son of J. C. and Emily (Hastings) Haynie, both natives of Indiana, who died in 1883, the father at the age of fifty-one years, and the mother at the age of fifty years. Mr. Haynie was reared in Newburgh until 1862, when he came to Evansville and went to work for S. H. S. Cook. One year later he moved to Ingle's Station and worked on a farm during that season. Coming back to Evansville, he was engaged at the Washington house and the American house for some time, and then clerked for Coolidge Bros., in the "original New York store." For seven years thereafter he was engaged in railroading. Returning to the hotel business, he was employed for a time as steward of the Sherwood house, but subsequently returned to the employ of the railroad company. While serving as a train-boy, he controlled and operated a hotel in Rockville, Ind. He was engaged as a grocer in this city in 1885 and 1886, and on November 15 of the last named year opened the Haynie hotel on Locust street, where he has since continued. By wise management, a careful regard for the wants of the public, and close attention to business, he has won a good patronage for his house, and firmly established himself in popular favor. He was married, March 25, 1874, to Miss Rachel Hunnell, who was born in Evansville, and is the daughter of

William Hunnell. One child has been born: Emma, October 25, 1875. Mr. Haynie was elected to the city council from the Sixth ward, and was re-elected the next year, defeating, by a majority of 71 votes, a man whose boots he blacked when a boy. He is a member of the K. of P., K. of H., A. O. U. W., Fraternal Legion, Select Knights, K. and L. of H., and United Order of Honor.

Lorenz Fritsch, a very successful business man of Evansville, is a native of Germany, where he began to learn the business of a tailor. He removed to Paris, and there perfected himself in the art of cutting garments, and was in that city during the Franco-Prussian war. In 1871 he came to America, and at first found employment in some of the leading establishments of Boston. His first year in Evansville, was 1873, and for five years thereafter he was engaged as a cutter in the best shops in the city. In 1878 he began business for himself, opening his establishment in a modest way in October of that year. He met with success from the first, and now has an establishment that is a credit to his own business abilities as well as to the taste and appreciation of elegant apparel by the people of the city. He carries a large stock of fine cloths suitable to his trade, employs a considerable number of hands in his manufacturing department, and his product has that indescribable and generally unattainable "style" that marks the work of a master in this important branch of industry.

James F. and Hiram M. Lindley.—Among the leading business men of Evansville, none, probably, are more conspicuous in the retail trade than the Lindley Bros. Their father was Francis S. Lindley, who was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age, and then removed to Switzerland county, Ind., and was one of the first settlers of Vevay, the county seat of that county. He opened a tan-yard in that place, and remained there for over fifty years. He then removed to Greensburgh, Ind., where he resided until his death, in 1875, at the age of 84 years. His wife was Rebecca McKittrick, who was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1800, and died in 1839. Both parents were members of the Methodist church, and the father was one of six who organized the first Methodist church in Vevay, Ind. To the parents nine children were born, of whom five were sons and four daughters. Of the children four survive: J. F. Lindley, senior member of the firm of Lindley Bros, was born in Vevay, Ind., July 27, 1837. H. M. Lindley, junior member, was also born in Vevay, February 23, 1839. Upon the death of the mother both boys were taken by an uncle, James McKittrick, who lived near Versailles, Ripley county, Ind. The brothers were educated in the common schools, attending the schools of Aurora, Ind., in winter and working on the farm in summer, their uncle having his winter residence in Aurora, and summer residence near Versailles. The senior brother attended Wilmington Seminary, in Dearborn county, two years, and the junior brother attended Moore's Hill college, the same county, for one year. James F. clerked for seven months with Chambers, Stevens & Co., of Aurora, and at the age of nineteen years, went to New Albany, Ind., and began clerking for Kent & Co., where he continued until March 1859, when he opened a dry goods store for himself in New Albany. Hiram M. joined his brother at New Albany, after leaving school, and five years later, was admitted as a partner in the business, the firm being J. F. Lindley & Bro. In September, 1870, the brothers located in this city, and

opened a dry goods house equal to any in size in the city at that time. In 1880, they added carpets to their line of goods, and now carry an average stock of $120,000, and do an average annual business of about $250,000, employing an average of twenty-five salesmen.

Their business building is at Nos. 305 and 307 Main street, is of brick, three stories high, 35½x150 feet. The basement and third story are devoted to the wholesale dry goods trade, the first floor to the retail trade in the same line, and the second floor to the wholesale and retail trade in carpets, shawls and cloaks. Both brothers are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the senior having joined the church at New Albany, in 1863, and the junior at Washington, Ind., in 1861, he being at that time engaged in merchandising at that place. H. M. Lindley is steward of Trinity church, Evansville, and both have been active members of the Trinity congregation since their residence in this city. In January, 1887, James F. Lindley, jr., was admitted to the firm, the name remaining as before. James F. jr., was born in New Albany, Ind., October 7, 1862, and was educated in the public schools and at De Pauw University.

EDWARD BOETTICHER, senior member of the firm of Boetticher, Kellogg & Co., leading wholesale dealers in hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., at No. 122 Upper First street Evansville, Ind., was born in Monroe county, Ohio, January 7, 1837, and is the son of Frederick W. and Elizabeth (Weppler) Boetticher, both natives of Germany. The father was born in 1798, and the mother in 1814. The father came to the United States in 1832, and the mother in 1834, and they were married near Wheeling, W. Va. The father was a minister of the German Protestant church and died in 1849. The mother is still living making her home in this city with her son Edward. Mr. Boetticher spent most of his early life near Cincinnati, Ohio, and secured his education in private schools of that city. When thirteen years of age he took a position as clerk in a retail cigar store in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then entered the hardware store of Tyler, Davidson & Co., remaining five years. In 1857 he located in Evansville, and took a position with Charles S. Wells, hardware merchant, remaining with him until his death in 1863, and then continued with the new firm of Wells, Kellogg & Co., until 1864, at which time he became a partner in the firm. Three years later he and Mr. Kellogg took the business under the firm name of Boetticher, Kellogg & Co., which has continued to the present. Mr. Boetticher was married November 29, 1859, to Amelia S. Beste, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 27, 1839, and is the daughter of Henry A. Beste. To this union eight children have been born, three of whom survive, William H., Oscar and Frederick C. Mr. Boetticher is a member of the I. O. O. F., and F. & A. M. fraternities. He and his wife are members of St. John's German Protestant church.

CHARLES H. KELLOGG, a prominent citizen and member of the firm of Boetticher, Kellogg & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 25, 1835. His father was Henry S. Kellogg, who was born in the state of New York, near Troy, in 1800, and was of English descent. His mother was Margaret E. Cochran, who was born in Ireland about 1807, and came to the United States when quite young. From New York state the father removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832, and engaged in the hardware business in that city. Later he located in Cambridge City, where he engaged in the same business for two years, and in 1847 removed to Indianap-

olis. Establishing a store there, he was one of the leading pioneer hardware men of that city. At that early time there were no railroads in Indianapolis, and Mr. Kellogg introduced the first dray in the city, taking the vehicle from Cambridge City. He died in 1862 and his wife in 1876. To these parents eight children were born, five of whom survive. Charles was reared in the various cities where his parents resided, and attended their public schools. He was a student of the old Marion county seminary at a time when a large number of the men who later attained prominence in the state attended there. In 1855 he was taken into his father's business as a partner, the firm being Henry S. Kellogg & Son. Three years later he came to Evansville, having sold out the business in Indianapolis, and engaged in the capacity of book-keeper with Charles S. Wells, and continued until 1863, when Mr. Wells died. A brother of the old proprietor, H. K. Wells, of Cleveland, Ohio, Edward Boetticher and Mr. Kellogg, then bought out the business, and formed the firm of Wells, Kellogg & Co. That firm continued until 1866, when it was dissolved by the withdrawal of H. K. Wells. The two remaining partners from that time to the present have continued business under the firm name of Boetticher, Kellogg & Co. The firm is recognized as one of the most progressive, substantial and successful in the city of Evansville. In working out its success the business qualifications, untiring zeal and integrity of Mr. Kellogg have played an important part. Mr. Kellogg was married, in 1862, to Susan H. Oakley, who was born in Paris, Tenn, and is the daughter of James Oakley, a Tennesseean by birth, who early removed to Evansville, and was one of the old merchants of the city. To this union one son has been born — Oakley H., now twenty-five years of age, and a salesman in the hardware house. Mr. Kellogg is a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church. His wife and son are members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.

R. H. Kellogg, one of the leading hardware merchants of Evansville, Ind., doing business at No. 215 Main street, was born in Madison, Ind., September 21, 1837, and is the son of Henry S. and Margaret (Cochran) Kellogg. The father was a native of Washington county, N. Y., and died in 1860. The mother was born in Ireland, and died in 1873; she came with her parents to the United States when a child. The father came west to Indiana at a very early date, and about 1840 removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the hardware business until his death. On July 4, 1864, the subject of this mention came to Evansville and entered the store of his brother (now of the firm of Boetticher, Kellogg & Co., where he remained about sixteen years, during which time he was employed as a traveling salesman and in various other capacities. In 1870 he began the hardware business for himself, and has continued it to the present. He carries a general line of hardware and novelties, his stock amounting to about $10,000, and does an average annual business of about $25,000. He was married in November, 1870, to Mary, daughter of Stephen Knight, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., who was born in 1855. To this union three sons have been born: Hugh, born in 1879; Henry, born 1883, and Robert, born 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.

Jacob Arnold, a leading German citizen of Evansville, Ind., and one of the principal contractors of city street paving, was born in Evansville, Ind., January 16, 1853, and is the son of Bernhard and Sarah (Baumgartner) Arnold. His parents were both

natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1853. Landing at New Orleans, they came direct to Evansville, where they located. The father was a stone contractor and for many years was engaged in bridge building and street contracting, having paved most of the streets of this city. His death occurred on December 25, 1885, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother is still living at the age of sixty-four years. To these parents ten children were born, all of whom survive and now reside in this city. JACOB ARNOLD was reared in Evansville and attended the city schools, receiving a good education. After leaving school he learned the stone-cutter's trade, and then joined his father in his contracting. In 1880 he began contracting for himself, since when he has been actively at work, and has had some large contracts, among which were the Stringtown and Fulton avenue bridges, the paving of many of the principal streets in this city, the macadamizing of the public square at Boonville, Ind., and numerous other large contracts. In politics Mr. Arnold has always been a republican. He is a member of the K. of P. and Iron Hall fraternities.

GEORGE A. BITTROLFF, for many years conspicuously identified with the business interests of Evansville, is best known as one of the most prominent jewelers in the city. He is a native of Mosbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, born July 27, 1831, and is the son of John L. and Johanna (Bestel) Bittrolff, both natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The parents emigrated to America in 1832, and located at Youngstown, Penn., where they resided for two years, at the end of which time they removed to this city. A few weeks later they removed to Princeton, Ind., where they remained three years. Returning to Evansville the father engaged in the watchmaking and jewelry business, being one of the first in that line of business in the city. In 1839 the family removed to Hermann, Mo., where they remained until the spring of 1846, when they again returned to Evansville and remained permanently. The mother died in 1870, and the father a few years later. The family consisted of eight children, two of whom survive. George A. Bittrolff was reared in Princeton, and Evansville, and secured a fair education in the public schools. He learned the trade of jeweler and watchmaker with his father, and in 1853 was given an interest in the business with his father and brother, J. L., jr. In 1859, he withdrew from the partnership thus formed, and for a time he engaged in business by himself. Later he was again associated with his father and brother, but in a short time went into business alone. The business increasing he took as a partner C. De Long, and two and a half years later sold out to De Long & Geisler. In 1860 he again entered business, and later took in with him C. F. Artes. This partnership lasted for about seven years. From that time until 1880, he was in business by himself, and then turned over the business to his brother, John L. and his son John F. He then joined the Old Brewing company, and engaged in that business for about four years. In June, 1886, he again returned to the jewelry business, at which he has since continued. He was married in 1853, to Frederika Kroener, a native of Port Deposit, Md. To this union five children have been born, four of whom survive. Mr. Bittrolff is a member of Crescent lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F., and Daughters of Rebekah, and he and his wife are members of St. John's Evangelical church. His long and honorable career has lifted him to an enviable prominence among the best citizens.

F. L. Davis M.D.

JUDSON T. BURTIS, president of the Evansville Coffin company, was born in Center township, Vanderburgh county, Ind., October 18, 1842, and is the son of Edward and Delia (Hopkins) Burtis. Edward Burtis was born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1807, and with his father, Jesse Burtis, came west to Cincinnati, thence down the Ohio river to Evansville, and settled in Vanderburgh county, in 1820. He was a farmer, well-known throughout the county, and died in 1873. Delia Burtis was a native of the state of New York, where she was born in 1808. She was the daughter of Stephen Hopkins, who was a brother to Edward, a distinguished pioneer and father of the late John S. Hopkins, one of the leading citizens of Evansville in his day. She died in 1876. Edward and Delia Burtis were the parents of eleven children, five of whom survive. Judson was reared on the farm until his seventeenth year, and attended the imperfect schools of the pioneer era, securing, however, a fair education. He engaged as a clerk in a grocery store at Mt. Vernon, in 1858, remained there until 1861, and then took a position as book-keeper for Ulhorn & Brinkman, in Evansville. While James H. McNeeley was postmaster of Evansville, Mr. Burtis entered the postoffice as an assistant, but was later made deputy postmaster. Leaving the postoffice he became book-keeper for Iglehart Bros.' mill, where he remained eight years. While so engaged he purchased his father's interest in the cooperage business of Burtis & Cody; the firm name was changed to Cody, Burtis & Co., and he has since been connected with the same. He became stockholder in the Evansville Coffin Co., in 1881, and four years later was chosen president of the company, which position he still holds. In the management of the company's affairs he has exercised commendable ability. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Burtis was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment of Indiana volunteers, under Capt. Hollingsworth, and rendered effective service. Mr. Burtis was married in January, 1868, to Frances McGrew, who was born in Gibson county, Ind., in 1836, and is the daughter of Wilson and Martha McGrew. To this union five children have been born, four of whom survive. They are: Minnie, deceased, Edward, Effie, May and Delia. Mr. and Mrs. Burtis are members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM CAPELLE, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Evansville, is a native of the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and was born near the city of Gottingen, December, 1825. He came to America in 1845, leaving his native land in September, and arriving in New Orleans in November following. He remained in New Orleans until July 6, 1846, and then located in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1851. In this year he took up his residence in Evansville and established himself as a merchant tailor and dealer in clothing and furnishing goods, at the corner of Second and Main streets where Schlaepfer's drug store now stands. He succeeded in business, and in 1859 he erected the building on Main street now occupied by Goldsmith's clothing store, where he remained until 1863, when he retired from active trade on account of ill health. In 1865, he returned to Europe, and visited his old home in Hanover, remaining there three months, traveling during the time through Germany, France and Switzerland. From 1863, for fifteen years, he was interested in the Evansville gas works, and during the time was one of the board of directors of the company. He sold his gas stock in 1877. He is now largely interested as a stockholder in the old National bank. He is no longer in active

business. In retirement he enjoys the fruits of his past efforts, having accumulated a competence in his younger days. He was married in 1852, to Eliza Krom, who was born in Germany, and came to America with her parents in 1837.

J. S. MINNIS, the leading shirt manufacturer and dealer in mens' furnishing goods, whose place of business is at No. 225 Main street, was born in Gibson county, Ind., February 14, 1834, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Sterns) Minnis, both parents being natives of Charleston, S. C., of Irish descent. At a very early date the parents came to Indiana and located in Gibson county. The mother died in 1837, and the father, in 1865. To these parents nine children were born, of whom only two survive, they being Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard, the oldest, and Mr. Minnis, the youngest, of the children. After the death of his mother, Mr. Minnis and his father made their home with the youngest daughter — Mrs. Samuel W. Woods — for fifteen years. Mrs. Woods died January 1, 1885. J. S. Minnis was reared on the farm, and secured a very good education in the public schools. His father was a brick mason, and with him he learned that trade, which he followed for some time. He came to Evansville in 1867, and four years later entered the business in which he is now engaged. With fair dealing and by keeping abreast of the times he has succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade. He is also interested in farming, owning and conducting a fine farm of eighty acres in Gibson county. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Minnis served in Company A, of the Forty-second Regiment of Indiana volunteers. His record as a soldier was honorable throughout. He is a member of the U. P. church, which he joined when about twenty-two years of age, and was baptised by Rev. John McMasters, who for thirty years was pastor of the Princeton U. P. church. Mrs. McMasters, *nee* Margaret Sterns, was a full cousin of Mr. Minnis.

AUGUST SCHMITT, a leading wholesale and retail dealer in stoves, tinware, pumps, house-furnishing goods, etc., etc., at Nos. 605 and 607 Main street, Evansville, Ind., is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born February 2, 1842, and is the son of Simon and Catharina (Bastian) Schmitt, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, and came to the United States in 1852. Coming west to Indiana they located in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, where a farm was purchased, and the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of 71 years. The mother is now a resident of Santa Claus, Spencer county, Ind., and is eighty-two years old. To the parents eleven children were born, four of whom survive. August attended school for four years in his native land, and came with his parents to America. He remained on the farm until 1859, and then went to Russellville, Logan county, Ky., where he learned the tinner's trade, at which he served until the breaking out of the war. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company D of the Nineteenth U. S. infantry, and served three years. At the battle of Stone River, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was wounded in the left hip by a two-ounce ball from an Enfield rifle, the ball passing entirely through the hip, fracturing the bone. He now possesses the ball, which was cut out. He lay on the field of battle from 12 o'clock until night, with the fire of both armies passing over him. He was placed in a tent with ten other wounded soldiers the night he was wounded, only four of whom were alive the next morning. He then passed ten months in hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., and at New Albany,

Ind. Joining his regiment at Chattanooga just after the battle of Chickamauga, he did duty for a while, and soon after the battle of Mission Ridge, was again sent to the hospital at New Albany, whence he was sent to his regimental headquarters at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. He was mustered out at Detroit in October, 1864. He then located and worked at his trade for six months, at Vincennes, Ind. Coming to Evansville at the end of this time he worked at his trade until 1865, and then engaged in business for himself. The following year he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and remained there until the fall of the same year, going thence to Mayfield, Ky., where he remained until 1872. Again returning to Evansville, he entered business, and has been here ever since. Mr. Schmitt is a member of Farragut Post, No. 27, G. A. R., at present quartermaster, and is also a member of the Catholic Knights of America. November 21, 1865, he was married to Magdalena Mesel, who was born in Posey county, Ind., in 1845. To this union four children have been born, as follows: Katie, Rosa, August P., and Simon A. Mr. Schmitt and his family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. In politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM MCLEAN, one of the leading retail dry goods men of Evansville, doing business at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, was born on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, March 14, 1848. His boyhood was spent in his native country, where he received a common school education. He came to America in 1870, and located in New York city, where he remained for one year. In 1871 he located in this city, and for eight years was connected with the dry goods house of Miller Bros. He next became a full partner in the dry goods firm of Keck, Miller & Co., where he remained until January, 1885, and then began business at his present stand for himself. He carries an average stock of about $35,000, and does an annual business of over $100,000. He employs an average force of twenty clerks, and by industry, fair dealing, and close attention to business, has established himself in the favor of the people. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, K. of P., and K. and L. of H. Mr. McLean was married in 1869 to Maggie E. Allen, daughter of the Rev. W. J. Allen, of Rockville, Ind. To this union one son, Hector Allen, was born June 9, 1883. Mrs. McLean is a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church.

JOHN LAWTON, a leading citizen, and one of the pioneer hardware merchants of this city, doing business at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, is a native of England, born at Sheffield, February 3, 1820, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gales) Lawton, both natives of England, who lived and died in Sheffield. Mr. Lawton was reared in his native place, and secured a fair common school education. In 1841, he came to America, and located in New Orleans, where for several years he was engaged in the hardware business for other parties. He next located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and opened a hardware store for himself. In 1869 he located in Evansville, and continued the same business, remaining so engaged to the present. His long experience and perfect familiarity with the details of the hardware business has enabled him to succeed abundantly. Throughout his long career he has done a large business, and to-day has one of the most complete stocks in the city. In 1846 he was married in Cincinnati to Eunice C. Platt, an English lady, who died March 5, 1887, at the age of fifty-eight years. Her father was Thomas Platt, an Englishman, who came to the United

States in 1840. She was a member of the Episcopal church. To this union five children were born, only two of whom survive: Frank P., born in Cincinnati in 1854, educated in the public schools of his native place, who in 1869 entered the hardware business with his father, and has so continued to the present; Alice S., born in Cincinnati in 1856, was married in 1878 to Silas S. Scantlin, a member of the firm of Marsh & Scantlin, proprietors of the Evansville cracker works. Mr. Lawton and his son are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and the son is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge.

Louis Guerich, a leading German citizen of Evansville, Ind., and engaged in the general fire and life insurance business, was born in Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., on February 22, 1847, and is the son of L. and Elizabeth (Aur) Guerich, both of whom were natives of Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1844, locating at Madison, Ind., the same year. The father was born in 1807, and is still a resident of Madison. The mother was born in 1818 and died in 1854. Mr. Guerich was reared in Madison, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., and educated in the public schools of the latter city. He enlisted in 1864 in the federal army in Company K, of the One Hundred Sixth Ohio infantry, being the youngest man in the regiment. He served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged at Cincinnati in 1865. He came to Evansville in March, 1868, and engaged in the manufacture of saddle trees. Since 1873 he has been following his present business. He is a member of the Orion Lodge, No. 35, K. of P., being a charter member. He was married in 1875 to the daughter of Charles Hinks, of Evansville, and to this union two children have been born. In politics he is a staunch republican.

Hermann Fendrich, a prominent German citizen of Evansville, and proprietor of the leading cigar manufactory of the city, was born in Baden, Germany, April 14, 1830, and is the son of Joseph and Walburga (Schieble) Fendrich, both natives of Baden. The father was born in 1804, and died in 1850. The mother was born in 1799, and died in 1849. They were married in Baden, Germany, on May 30, 1824, and emigrated to America in February, 1833, bringing with them four sons. Landing in New York city, the parents next removed to Philadelphia, and then to Baltimore, where the mother died. The father was a cooper and brewer by trade, and also a mason, carpenter and contractor; indeed, he was a mechanical genius. His death occurred in Quincy, Ill., while on a visit to his sister, a resident of that city. The family comprised six children, five born in Germany and one in Baltimore. The children were as follows: Joseph, born March 27, 1825, and died in 1876; Charles, born April 4, 1826, and died in 1878; Francis, born March 22, 1829, now of Dallas, Texas; Herman, born April 14, 1830; Amelia, born February 15, 1828, and died the same year; and John, born in Baltimore on July 24, 1824, now of Columbia, Penn. The subject of this mention began working in tobacco when quite young. In 1850 he engaged with his four brothers in the manufacture of cigars in Baltimore, Md. The brothers opened a branch house in Evansville, Ind., in December, 1855, with Charles Fendrich in charge. Later Francis Fendrich took charge of the branch house, Charles returning to Baltimore. In 1857, May 30th, Hermann Fendrich came to Evansville, and with his brother Francis conducted the business until 1865, when Francis withdrew from the firm and was succeeded by Joseph Fendrich. Joseph

remained until his death in 1876, when Hermann purchased the interest of the heirs and has since conducted the business as sole proprietor and owner, manufacturing about 100,000 cigars monthly. Mr. Fendrich was married January 19, 1864, to Mary R., daughter of John A. Reitz, one of the leading citizens of Evansville. To this union two children have been born — John H. and Laura G.

Prominent among the manufacturers of pottery and stoneware, which is one of the flourishing industries of Evansville, stands the firm of Bennighof, Uhl & Co. This partnership was formed in 1883, succeeding the Evansville Pottery company, which was established in 1879, really the date of the beginning of this manufacturing establishment. The firm manufactures stoneware exclusively, shipping the product west, and in 1887 the product reached the grand total of $100,000, and eighty-six men were employed. AUGUST UHL, a member of this firm, and a valuable citizen of Evansville, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, November 15, 1824. In his native land he received a good education, and learned the pottery business. After working there three years he came to the United States, July 18, 1846, and after brief periods spent at New York, Pittsburgh, and Louisville, came to Evansville in the spring of 1848, and here he has since resided. In 1849, he started in business for himself, with Henry Henn. This partnership lasted two years, and then Henn sold to Louis Daum. Three years later Mr. Uhl also sold out to Daum, and then he and his brother Louis were associated from 1854 to 1887, in the manufacture of stoneware. Mr. Uhl has been city councilman for four years, and in politics is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in Evansville, to Miss Caroline Bunte, a native of this city, and they had eighteen children in all, of whom but six are now living: Louisa, wife of Fred Hoffman, Emma, Bertha, Adolph B., Minnie and Matilda.

LOUIS UHL was born July 4, 1831, and is a brother of August, being the youngest of the six children of George Uhl, who was a tile manufacturer in Germany. But three of these children survive, August, Louis and Mrs. Eliza Jeckil. Louis arrived here in 1849, and began work at his trade, ultimately forming a partnership with his brother which lasted thirty-three years. He is now of the firm of Benninghof, Uhl & Co. Mr. Uhl was married April, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Mann, born in Darmstadt, daughter of Martin Mann, and they have had six children, of whom three sons are living, Charles, general claim agent of the E. & T. H. railroad; George M., a partner in the pottery business, and Edgar M. Mr. Uhl and family are members of St. John's German Evangelical church.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY HISTORY — WAR OF 1812 — THE MEXICAN WAR — THE CIVIL WAR — HOME SCENES — FIRST TROOPS FOR THE FRONT — REGIMENTAL HISTORY — MISCELLANEOUS LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN — INDIANA LEGION — THE DRAFTS — BOUNTY AND RELIEF — MILITIA COMPANIES — GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PATRIOTISM best displays itself in times of war. Human nature is such, that extraordinary delights flow from the graphic account of a brilliant and successful campaign, or the vivid depiction of a desperate encounter on the field of battle. Manœuvres, indicating generalship of a high character, and the heroic endeavors of the humblest soldier, who patiently endures the severe trials and hardships of the march, the skirmish and the battle, attract the interest of all. Again, the disputed questions which lie back of, and produce, war among civilized people, generally involve the material and psychical welfare of a large portion of mankind, and their settlement marks the epochs in the advancement or retrogression of the race. Such questions take a firm hold upon the hearts of the people, and when they become crystalized into facts, are not easily effaced from the memory. The maintenance of man's inalienable rights, the determination to have their enjoyment in no way abridged, the rescue of a fair land from indolent barbarism, the salvation of the Union and the freedom of a race of bondsmen have at various times led the people of the United States into the arena of war. None of these struggles have left a blot upon the fair escutcheon of the country. A review of the various wars, which have from time to time engaged the Republic, a discussion of the issues which led up to them and the influence of their results upon the progress of mankind and the development of civilization, and a portrayal of the campaigns made and the battles fought by the contending forces will not be attempted in this work. These are a part of the glorious national history and a knowledge of them on the part of the reader is presumed in the account of what Vanderburgh county and her citizens have done in acting out the war scenes in the drama of national history, which alone is attempted here. Such information, the sources of which are abundant and accessible to all, is indispensable to a correct appreciation of the valiant services of those whose achievements in the struggles for a higher civilization and a larger measure of human liberty, entitle them to the grateful remembrance of the beneficiaries of their acts.

War of 1812.—Before the county of Vanderburgh had been organized, settlers within its limits were called upon to perform military duties. Those early hunters and trappers were at first far from the centres of civilization, and little was demanded of them for the common defense of the country. Some, however, were found in the meagre armies that were wresting a fair land from the grasp of the barbarians, and others helped to achieve the early victories over the British which imparted a lustre to the American flag. A few heroic men joined Gen. Harrison from this part of the country, and did effective service at Tip-

pecanoe and elsewhere. It is not possible to ascertain the names of all those who went from within the confines of what is now Vanderburgh county. The pioneer, George Linxweiler, was drafted for this service while living on the old Whetstone farm, but his son George was accepted as a substitute, served throughout Gen. Harrison's campaign, and was wounded at Tippecanoe. John Fickas, Thomas Skillett, Samuel Butler and Elisha Brumfield, were drafted for the defense of New Orleans, during the war of 1812. They went with the hunters of Kentucky, to swell the ranks of Gen. Jackson in his campaign against Gen. Pakenham. After Jackson's great victory at New Orleans, they were discharged and set out for home on foot. They walked all the way, sleeping in the woods and killing game for their support on the long and wearisome journey. This was before the era of steamboats and newspapers in the west, and they brought with them the first intelligence received at the Red Banks or in the Green river settlement of the result of the battle of New Orleans.

The Early Militia.— The militia, which had done effective service in the Indian wars, was fostered by the early laws of the state. All able-bodied men of proper age were enrolled, and required to attend drills in military tactics at certain stated times. At first the people took an active interest in learning the different military movements, and studied in their rude way the strategies of war. Each man furnished a gun in the beginning, and all were skilled in the manual of arms. Musters took place several times a year, and were generally held at the county seat or some other important point in the county. They were attended by large and motley crowds, and when a long period of peace had impaired their efficiency, they partook of the nature of holidays. As the men were privileged from arrest on "training days," a general jollification usually took place, liquors were freely imbibed, young men resorted to fist fights to try their mettle and settle old grudges, and all sorts of fun of the rougher and more boisterous kind, known in early times, was indulged in. The system was maintained, though impaired, until the time of the Mexican war. The following account of these old-time musters is furnished by Mr. Ira Fairchild:

"Among the scenes that impressed themselves with great effect upon my young mind was the yearly musters or trainings which took place in pursuance of the military law put in operation almost simultaneous with the state government. Indiana was upon the frontier. In many parts remnants of the Indian tribes still lingered; the days of actual warfare with the savages were still fresh in the minds of the older inhabitants, and nothing was more natural than that a well-regulated militia should be deemed a great public necessity. In that day Vanderburgh county was divided into four townships — Pigeon, Armstrong, Union and Scott. In each of these there was a military company which paraded at stated times. In Scott township the drill took place at Saundersville; at the residence of Squire Jacobs, or at the Hornbrook farm. In Armstrong, generally at the house of Uncle Charley Martin, which was the hostelry of that settlement. In Union the soldiers met at the residence of Joseph M. McDowell, or at the farm of John Edwards. In Pigeon, the field of display was the commons adjacent to Evansville. Whenever a battalion drill took place the point was fixed by arrangement of the officers at a point deemed to be suitable. But the annual regimental muster was the gala day. This invariably took place at the county seat, and

was apt to wind up with a huge spree and not a few fights, in which, however, bone and muscle were the only weapons used. Such a thing as resorting to the use of a knife or pistol was almost unheard of, and the man who would have dared to handle a weapon on such an occasion would have fared badly with the populace. On muster day the field officers were bedecked in their regulation suits, as much attention being paid to their dress as if they were soldiers of the regular service. The chargers which they bestrode were gaily comparisoned, and as they dashed over the field of duty they looked, and no doubt felt, as if Solomon in all his glory could not hold a candle to one of them. But when you turned from the officers to the soldiery then you beheld a spectacle that even at this late day makes me smile as I reflect upon the scene. Men of all ages and conditions, clad in every conceivable style known to the times; some in buckskin breeches, short sleeves and barefooted; some in the best homespun suits they could command; others just as they had left the plow or the cornfield; it was a motley group. Their arms were quite as miscellaneous as their garb. There were men with rifles, men with short guns, and men with the butt end of cane fishing rods. The bottom land abounded with cane brakes, and very often the soldier would prepare himself with a fresh cane, from which the pith had been carefully removed and the hollow securely corked up at both ends. Thus armed, when ammunition was distributed these doughty warriors took theirs in liquid form, which they poured into their improvised field pieces. In going through the evolutions of the drill, when ordered to fire, they always shot — themselves in the neck! By the time the exercises of the day were over, these cane-gun soldiers were ready to exhibit their prowess on the field of blood, and very often the field was decidedly bloody. The commanding officers of the brigade having their headquarters in this part of Indiana were, at different times: Gen. Robert M. Evans, Gen. W. A. Twigg, of New Harmony, and Gen. James P. Drake, then a resident of Posey county."

The Mexican War. — The war which the United States waged against Mexico had many enthusiastic advocates in Vanderburgh county. Every movement in that brief struggle was watched with intense interest. As early as August, 1845, rumors of war had reached the village of Evansville, and at once preparations were begun for the organization of a military company. The newspapers, however, treated the matter jocosely, no doubt deeming a resort to war very remote. Through the winter and spring following, the people rather anxiously awaited developments. The telegraph was as yet unknown to the public, and the rapid transit of news was impossible. The officers of steamboats were looked to for late newspapers from other places, and the *Journal*, then an enterprising and very worthy sheet, issued extras whenever the news justified it. By the last of May, 1846, public interest was at white heat; nothing was talked of but war and the rumors of war. As soon as the territory of our country had been invaded and blood of our citizens shed on our own soil by a hostile force from the Republic of Mexico, after repeated efforts on the part of the United States to honorably settle all existing differences, congress provided for a vigorous prosecution of the war and authorized the president to call for, and accept, the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding 50,000. The president called on Indiana for three regiments of volunteers, and Gov. James Whitcomb, on May 22, 1846, issued his pro-

clamation, appealing to the citizens to volunteer, and designating New Albany as the place of rendezvous. On Saturday afternoon, following the publication of the proclamation, a public meeting was held in the court-house in Evansville to adopt measures for raising volunteers, and by June 7, a company had been raised and left for New Albany on the steamer, "Thomas Metcalfe." The company was the first to reach the place of rendezvous. It was called the Indiana riflemen; its officers were: Captain, William Walker; first sergeant, J. A. Epperson; second sergeant, G. W. Peck; and the ranks were full of fine looking men. It was composed of 100 men, and such was the anxiety to join Capt. Walker, that it was believed he could with ease have formed a regiment. When the three regiments called for were formed, seventeen additional companies offered their services, but could not be accepted. The "Spencer Greys," of New Albany, was a crack company. Its sharpshooter challenged the riflemen to produce his equal in a trial of skill with the rifle. Martin Stinson stepped forth and beat the challenger twice out of three shots. Joseph Lane, then in the state senate, left his seat there, enlisted in the ranks, and took his first lessons in company drill from Capt. Walker. He was rapidly promoted by the men and officers of his regiment, and was appointed brigadier general by the president. At that time he was considered a "sensible man, of good address, but destitute of military knowledge," but his gallantry and manly character soon won for him a proud place in the nation's history.

By the middle of July the three Indiana regiments, with the Kentucky and Ohio troops, had passed down the river to join Gen. Taylor. They pitched their tents first at Camp Jackson, below New Orleans. The passage across the gulf, the heat, the dry sand, the mosquitos and other pests peculiar to the locality, were all trying on the men The first death among the Evansville men was that of Jacob Taylor, and by October 1st the regiment had lost twenty-one of its men, though suffering less than any other regiment of volunteers. The regiment went into camp at Camp Belknap, about ten miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, and remained there till December 10th, when it moved to the interior as far as Saltillo, and beyond, at length camping near the famous field of Buena Vista. On January 14th, 1847, the last of the rifle regiment, Company K, Capt. Tucker, arrived at New Orleans. This company was composed of seventy-six men, recruited entirely in Indiana, and more than one-half in Evansville.

It was not until April 1st, so slowly did the news travel in those days, that the great fight at Buena Vista, of February 22–23, was heard of at Evansville. Then the tidings were uncertain and the excitement great. The defeat of Taylor was at first heralded, resting on Mexican reports, but on the same day the steamer *Sultana* brought New Orleans papers of March 23d, containing accounts of the bloody battle in which American valor was triumphant, and Santa Anna's army was cut to pieces. On the morning of the 23d of February, the Second Indiana regiment occupied a secure position on the banks of a deep ravine. Gen. Lane moved the regiment forward out of supporting distance of other troops, and suddenly encountered about four or five thousand of the enemy, when a most terrible conflict ensued, which resulted in disaster and disorderly retreat. This misfortune occasioned considerable criticism, but the men of the regiment were blameless. They fell in with the Mississippians, the Kentuckians and the Third Indiana regiment, and fought

bravely. Gen. Lane was exonerated by a court of inquiry. Col. William A. Bowles, later, of unsavory reputation, was found to have caused the disaster because of his incompetency as a commanding officer. The regiment lost in killed and wounded at Buena Vista 135 men. There, sword in hand, Capt. Walker fell while nobly and gallantly battling for his country's honor. Gen. Lane, in after years, said of him: "A truer, braver soldier fell not upon any battle field before or since." After the fight the regiment remained near Buena Vista until May 24, when it marched to Monterey, thence descending the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico, and arrived at New Orleans, on the 15th of June, where it was mustered out of service, and the men reached Evansville about July 1, 1847.

Capt. Walker's company was the only organization that went out as representing Vanderburgh county. At the time of its formation a company known as the Washington Guards, under Capt. Bittrolff, was raised for the war, but Indiana's quota being full it was not accepted for service. When the second call for troops was made the Indiana regiments were made up from other parts of the state. Recruiting officers stationed themselves at Evansville and obtained many volunteers, but the companies formed here were too late to be accepted in the state's regiments. Some of them joined the Kentucky and Ohio regiments, and others were found afterward in the ranks of the regular army. The companies that went to Mexico under the second call did guard and provost duty until peace was declared. It is not possible to give a full list of those who went from here to engage in that war. Among those in Capt. Walker's company were: Floyd Williams, John Stover, Benoni Stinson, Adam Stinson, Martin Stinson, John Robertson, John T. Walker, A. J. Hutchison, Gordon Wilheit, John McNamara, John Stevens, S. S. Teel, Thomas Knight, James Sublett, —— Sublett, John Stein, William Gregory, Branson Matson, —— Higginbottam, —— Crooks, —— McCutchan, Jacob Taylor.

Mexican Veterans.— Very few of the men who served in the Mexican war now reside in Vanderburgh county, and nearly all of the survivors to be found here served in organizations belonging to other states. These veterans formed an association September 20, 1887, with Joseph C. Overell as president and Adolph Miehle as secretary. The following are the names of its members: Gen. James M. Shackelford, Col. John Rhinelander, John W. Walton, Charles Lucas, Erastus C. Morris, John P. Zubrod, James England, Floyd Williams, A. H. Guin, Conrad Neuman, Jacob Davis, John Rothengatter, Robert Moeder, James O. Boicourt and C. L. Roberts.

The Civil War.— For several years prior to 1861 the country had been drifting toward civil war. The two sections, the north and the south, had different interests to serve in the administration of national affairs. The contest between the two sections had often been vigorous, and once before, in 1832, almost terminated in war. In the era of peace that preceded the outbreak of that storm which at length shook the country through all its parts, the people had learned to love the quiet joys of domestic life. Most of them were strangers to the noise of contending arms and knew little of the dangers and privations of war. They were happily expecting a continued peaceful life. But a weak stone had been placed in the foundation of the republic under whose flag they claimed citizenship and protection, and through its weakness, the structure, just developing into magnificent grandeur, was threatened with destruction. That weak

stone was the institution of human slavery, which was subsequently limited to a certain portion of the country. The republican party, when in its infancy, had among its leaders the avowed opponents of that institution, many of whom had been identified with the movement for its destruction. The great campaign of 1860 had been carried on as vigorously in Vanderburgh county as anywhere in the north. Many eminent statesmen addressed the people, who assembled in immense masses. Party feeling ran high. The picturesque and striking style of personating national candidates had not yet been abandoned. The young republican party adopted this style of electioneering with vigor and extraordinary effect. Great processions, gathered together from all parts of the surrounding country, paraded the principal streets of Evansville with brass bands, fife and drum corps, glee clubs and uniformed men, women and children, mounted, on foot, and in every sort of conveyance. The "Ship of State," which was so prominently connected with Fremont's campaign four years before, was succeeded by a symbol that created an enthusiasm that can now hardly be comprehended. This was a mammoth log wagon, drawn by a score of oxen, and carrying an immense log, along which, on platforms built over the wheels, were half a dozen stalwart farmers, "to the manor born," swinging immense mauls on to wooden wedges stuck into the tough fibres of the wood. The "rail-splitter" candidate for the presidency had elements of strength that were not dreamed of in the aristocratic south and the cultured east. The claims of the homely, uncouth and common man of the people from the prairies of Illinois proved irresistible. His divided opposition was routed, and a political party, with no claims to popular favor but its pledges and the character of its leaders, took possession of the government.

Abraham Lincoln had publicly declared his deliberate conviction that the government could not exist half free and half slave. His election to the presidency, therefore, the southern states accepted as a menace to their institutions. In that section of the Union the doctrine of state sovereignty had long been taught under the leadership of John C. Calhoun. Accordingly they did not long hesitate to secede from the Union when it was known that Abraham Lincoln by constitutional methods had become chief magistrate of the land. The south had for so long a time controlled the legislation of the country that it would not complacently submit to a loss of its power. On the 20th of December, 1860, following the election of Lincoln, South Carolina took the first active steps and passed an ordinance of secession from the Union. In this movement she was followed in rapid succession by Mississippi, January 9; Alabama and Florida, January 11; Georgia, January 19; Louisiana, January 26; Texas, February 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, and Tennessee, May 6; and North Carolina, May 21. No president ever assumed the duties of that high office under more trying circumstances than did Abraham Lincoln. Seven states had declared themselves out of the Union and refused to recognize his authority, and in less than two months four others had followed into the confederacy. In February, 1861, a peace conference was held at Baltimore, attended by some of the most influential men from most of the states. The object was to effect a compromise between the different sections of the Union, and prevent a disruption and war. After a laborious sitting of several days it adjourned without having accomplished the purpose for which it was

called. The excitement was intense throughout the country. The extreme partisans who had supported the new president were for a time disappointed when they saw that other states were allowed unmolested to leave the Union and join the confederacy. All over the north there was a divided sentiment in regard to the cause and responsibility of this attempt to sever the union. Some believed that if the south wanted to withdraw from the Union, there was no lawful way to prevent it. They did not believe that a state could be "coerced." The condition of affairs was so strained that meetings were held in all parts of the country to discuss the state of the Union and advise as to the best course to pursue. While the public mind was in this excited condition, the passionate and ill-tempered south, imagining its slave property endangered by the election of a republican for president, could not be held in subjection. It had organized into a separate government even before Lincoln had been inaugurated. It had created an army and navy, and within six weeks after Abraham Lincoln had been proclaimed president, it attacked the United States troops at Fort Sumter, in the bay of Charleston, S. C. That deed, more than all others, united the loyal hearts of the north in defense of the national flag that had been fired upon by those in rebellion. They welcomed it, perhaps, as the only solution to the question of the hour, and gladly responded to the call to arms.

When it became known that the question involving the nation's life must be submitted to the terrible "arbitrament of the sword" the union sentiment in Vanderburgh county grew rapidly. At first many persons in conversation on the streets expressed secession sentiments, but as soon as matters assumed a serious aspect and men could see just where they stood, few could be found who would openly justify the citizens of the seceding states in their scheme of destroying the government. Men of all parties came to the rescue of the Union. Party differences were, for the time, forgotten. The theory that differences of opinion as to questions of national import should be decided at the ballot box was well understood and accepted by the people. In a constitutional manner they had decided to trust a political party for four years, and before that party had done aught to show that it was unworthy the trust, it was sought to destroy the Union. In this crisis all loyal people regardless of prior party affiliations said "let us save the ship first and then we can dispute as to the best mode of sailing her."

The war feeling soon became intense. Little else was thought or talked of. On the morning of April 17, a call, signed by leading citizens, was issued for a public meeting at the court-house in the evening of the same day. At nightfall the Jackson artillery, of fine appearance, under Capt. Ellis, turned out in uniform and fired a national salute. Warren's Crescent City band paraded the streets, playing inspiring national airs. The court-house was quickly filled by all classes of citizens, and Mayor Baker was called to preside over the meeting. It being ascertained that hundreds desirous of participating were in the streets unable to get in the house, an adjournment was had to the street about the Washington House, from the balcony of which the band discoursed enlivening music. From here the crowd moved on to Crescent City hall, hoping there to find room for its members, but it grew as it moved, and at length the upper market house was chosen as a place of meeting. The market house was speedily filled in all its parts; a stand was hastily erected; the vast crowd became silent and

listened to a stirring address from James E. Blythe, a well known orator of that day. He was followed by George D. Wagner, of Warren county, aide-de-camp of Gen. James M. Shanklin, in a noble speech which stirred the hearts of his hearers to their lowest depths. Conrad Baker, then a prominent lawyer and afterward governor of the state, made a forcible speech and proposed resolutions declaring "our time, talents, fortunes and lives are at the service of the government in this, the day of its trial; the preservation of the government is above all personal and party considerations, and we pledge to its support, now and hereafter, our all, without reference to the men or party by which it may be administered." The reading of these loyal sentiments moved the assembled throng to the wildest demonstrations of approval, and in the midst of the enthusiastic outburst Judge Baker administered to most of those present an extemporized oath to support the constitution and the Union. Capt. August Ellis pledged his company to the support of the constitution and the protection of the people's homes. Blythe Hynes and William H. Chandler made eloquent and effective speeches, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for "the union, the constitution, the enforcement of the laws and the stars and stripes."

There was no time during the war when secession sympathizers were not to be found in Vanderburgh county. Two of these attempted to air their views and breed discord at this public meeting at the market-house, but they made themselves odious. Their interruption of the meeting and the spirit it elicited in retaliation only served to bring out in bolder relief the intense union feeling that prevailed.

No adequate idea as to the extent and probable duration of the war had as yet been formed by the people in any part of the county. The Evansville *Journal* of April 20. said editorially, "this is the most exposed and critical point in Indiana, yet Evansville will send at least one company to join the forces sent out of the state." Few could then have been induced to believe that Vanderburgh county would contribute to the nation's armies besides her own home guard, more than 3,500 men. And yet the alacrity with which inlistments were made, and companies organized would encourage the belief that citizens supposed a great deal of home defense would be needed if only one company was to be sent to the front. Companies were rapidly formed in the city, in Lamasco and in every township in the county. By the first of June the townships had raised nine companies of infantry and the city nine companies of infantry and three of artillery. Other companies were partially made up. All were clamoring for guns and equipments. It became necessary to determine by allotment who should be favored in the distribution of arms.

Many of these were prompted by patriotic impulses to offer their breasts to shield the nation's heart from harm. Others were out of employment because of the closed shops, and enlisted with little thought of the responsibilities to be borne; and yet in the hour of trial were equal to the demands upon their manhood, and proved themselves made of heroic metal. Every encouragement was offered to those who showed a willingness to sacrifice self for country. They were followed to their camps and bountifully supplied with such articles of food and clothing as might serve to ameliorate the hardships of camp life. Patriotic women were especially thoughtful in their endeavors to encourage a loyal support of the government. When the first troops

moved to Camp Baker they were followed there by the folks at home, who were reluctant to lose sight of them. Dinners were spread in camp by prominent ladies, and comforts were brought in abundance. The hearts of the young soldiers were full of hope and buoyancy. All were impatient to reach the seat of war and gain distinction, and their movements eastward were watched by an exultant and hopeful people.

The first great excitement in Evansville over the war news followed the first battle of Bull Run, when it was learned how the Union forces, routed, had fled in consternation and confusion from the field of battle toward the capital. In Evansville the most intense excitement reigned, business was suspended, men gathered in groups upon the streets and about the news-centres to discuss the thrilling intelligence. A deep gloom seemed to have settled on the community. The disappointment and chagrin of the routed army was shared by all. Strong men wept as they read of the carnage in the ranks of the Union army, or were told of the temporary defeat. But the ultimate effect was most gratifying. The people began to realize the magnitude of the contest and the strength and determination of their opponents. The determination was expressed by all that from that hour they were ready to obey any call made upon them. There was no despondency as to the final result.

So all through the war, in every battle, in every campaign, the people at home took the liveliest interest. They followed their troops through all their long marches, exulted over their victories and deplored their defeats. When Shiloh was fought, the steamer "Charley Bowen" was loaded with supplies, and citizens went to the field of battle, to relieve distress and care for the wounded. With absorbing interest the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg, and all of the exploits of the army both in the east and west, were watched. All eyes followed the fearless Sherman and his gallant army in their brilliant campaign of 1864, and when the news of Atlanta's fall came, an immense crowd assembled in front of the old Branch bank, to hear patriotic speeches and music, and to indulge in fire-works. Wild demonstrations of delight followed the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, but all were as nothing compared with that which followed the news of Lee's surrender.

The news from Appomattox reached Evansville in the evening, but only a few heard it then. It became generally known in the morning of the next day, and at sunrise the rejoicing commenced. The great guns belched forth their thunders, the bells pealed with joy, and flags were flung out, and fluttered gorgeously in the breeze, until Main street seemed a galaxy of stars and stripes. The city schools were dismissed and more than a thousand youths betook themselves to the streets with wild shouts and unrestrained rejoicing. Bands of musicians paraded the streets and the joy soon became fast and furious. The Crescent City band took position on the steps of the Branch bank, and there the great crowd assembled. Distinguished citizens and soldiers, in words of burning eloquence and thrilling patriotism, addressed the throng. The crowd itself commenced singing patriotic songs, making the streets ring with, "Sons of Freedom, Hear the Story," "John Brown's Body," "Rally Round the Flag" and other soul-stirring airs. The whole populace of the city was on the streets. At noon a grand salute of 200 guns, under the direction of Capt. Tombler, was commenced, and the firing was splendid. Nearly all business was suspended during the day, and all

patriotic men partook of the general joy. The city rang with cheers for Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and the boys in blue, and the entire day was given up to festivities and rejoicings, all feeling that the power of the rebellion was at last broken, and that peace, permanent and honorable, was about to dawn again on the land.

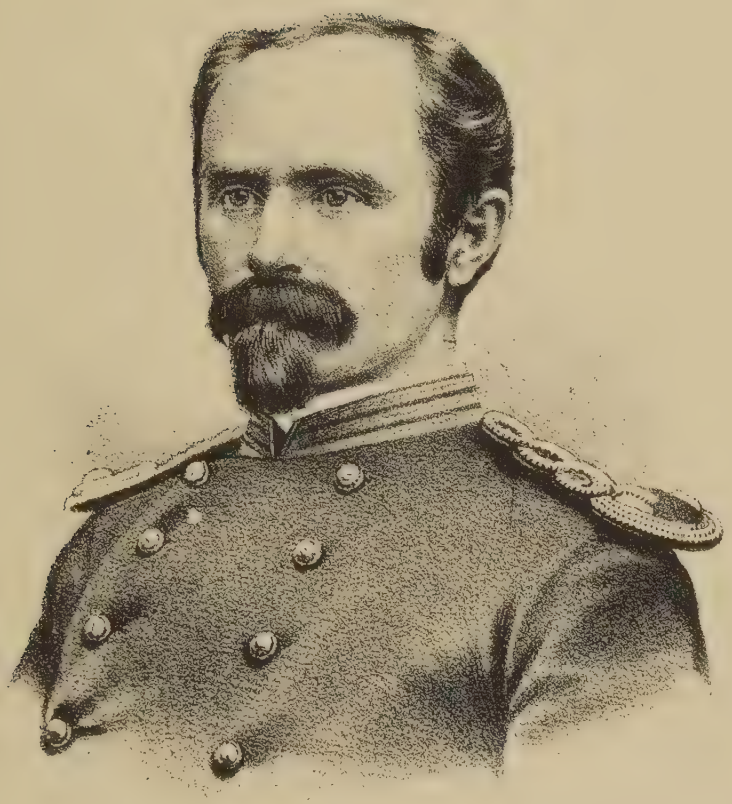
The people, elated with a series of unparalled military successes, and buoyant with joyful anticipations of the almost immediate termination of one of the most terrible wars that ever desolated a land, and the speedy prevalence of peace, were, in the midst of their rejoicings, appalled and cast into the deepest gloom by the announcement that President Lincoln had been struck down by the hand of an assassin. The reception of this sad news in Evansville is indescribable. Men were struck dumb almost, and with white lips and blanched cheeks, whispered: "Can this be true?" And as the startling news spread from lip to lip, all business was instinctively suspended, places of business were closed, and the insignia of mourning was hung on every house. All the flags in the city and on boats at the wharf were hung at half mast and draped in mourning. The churches were thronged with people, and the services there were of the most solemn and affecting character. All eyes were bathed in tears, and a feeling of awe and terror and dread prevailed. Mayor Walker issued a proclamation requesting a suspension of business, the draping of houses and tolling of the city bells. Guns were fired every half hour, by military authority, from sunrise to sunset. The people gathered in groups to discuss the appalling calamity. A look of anguish pervaded every countenance. Grief and indignation were mingled, but order was preserved, and no cause for reproach to the city was given. If there was any one who rejoiced in his heart at this fearful calamity to the nation, his feelings were concealed from the ordinary observer.

These civic demonstrations, extending from the commencement to the close of the war, were ample proof of the loyalty of Vanderburgh county and the great majority of her citizens. But even a stronger proof is afforded by the careers of those who, leaving homes, kindred and friends, joined the nation's armies, and through suffering and hardship were forgetful of self and devoted to the interest of their country. Their names, associated with the history of one of the grandest steps in the progress of human liberty, are received with gratitude to-day, and will pass in honor to remote generations.

First Troops for the Front.—The loyal spirit of Vanderburgh county was proved by the willingness with which she responded to the first call to arms. Scarcely had the people recovered from the shock occasioned by the news that Fort Sumter had been fired on when they commenced preparations for active warfare. On the 19th of April, 1861, Capt. Noah S. Thompson, who had served honorably in the Mexican war, telegraphed to the adjutant general at Indianapolis, "Will you receive a company from this city?" The reply was at once returned, "Yes; come on immediately." The company rolls were opened for signatures on Saturday, the 20th, and such was the enthusiasm that within four hours the company was more than full. On that evening the company met in its armory in the Klausman building, on Main street above Second, and organized, after the administration of an oath by John W. Foster, notary public, afterward the distinguished colonel. The first officers were: Noah S. Thompson, captain; Nathan Willard, first lieutenant; George C. Pope,

second lieutenant; J. C. C. Miller, third lieutenant. The company took the name of "The Crescent City Guards," and during the evening after organization paraded the streets of the city amid great enthusiasm, escorted by the Crescent City band and a large procession of citizens. Preparations were at once made to depart for Indianapolis on the following Tuesday morning. On Monday morning Capt. Thompson proceeded to Indianapolis, and telegraphed back to the lieutenant, "We cannot get in; disband the company." By this time the company was 132 strong, and at least 100 more had offered themselves, drilling in military tactics had been actively commenced, and the disappointment to the men occasioned by the news from their captain was very great. At length, however, the company was received into the service of the state, and marched to the fair grounds to camp until called into active service. The company was mustered into the United States service June 7, 1861, as Company E, Fourteenth Regiment infantry — the first of the three years' regiments from Indiana. The commissions of the officers above named were dated April 19, 1861. Capt. Thompson resigned, and Lieut. Willard was promoted to the vacancy September 15, 1861, serving until June 24, 1864, when his term expired. The first lieutenants were: Edward Ballenger, commissioned September 15, 1861, died September 23, 1862, of wounds received in action; Chester O. Davis, commissioned September 24, 1862, resigned February 23, 1863; Charles H. Myerhoff, commissioned May 4, 1863, mustered out October 17, 1865, — was absent in hospital on account of wounds received in action when company was mustered out. The second lieutenants were: John C. C. Miller, commissioned April 19, 1861, resigned September 15, 1861; Thomas M. Marshall, commissioned September 15, 1861, dismissed October 17, 1862; Horace Bradford, commissioned October 18, 1862, mustered out June 24, 1864, term expired. The following is a complete roster of the non-commissioned officers and privates of this company: First Sergeant Edward Ballenger, promoted first lieutenant. Sergeant August Junod, elected first lieutenant, killed Cheat Mountain, September 12, 1861. Sergeant Chester O. Davis, promoted first lieutenant. Sergeant Thomas M. Marshall, promoted second lieutenant. Sergeant Horace Bradford, promoted second lieutenant. Corporal John Dalzell, wounded Winchester, discharged October 22, 1862, disability. Corporal Carl Schone, appointed sergeant, discharged March 2, 1863. Corporal Charles H. Myerhoff, promoted first lieutenant. Corporal John D. Lyons, discharged July 15, 1862, disability. Corporal William H. Mitchell, discharged October 20, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery. Corporal John S. Troy, discharged May 10, 1862. Corporal Joseph R. Weasner, discharged June 21, 1862. Corporal Thomas Davis, dropped from rolls October 15, 1862. Samuel L. Potts, principal musician, discharged February 25, 1863. Clayborn Clements, musician, veteran, transferred to Company C. John Dougherty, wagoner, discharged September 21, 1861.

Privates.—Beck, Ludwig, discharged October 20, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Bergman, William, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Bettus, George W., discharged August 7, 1861, accidental wounds, served in Veteran Relief Corps; Born, Wendel, discharged May 20, 1862, disability; Bodenheimer, George W., wounded at Fredericksburg, to Veteran Relief Corps, November 16, 1863; Bowen, John, dropped from rolls October 15, 1862; Campbell, George, wounded at Antietam,



Chas H Myerhoff

mustered out June 16, 1864; Carnsted, Charles, died at Huttosnville, Va., November 3, 1861; Dailey, John A., captured at Chancellorsville, mustered out June 16, 1864; Donahue, Michael, not mustered out; Duncan, Ira H., discharged December 15, 1861, disability; Edrington, Silas, discharged May 10, 1862, disability; Everhart, Fred, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Feldman, Francis A., died April 4, 1862, at Winchester, Va., wounds; Fickas, William H., discharged October 24, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Fluke, Sefren, wounded at Antietam, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Foss, Christian, discharged May 20, 1862, disability; Gephardt, Louis, wounded at Antietam, captured at Chancellorsville, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Grey, William H., appointed wagoner, transfered to Veteran Relief Corps; Harter, Henry, appointed corporal, wounded at Antietam, transfered to Veteran Relief Corps; Hennel, Joseph, captured at Fredericksburg, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Henson, John, discharged May 10, 1862, disability; Hergt, Charles, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Hitch, Thomas, discharged October 24, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Hitch, George, wounded Chancellorville, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Hagerman, Christian, discharged August 2, 1862, disability; Hoffmeinster, Henry, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Hugle, Christian, not discharged; Jenner, William D., discharged October 20, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Jolly, Joseph, appointed corporal, discharged March 14, 1863; Koppler, William, discharged June 16, 1862, account of wounds received at Winchester; Kennedy, Edward, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862; Kiger, Ferdinand, discharged October 24, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Keshler, Emdil, wounded Antietam, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Kinney, James K., discharged October 24, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Kramer, John P., discharged May 10, 1862, disability; Konig, Fred, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Kornman, Adolph, discharged February 16, 1863, disability; Kretchman, Charles, discharged February 7, 1863, disability; Kinkle, George H., died October 9, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam; Kline, Matthew, appointed sergeant, wounded Antietam and Fredericksburg; Laughlin, John M., discharged October 20, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Lennert, Herman, discharged October 20, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Loop, Francis M., discharged October 20, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Lyons, Joseph, discharged May 10, 1862, disability; Meyer, John G., mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Meyer, George, discharged October 24, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Murrisena, Frank, discharged October 10, 1861, disability; McMullin, James H., wounded three times, captured at Chancellorsville, killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; McCarty, James J., discharged December 15, 1861; McQuill, James, discharged May 19, 1862, on account of wounds received at Winchester; Newbanks, Charles E., dropped October 15, 1862, returned and discharged 1863; Nixon, William, captured at Fredericksburg, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Ottinger, Jacob, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; O'Bryen, Frank, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862; Peacock, William, discharged October 20, 1864, joined Fourth United States artillery; Planitz, Antoine, dropped April 10, 1863; Quintell, James, appointed sergeant, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, September 1, 1863; Richardt, Con-

rad, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Richard, John, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862; Rourke, John, discharged October 23, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Scudder, Frank, transferred to Fourth United States artillery, killed at Chancellorsville; Shultz, Edward, discharged October 23, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Shultz, August, wounded June 1, 1864, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Schreeber, Stephen, discharged October 20, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Semler, Fred, wounded at Cheat Mountain, September 12, 1861; Sneider, Joseph N., appointed sergeant, wounded at Chancellorville; Summerfield, Henry, discharged April 10, 1863, on account of wounds received at Antietam; Shelby, James W., wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired; Stack, John, discharged May 29, 1863, disability; Strausner, Peter, discharged October 16, 1861, blindness; Stark, John, killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Trout, Caspar, mustered out June 16, 1864, as absent sick, term expired; Thompson, Joseph G., captured Fredericksburg, wounded and captured Wilderness; Utalhofen, William, missing in action at Wilderness; Watson, Alexander, not discharged; Weisenthal, Louis, discharged August 19, 1861, disability; Winder, George, killed at Cheat Mountain, September 12, 1861; Winters, Sebastian, discharged April 11, 1863, account wounds received Fredericksburg; Wingert, John H., died December 17, 1862, of wounds received Fredericksburg; Woodruff, John, discharged October 23, 1862, joined Fourth United States artillery; Zusspan, Adam, wounded Antietam, mustered out June 16, 1864, term expired.

Recruits.— Hartlin, Nicholas, wounded Wilderness, transferred Twentieth regiment June, 1864; Robeson, Charles, transferred to Twentieth regiment June, 1864. The company started out with ninety-eight men and received two recruits. Of these twelve died, six deserted and three were unaccounted for. Col. Thomas G. Williamson, of Evansville, served in this regiment as first lieutenant Company A, from April 24, 1861. to July 5, 1861, and as captain Company F, from July 5, 1861 to April 26, 1862, when he resigned.

Flag Presentation.— When Capt. Thompson's company was ready to depart the ladies of the city of Evansville sought to show their appreciation of the heroism which was leading these men from the quiet joys of home to the hardships of army life, and arranged to present a silk flag to the company on the afternoon of May 10, at the court-house. The following account of the ceremonies of the occasion is taken from the *Journal* of May 11, 1861:

" Long before the hour had arrived for the presentation the crowd began to assemble, and but few minutes elapsed before the windows of the court-house, Crescent City hall and the windows and balcony of the Washington hotel were filled with ladies, while Main street was blocked with men. There was but little noise or confusion. A feeling of sadness appeared to pervade the entire assemblage that the time had ever arrived when this people were called on to arm their neighbors and friends, and present to their care the American flag, which they are expected to protect and defend against traitorous and rebellious Americans. Notwithstanding the sadness which many thoughtful countenances indicated, the compressed lips showed there was no lack of determination, and the flashing eyes and heaving bosoms — when the beautiful symbol of our country's nationality and glory was unfurled to the breeze — plainly spoke death to the traitorous hand

that should attempt to desecrate or dishonor it.

"The Turner corps was out in full numbers, and moved with the precision of old soldiers. Capt. Thompson's company — the Crescent City Guards — headed by the Crescent City band, marched up in double file, and stood immediately in front of the portico, with the Turners in the rear in two ranks, while the crowd was compactly packed in between the two companies, and down the street to a considerable distance. The band opened the exercises by playing, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." The same piece was then sung by a party of young ladies and gentlemen with fine effect. The song struck a tender chord, and the hearty cheers that went up from the vast crowd showed that Columbia was enshrined in their hearts.

"Mr. Shanklin, in behalf of the ladies, then presented the flag, with the following eloquent and touching appeal:

" 'Captain, in behalf of the ladies, I present this flag to you, and through you to the company which you command. It is the work of fair hands, prompted by the patriotism of noble hearts. The custom of presenting a flag to the soldier going forth to battle for his country is not a new one. Away back in olden times, the banners that waved victoriously over the grim legions of Cæsar were made and presented by the sturdy matrons of Rome. The cross of St. George, that flaunted defiantly on the red field of Waterloo, upon which cross the first Napoleon was that day crucified and afterward the great stone of St. Helena rolled against the door of his sepulchre — that cross was made by the proud mothers of England; and in every battlefield, when the din and storm of strife is loudest, as the soldier through the thick smoke of battle catches sight of his country's flag, his heart beats quicker and his arm grows stronger to think that its bright colors were put on by the brighter eyes, and its pure white by the still whiter hands of his countrywomen. History tells us that the original of this flag was born at Bunker Hill, and baptized at Saratoga, while the choir of continental cannon was chanting the baptismal service; it came of age at Yorktown, and now, when it is grown up in its full manhood and strength, southern traitors insist that it must be born again. Well, if it must be so, let its new birth be at Charleston, and its re-baptism at Montgomery, with the same proud eagle for its godfather. You remember when, during the revolutionary war, our flag was shot away from the breast works of Fort Moultrie, a young soldier by the name of Jasper sprang forward, and, amid the hot fire of the enemy, planted it firmly on top of the ramparts. Eighty years have rolled by since then, and once more at the same Fort Moultrie, almost on the very spot where it fell before, has our flag been insulted and dishonored ! Is there a heart in this vast crowd that will not join in the prayer that Indiana may furnish the next Jasper, who shall once more plant our flag on the breastworks of Moultrie ? The same glorious immortality that covers, with a golden sheen of light, the Jasper of the revolution, awaits the coming Jasper of our day.

" 'Soldiers, to you this flag is entrusted. The knight who brought back his banner untorn and unsullied by the fierce contest of battle, was disowned and rejected by his lady love. Do not be afraid of soiling this noble flag; if it be blackened by the smoke of battle, the same fair hands will make its folds white again on your return; if it be torn and riddled in the raging strife of the battle-field, not a broken star that shall not shine again, not a tattered stripe that shall

not wave as proudly as ever to the breeze. God of heaven, forbid that the flag of the stars and stripes should ever be dishonored; that flag in which the dying Pike was wrapped when borne from the field of battle — glorious shroud for such a soldier's form, that flag, which, when the splinters went flying from his vessel, and the blood running deep over the decks, the dying Lawrence said should never be struck, that flag under which the American soldier has felt that death has no sting nor the grave a victory to him who dies for his country's honor — no, no; it must never be dishonored. As its long and graceful folds bend and wave in the breeze, the red stripes look like so many veins or arteries, filled with healthful life-blood, drawn from the wounds of the old revolutionary sires who bled beneath its glorious folds; and as for the white stripes every one knows that they are the milky way out of which new stars are continually forming. It is the red veins that give life and health and vigor to the flag; take them off and it looks like a ghastly shroud; if it be dyed a still deeper red in the blood of traitors, bring it home and the ladies will prove to you that traitors, blood will soon wash out but patriots' blood never. There is a magic in that flag which makes brave soldiers, and you will find it. If the shroud of Benedict Arnold had been made out of the stars and stripes, he would have been a very respectable looking corpse. And now in conclusion the ladies have but one thing to ask in return for this beautiful flag; and appeal to your gallantry to grant the request. When you come home from fields of battle they want you to bring a rattlesnake flag and present it to them. They want to see the old serpent that is tempting our fair southern Eve to fall again. May the armies of the Union bruise the head of that serpent pretty considerably in the coming campaign, so that peace and concord and harmony, may dwell once more throughout that land which the Almighty intended as an appendix to Paradise.'

"Mr. Willard accepted the flag in behalf of the captain and company in a short and appropriate address. He said the flag would never be dishonored in the hands to which it was entrusted. He returned thanks also for the many acts of kindness on the part of the ladies toward the company, and said was it his fate to fall in the field of battle, he knew that his family would be cared for by the generous people in whose midst he left them. The address was received with much favor.

"The Star Spangled Banner, that good old song that so stirs the hearts of the people and arouses their enthusiasm, was played by the band and afterward sung by the people. The singing was fine, and the words and music thrilled every heart, not a few eyes being suffused with tears. Three cheers were then given for the ladies; three for the flag; three for the boys, and three for the Union. The companies then took up their line of march down the street, and, after listening to some splendid music furnished by the regimental band, belonging to Col. Wallace's regiment, the immense crowd gradually dispersed."

Sketch of the Regiment.— On July 5, 1861, the regiment, fully armed and equipped, left Indianapolis for the seat of war in western Virginia, everywhere along the route creating the wildest enthusiasm. On the 11th, after a forced march from Clarksburgh, the regiment reached Rich Mountain, where it was held in reserve in line of battle, but did not participate in the engagement. After the victory the column moved on, through Beverly to Cheat Mountain, where the Fourteenth was stationed on outpost duty until October 8, in the meantime bearing a con-

spicuous part in the engagement with Lee's army on Cheat Mountain, September 12, losing three killed, eleven wounded and two prisoners, and in the battle of Green Brier, on October 3, losing five killed and eleven wounded. The winter was spent in quarters at Romney and Paw Paw Tunnel. On March 4, 1862, it started to Winchester, and on the evening of the 22d following, was engaged in some severe skirmishing with Stonewall Jackson's army, and on the next day participated in the decisive battle of Winchester Heights, losing four killed and fifty wounded. The regiment took part in the pursuit of the enemy that followed this battle, then marched to Fredericksburg, thence back to Port Royal, aiding in driving the enemy out of that place, and thereafter until June 23 was so constantly on the march that 339 miles were made, a part of the time most of the men being without shoes and very short of rations. From Bristow Station, via Alexandria, moving by rail and water, the regiment reached Turkey Bend, on the James river, July 2, and there finding the army of the Potomac retreating before a closely pursuing enemy, was at once sent out to meet the enemy, and assisted in checking his advance, after some severe fighting. Being assigned to the Second army corps, it was kept on the extreme outpost, without tents or covering of any kind, for some twenty days, coming in contact with the enemy almost night and day. At Centreville, on August 30th, it assisted in covering the retreat of the army of the Potomac; was in the Maryland campaign, being at South Mountain as a reserve force on September 12; and following the rebels over the mountains, participated in the battle of Antietam on the 17th, serving in Kimball's brigade of French's division, it being the only portion of the line of battle that did not, at some time during the engagement, give way. For its behavior on this occasion Gen. French gave the brigade the title of the "Gibraltar brigade," it having maintained its position, repelling the terrible onslaught of the enemy, filling the ditch in front with killed and wounded, and finally advancing and driving the enemy from the field, taking many prisoners. The Fourteenth was engaged for four hours within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and after exhausting sixty rounds of cartridges, the men supplied themselves with others from the boxes of their dead and wounded companions. It went into the fight with 320 men and lost thirty-one killed and 150 wounded, including three officers killed and seven wounded.

The Fourteenth after marching via Harper's Ferry and Warrenton to Falmouth, remained inactive till the 12th of December, when it crossed the Rappahannock and on the next day was with the "Gibraltar brigade" in leading the attack upon the enemy's works just outside the city of Fredericksburg. The strength of the enemy's works and the advantage of his position made success impossible. The army was withdrawn with a loss to the Fourteenth of four killed, seventeen wounded and eight missing. The regiment recrossed the river and remained at Falmouth until April 28, 1863, when it proceeded to Chancellorsville, where, on the third day of the engagement at that place it moved to the front, charged the enemy, drove him some distance, re-occupying the ground lost the day before by the retreat of the Eleventh corps, but soon was compelled to fall back before an overwhelming force of the enemy to a point where it was supported and relieved by Col. Caldwell's brigade, after being engaged for three hours, with a loss to the fourteenth of seven killed, fifty wounded, and two missing. After the

battle and the retreat across the Rappahannock the regiment went into its old quarters at Falmouth and there remained until June 14, when it marched northward and reached Gettysburg on the evening of July 1. It did not engage in that great struggle until about dusk of the next day, when in a charge made upon the advancing rebels it saved from capture the guns of Rickett's battery, crowded the rebels down the hill, and captured all of the field officers, the colors, and most of the men of the Twenty-first North Carolina. During the night following the regiment successfully resisted a flank fire made on the left of its rear, and in the bloody contest that took place the next afternoon, for the possession of the hill, bore a conspicuous part, the division to which it was attached bearing the brunt of the desperate attack immediately on the left of the cemetery. The regiment lost 123 men and officers in killed and wounded. After the victory it followed the retreating rebels to Williamsburg, on the Potomac, and thence marched via Harper's Ferry to Elk Run, near Warrenton. On August 16, it was sent to New York to aid in quelling the riots there, rejoining the army of the Potomac in Virginia, in October, and after aiding in the defeat of the enemy at Bristow station, and participating in the engagement at Mine Run, it went into winter quarters at Stevensburgh, where, on December 24, 1863, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted. On February 6, 1864, it engaged in a severe action at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, losing two killed and thirteen wounded. On May 4, it moved southward with Grant's army and took an active part in all the engagements that attended that movement. At Spottsylvania, the Fourteenth made a victorious charge upon the enemy's works. At Cold Harbor it was engaged for the last time, the non-veterans being on June 6, ordered to Indianapolis for muster out, because of the expiration of their term of service. They were finally discharged on the 20th, to date the 16th of June, 1865, after achieving a brilliant and glorious record. The detachment of veterans and recruits remained on duty until July 12, 1865, when mustered out at Louisville, Ky.

The Eleventh Regiment.—The first regiment to arrive in Evansville was the Eleventh, and the date of its coming was May 9, 1861. Being unexpected, no demonstration on the part of the people was made. Composed of robust, hardy, noble looking men, the regiment presented a fine appearance. Upon its re-organization as a three-years' regiment, the following Vanderburgh county men found their way into its ranks, serving in Company K: John Frick, second lieutenant from April 5, 1862; first lieutenant from May 30, 1862; captain from September 4, 1862; mustered out December 11, 1864; term expired. Frederick Frank, second lieutenant from September 4, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Company B, July 29, 1863; mustered out January 11, 1865, term expired. Frank Snorpus, corporal and second lieutenant; mustered out July 26, 1865, term expired. Henry Barner, private; drowned at Memphis July 14, 1862. Robert Blum, private, discharged August 18, 1862, disability. John Coch, private; discharged December 20, 1862, disability. Lasselle DeBruler, private; discharged June 16, 1863, disability. Jacob Frick, private; killed at Port Gibson May 3, 1863. Adolph Herndes, private, veteran; mustered out July 26, 1865, term expired. Simon Heins, private; killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863. Peter Heberer, private; discharged October 4, 1861; disability. Robert Hornbrook, private; mustered out August 31, 1864. Charles A. McCutchan, private and sergeant, veteran, mustered out July 26, 1865.

Francis Miller, private; killed Champion Hills, May 16, 1863. Fred Ransch, private; discharged January 14, 1863, account wounds. William Theiman, private; discharged September 29, 1862, disability. August Wolf, private, veteran; mustered out July 26, 1865, term expired. Charles Albrecht, recruit; mustered out July 26, 1865, term expired. John Shelden, a recruit in October, 1862, assigned to Company A, died May 27, 1865, at Alexandria. Henry Martin, a recruit in January, 1864, was unassigned.

Sketch of the Regiment.—The Eleventh regiment left Indianapolis on September 6, 1861, was stationed at Paducah, Ky., during the winter, and, excepting a slight skirmish and some severe marching, experienced nothing extraordinary until its engagement in the battle at Fort Donelson, when it lost four killed and twenty-nine wounded. It bore itself bravely in the Shiloh battle, fighting the enemy from half-past five in the morning till half-past four in the afternoon, losing eleven killed and fifty-two wounded. Many arduous marches and expeditions in Mississippi and Arkansas fell to the lot of the company during the following year. It joined Grant's army April 11, 1863, and on May 1, in an engagement at Port Gibson, captured a battery, but lost one man killed and twenty-four wounded. On the 16th, it was engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, losing 167 in killed, wounded and missing; was in the trenches of the Union works about Vicksburg from June 21 until the surrender on July 4, losing during the siege three killed and ten wounded; and on the next day marched thence to Jackson with constant skirmishing on the route, and a loss of nine men wounded. It then made an expedition to Louisiana, and was in a heavy skirmish near Opelousas, and aided in capturing a rebel camp near Lake Tasse. The regiment veteranized, and from New Orleans, in March, 1864, went by steamer to New York city, and thence by rail to Indianapolis, where it was received by the citizens and addressed by Gov. Morton. Its furlough over, it returned to New Orleans, and in July following proceeded to Washington City and Harper's Ferry, and while moving toward Winchester engaged the enemy in several lively skirmishes. In a reconnoissance on August 24, two men were killed and eight wounded, and on September 19, at Opequan, eighty-one were lost in killed and wounded. On the 20th, it pursued the enemy to Fisher's Hill, engaged him there in battle, skirmishing all night, and continuing the pursuit to Woodstock, and thence to New Market, where they made a stand, but being flanked, were forced to retreat to Harrisonburgh. At the battle of Cedar Creek, on October 19, it lost fifty-two men, killed, wounded and missing. Upon the close of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment remained on duty at Baltimore until its muster-out July 26, 1865. During its three years' service it marched 9,318 miles.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment.—After the muster of the Fourteenth the next regiment in which the soldiers of Vanderburgh county figured conspicuously was the Twenty-fourth, led to the front by that gallant commander, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey. Companies C and F, were composed principally of Vanderburgh county men. In the former company, John F. Grill was captain from July 31, 1861, to May 14, 1862; then major of the regiment to November 28, 1863, when he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, in which rank he served with distinction until January 2, 1865, when mustered out. He re-entered the service as colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment.

Peter Schmuck was quartermaster of the regiment from December 4, 1861 to March 24, 1862, when he resigned, his successor being Marcus A. Gavitt, commissioned April 2, 1862, and discharged March 27, 1864. William T. Shepherd succeeded Col. Grill to the captaincy of Company C, serving in that rank from May 14, 1862, to October, 1863, having previously served from December 31, 1861, as first lieutenant. James M. Smith was second lieutenant from March 31, 1862, first lieutenant from May 14, 1862, and captain from November 1, 1863 until mustered out December 10, 1864. George Messick served as second lieutenant from May 14, 1862, as first lieutenant from November 1, 1863, to December, 1863, when discharged. Dittman Fisher was commissioned first lieutenant, November 27, 1863, and upon re-organization, was transferred to Company B, Twenty-fourth regiment, in which company Fleming Durham was second lieutenant. On the regimental non-commissioned staff, there were: sergeant major, William E. Hallock; quartermaster sergeant, Edward W. Blythe, and commissary sergeant, Peter Schmuck. A band of twenty-six pieces was mustered in with this regiment, but was discharged in 1862. The non-commissioned officers and privates of Company C, were mustered in July 31, 1861, and were as follows: First Sergt. Peter Schmuck, promoted quartermaster; Sergt. William T. Shepherd, promoted first lieutenant; Sergt. David Lusk, discharged, disability; Sergt. George Long, not mustered out; Sergt. James M. Smith, promoted second lieutenant; Corp. Alexander Ross, not mustered out; Corp. George Messick, promoted second lieutenant; Corp. Dittmar Fisher, promoted first sergeant; Corp. James L. Lytle, discharged as private; Corp. John Juengling, discharged on account wounds; Corp. George Reifling, mustered out July 30, 1864, as private; Corp. George Kennedy, not mustered out; Corp. Keran Barnwell, died in service, date unknown; Horatio Arnold, musician, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Elisha C. Presnell, musician, discharged; Sebastian Manning, wagoner, mustered out, July 30, 1864.

Privates.—Alton Josephs, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 12, 1861; Awen, John, drowned at Helena, Ark.; Arnold, Franklin C., discharged; Bachmann, George, veteran, mustered out November 16, 1865, term expired; Bateman, James E., mustered out July 30, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Beadle, Richard L., discharged; Beha, John, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Beamon, August M., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Billharz, August, not mustered out; Buening, John H., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Burksher, George W., died at New Iberia, La., date not known; Cawbosas, John, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Chandler, Charles D., killed at Jackson, Miss., July 1863; Clauss, Andrew, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Conner, Patrick, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Cravens, Williams J., died at St. Louis, Mo., November 23, 1861; Darbensher, Joseph C., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Darland, James, not mustered out; Davenport, William J., veteran, died at Morganza, La., October 1, 1864; Dodds, William F., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, as sergeant; Drawe, Christian, killed at Fort Blakely, April 5, 1865; Eagan, Michael, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Earls, William, died at Helena, Ark., March 19, 1863; Ervin, George, died at Otterville, Mo., date unknown; Fisher, John, killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16,

1863; Farderer, Frank, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Fowler, George, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Fluty, Milton, discharged; Fry, William H., mustered out January 15, 1865; Fry, Daniel T., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Goins, William H., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, as corporal; Grimme, George H., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Guthberlet, Michael, died at Otterville, Mo., 1861; Halbert, Peter, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Hillman, William M., transferred to Company K; Hoover, Thomas W., killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Huck, William, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Hull, James C., died at Sedalia, Mo., 1861; Irvine, Alexander, died at Vicksburg, Miss., date unknown; Jacobus, Peter, discharged 1861; Janey, Spencer F., discharged 1861; Johnson, William H., died at Helena, Ark., date unknown; Johnson, Thomas, not mustered out; Joseph, Aaron C., promoted to second lieutenant, mustered out December 10, 1864; Jourdan, Thomas, discharged; Kelly John, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Kennedy, James, veteran, not discharged; Knochen, Albert, died at Memphis, Tenn., September 28, 1863; Lazarus, Henry, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Langanbacher, John, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Lindell, Joshua, killed at Magnolia Hills, Miss., May 1, 1863, a corporal; Longfield, Joseph, mustered out July 30, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Macon, Joseph C., died at home, February 3, 1865, Martin, Thomas B., discharged; Mars, Michael, discharged; Meissner, Charles, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Merrill, Nathaniel, veteran, mustered out December 21, 1864, as first sergeant; McGrath, Lawrence, unaccounted for; O'Byrne, Thomas, died at Evansville; April, 1862; Perry, Thomas J., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, as corporal; Pressnell, William H., died at Helena, Ark., date unknown; Rabbitt, Patrick, died at Fort Donelson, Tenn., date unknown; Reis, Christopher, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Riley, John, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Roberts, Henry C., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, as sergeant; Robertson, William, mustered out July 30, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Robertson, Philip, veteran, mustered out December 21, 1864, as sergeant; Schaefer, Joseph, not mustered out; Seick, Frederick, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Stuermer, George M., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, as corporal; Storck, Valentine, mustered out July 30, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Sutherland, Prior W., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Thame, John, died at Helena, Ark., November 19, 1863; Traylor, George, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Wallace, Daniel, accidentally killed on railroad at Jefferson City, Mo., 1861; Walters, John W., died at Otterville, Mo., 1861; Washborne, William H., died at Otterville, Mo., 1861; Wassman, George, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Withrow, James K. P., discharged 1862; Woelffel, Michael, died at Evansville, Ind., December 10, 1863; Wolfe, Peter, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Youngman, Henry, not mustered out.

Recruits, 1864.— Burkhart, Perry, died at home; Collins, George, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Fullen, Miles C., mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Frasher, David D., mustered out May 23, 1865, term expired; Fisher, David, died at

Mobile, June 29, 1865; Mosier, John, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired. This company had an original enrollment of ninety-eight men, received seventeen recruits, lost by deaths thirty-one, by desertions eleven, and reported one unaccounted for.

On July 31, 1861, Amazon Connett, Thomas E. Ashley, and Joseph A. Sanders were mustered as captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant, respectively, of Company F, of the same regiment. Their commissions were dated August 15, 1861. The captain and first lieutenant resigned May 20, 1862, and on the following day Joseph Sanders assumed command of the company, having previously, on February 6, 1862, been promoted to first lieutenant. Capt. Sanders resigned July 28, 1863, when the command was given to Capt. Frank M. Robbins, who had served as second lieutenant from May 21, 1863, and as first lieutenant from June 4, 1863. The other commissioned officers were: James H. Baldwin, second lieutenant from February 6, 1862, and first lieutenant from May 21, 1862, until he died of wounds June 3, 1863, and Cadwalader M. Griffith, second lieutenant from June 4, 1863, and first lieutenant from August 1, 1863, until he resigned August 15, 1864. The non-commissioned officers and men (mustered in July 31, 1861) were as follows: First Sergt. James H. Baldwin, promoted to second and first lieutenant and died of wounds; Sergt. Frank M. Robbins, promoted to second lieutenant; Sergeant William E. Hallock, promoted sergeant major; Sergeant Isaac F. Talbott, promoted captain First Arkansas colored troop; Sergeant Edward H. Perkins, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Corporal George Leech, veteran; mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Corporal John F. Crisp, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Corporal John C. Ingle, died at Evansville, Ind., date unknown; Corporal Christopher T. Rudd, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Corporal Isaac H. Holmes, died April 22, 1864; Corporal Orville A. Baugher, promoted captain First Arkansas colored troops; Corporal Benjamin F. Gillett, discharged February 26, 1862; Corporal Frank J. White, killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Augustus C. F. Leich, musician, mustered out July 31, 1864, principal musician; Nicholas D. Satterlee, musician, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 7, 1861; Vincent Bowlin, wagoner, discharged July 31, 1863, disability.

Privates.—Barnett, William, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, as corporal, term expired; Blythe, Edward E., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Carlisle, Joseph, died at Carrolton, La., August 7, 1863; Carson, Frank B., discharged, disability; Chapman, Nicholas S., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Colman, John F., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Colvin, William L., died November 5, 1862; Conly, Andrew J., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Day, Robert, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Davis, James A., discharged by civil authority, date unknown; Durham, Fleming, promoted second lieutenant Company B; Elliott, Robert, discharged July 9, 1862; Emmons, Charles, died Crump's Landing, La., March 30, 1862; Emmons, George W., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Emmons, John, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; French, George V., discharged June 23, 1862; French, Thomas, died St. Louis, Mo., November 9, 1862; Fullen, Miles C., discharged, date unknown; Gough, John L., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Granger, Ira, died at Helena, Ark., date

unknown; Green, Charlton B., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, as sergeant major; Green, William, veteran, mustered out November 14, 1865, sergeant; Gregory, Farnes, discharged February 1, 1862; Gresham, George E., transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Griffith, Cadwalader M., promoted second lieutenant; Gurding, Henry, veteran, discharged October 14, 1864, disability; Halloway, James W., discharged July 1, 1862; Hannan, Patrick, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Heldt, Christopher D., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Henderson, William B., killed Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Henderson, Duncan, discharged, date unknown; Ingle, Thomas, discharged, date unknown; Jewett, Joseph A., discharged account wounds received at Shiloh; Laughlin, Abram W., died April 7, 1862; Lawrence, Charles, died May 30, 1862; Lawrence, Obediah, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, as first sergeant; Lawrence, Robert, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Lenart, James, discharged November 25, 1863; wounds; Logan, Peter, discharged December 31, 1863; Little, George W., died at Helena, Ark., September 11, 1862; Maghee, Thomas G., discharged December 22, 1863, Matheny, John Y., discharged on account of disability; Miller, Charles, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Miller, William M., discharged October 20, 1861; Myers, John, died June 2, 1862; McClure, Thomas J., discharged as corporal on account of wounds received at Shiloh; Nelson, Benjamin F., not mustered out; Parker, Edward T., died July 2, 1862; Patterson, Greenberry, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Pugh, John H., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Quick, William H., killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Quinn, John, veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Ragan, John M., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Redman, William H., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Ruston, John G., discharged June 5, 1862; Scarlet, William, died December 9, 1861; Schuler, Marcus, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Shaffer, Samuel, discharged October 20, 1861; Shaw, Perry W., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Skeen, Wilson D., died near Helena, Ark., date unknown; Smart, George, died in service, date unknown; Smiley, James A., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Smith, Samuel, discharged September 24, 1861; Stafford, Alfred C., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired; Stewart, Martin, died March 19, 1862; Swope, Albert A., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Tall, Bearley S., discharged May 15, 1862; Tollson, William, died February 25, 1862; Topper, William, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Tzschoppe, Julius, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Urie, Charles, mustered out July 30, 1864, as sergeant; Urie, William, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Vandusen, Oliver, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Van Snyder, Jasper, killed by guerillas April 1, 1864; Warren, William, jr., discharged October 21, 1863, account wounds received Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Watts, Henry, mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Westfall, John, died February 3, 1862; Whalen, William, died February 4, 1862; Wheeler, John E., mustered out July 30, 1864, as corporal; Williams, Reuben C., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Williams, Hiram, transferred to Company H, promoted captain Company F, Ninety-first regiment; Wise, Joshua M., discharged account disability; Woodfill,

William W., veteran, mustered out November 15, 1865, term expired.

Recruits.—Allen, Thomas B., mustered out July 30, 1864, term expired; Alderman, Thomas, mustered out November 15, 1865; Blakeburn, John, mustered out November 15, 1865; Barnes, George W., mustered out October 28, 1865; Clegg, Thomas, mustered out November 15, 1865; Clegg, Henry, mustered out November 15, 1865; Canwell, Marcus C. not mustered out; Evans, Charles B., not mustered out; Granger, James, died at Cairo, December 20, 1864; Graham, William P., mustered out November 15, 1865; Hayhurst, William, died at Morganza, La., November 2, 1864; Osgood, Merrill T., mustered out November 15, 1865; Phillips, James M., not mustered out; Rodgers, John W., mustered out October 25, 1865; Sutton, Isaac N., mustered out November 15, 1865; Server, Benjamin, mustered out November 15, 1865; Vawter, Thomas C., mustered out November 15, 1865, Wand, John R., mustered out; Weitzel, George, not mustered out. Company F went out with ninety-nine men, received twenty-six recruits, lost twenty-six by death and four by desertion.

The Twenty-fourth in the Field.—From Vincennes, the place of rendezvous, the regiment on August 19, 1861, marched to St. Louis, Mo., there joining Fremont's army, and moving into the interior of Missouri, where it remained until February, 1862, when ordered to reinforce the army then investing Fort Donelson. Reaching Paducah, Ky., the day after the surrender of Fort Donelson, it proceeded to Fort Henry, where it remained until the march of Grant's army to Pittsburg Landing. In the battle of Shiloh it was conspicuously engaged, losing many men and officers. For his bravery here, Col. Hovey was made a brigadier general. In May and June following it participated in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation, proceeded to Memphis, whence, in July, it was transferred to Helena, Ark., where it remained during the winter, engaging in sundry expeditions sent out from that post. In the spring of 1863 it joined Grant's army and moved with Hovey's division of the Thirteenth corps during the campaign against Vicksburg, engaging in all the skirmishes and battles, including those of Port Gibson and Champion Hill. In the latter battle it was distinguished for its gallantry, charging and defeating the enemy handsomely. During the siege of Vicksburg it was actively engaged in the trenches from the 19th of May, until the 4th of July, and after the capitulation sailed for New Orleans, reaching that city in the month of August, and remaining on duty in that vicinity until January 1, 1864, at Algiers, it re-enlisted as a veteran organization.

After visiting Indiana on veteran furlough, it was stationed at various points in Louisiana and while at Morganza on December 10, was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh regiment, but retained the designation of the Twenty-fourth regiment. In January, 1865, it was transferred to Barrancas, Florida, and later participated in the movement against Mobile, taking part in the battles near Blakely, Ala., and the assaults made upon the enemy's works, being the first to place its colors thereon. After the defeat of the rebels at that point the regiment was stationed at Selma, Ala., and Galveston, Tex. On July 16, 1865, it was reorganized as a battalion of five companies, and three days later the other five companies, composed mainly of men who had originally enlisted prior to October 1, 1862, were mustered out of service, and at once proceeded home. Arriving at Indianapolis they were welcomed by the citizens on the 4th of August, at a public reception

given in the state house park, at which addresses were delivered by Lt.-Governor Conrad Baker, Gen. Hovey and others. The returning men and officers numbered 310. The battalion of veterans and recruits left at Galveston, Tex., remained there for some time and were mustered out November 15, 1865.

First Battery Light Artillery.— Among the first organizations effected was that of Capt. Klauss' battery. As soon as warlike preparations began to be made, young men rallied about this popular officer. An independent artillery company was raised, neatly uniformed, drilled to efficiency, and performed a prominent and interesting part in all the early war scenes about the city of Evansville. On the 5th of August, 1861, the *First Battery* was organized for the front, and was mustered into the United States service on the 16th of the same month, being composed chiefly of members of the independent company referred to. Martin Klauss was commissioned captain, and served until June 20, 1864, when he resigned, his successor being Lawrence Jacobi. The first lieutenants at the outset were: F. Arnold Schrauder and John L. Bittrolff, jr. The former died in 1862, and the latter resigned July 22, 1863. The second lieutenants were: John Rothengatter, who resigned January 11, 1862, and Casper Tomhemelt, who was promoted to first lieutenant, but resigned before his muster. Philip Nonweiler was promoted from quartermaster sergeant to first lieutenant, and resigned August 10, 1863. Jacob Mann entered the service as a sergeant, rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and was mustered out with the battery. John W. Gerhardt, jr., and Hugo Pfafflin went out with the battery as sergeants, and were its second lieutenants when mustered out at the close of its career. The following is a complete roster of the battery: First Sergt. John W. Gerhardt, jr., promoted second lieutenant; Qmr. Sergt. Philip Nonweiler, promoted first lieutenant; Sergt. John H. Yost, mustered out June 14, 1865; Sergt. Philip Zahn, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Sergt. Eli Meyherm, discharged December, 1862, disability; Sergt. Jacob Mann, promoted second lieutenant; Sergt. Louis Schneider, transferred; Sergt. Hugo Pfafflin, promoted second lieutenant; Corp. Julius Mayer, died at St. Louis, Mo., February 1863; Corp. Frederick Reinhardt, died August 27, 1862; Corp. August Henckell, not mustered out; Corp. Jacob Guth, died at St. Louis, Mo., November, 1862; Corp. John Ehret, discharged on account of disability; Corp. Christopher Heilman, mustered out September 10, 1864, as sergeant; Corp. Anthony Bihlen, discharged January 7, 1863, disability; Corp. Henry Richotein, mustered out September 10, 1864, as quartermaster sergeant; Corp. Benedict Hassel, mustered out September 10, 1864, as sergeant; Corp. William Faist, discharged, date unknown; Corp. Michael Elsasser, mustered out September 10, 1864, as private; Corp. John Frey, discharged May, 1863, disability; Bugler Henry Douges, discharged December, 1861, disability; Bugler Casper Foth, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Artificer Henry Schmidt, mustered out August 22, 1865, as corporal; Artificer John Schneiter, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Artificer Frederick Preiss, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Artificer Adam Martell, died at Morganza Bend, La., May 30, 1864; Artificer George Schmidt, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Artificer Charles Frohman, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Wagoner Gottleib Bauerie, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865.

Privates.—Ahl, Adolph, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Ahl, Henry, veteran, not mustered out; Baetz, George A., veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, as corporal; Bassemer, Henry, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Baumann, Andrew, discharged October 28, 1862, disability; Begert, John, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Betscher, John, died at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 20, 1864; Bilter, Frederick, veteran, died at New Orleans, La., August 12, 1864; Brandly, Theodore, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, as sergeant; Braun, Charles, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Braun, John, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Brend, Jacob, died May 30, 1864; Busch, William, veteran mustered out August 22, 1865; Bussing, Hermann, died October 28, 1862; Dickert, Philip, died October 28, 1861; Dorr, Henry, 1st, mustered out September 10, 1864, corporal; Dorr, Henry, 2nd, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1866; Ehrmann, Frederick, died at New Orleans, La., July 6, 1864, corporal; Engel, Nicholas, mustered out, September 19, 1864, term expired; Feil, Philip, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Fleischmann, Charles, discharged November, 1862, disability; Frank, George, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1864, corporal; Gehle, Anthony, died at Keetsville, Mo., of wounds; Gostelli, Nicholas, mustered out September 10, 1861, term expired; Gottschalk, Theodore, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Gress, Frederick, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, first sergeant; Gross, Peter, transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps; Gye, August, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Hoaker, John, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Happ, George, drowned in the Mississippi river, date unknown; Hazemann, Philip, died February 23, 1862; Hauck, Philip, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, sergeant; Heidorn, Henry, mustered out September 10, 1865, term expired; Heyde, William V., mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Hempel, Frederick, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Hemokel, Joseph, veteran, mustered out August 12, 1865; Hermann, John, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Herman, Henry, died at Indianapolis, Ind., September 2, 1861; Hoch, Guido, discharged, date unknown; Hopstetter, Dominic, discharged November, 1862, disability; Inkenbrant, Philip, killed at Kansas, Illinois, September 6, 1861, railroad accident; Jeker, Joseph, died at St. Louis, Mo., December, 1861; Katzenberger, Adam, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Kryder, Ezra, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, as sergeant; Kling, Frederick, died at Helena, Ark., September 29, 1862; Langenbrake, Ernst, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, corporal; Langenbrake, Henry, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, corporal; Ledvina, Ferdinand, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Loebs, Jacob, discharged account wounds, date unknown; Loeffler, Valentine, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Lorenz, Matthew, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Loy, Gabriel, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Maas, Louis, discharged account wounds, date unknown; Maier, William, discharged account wounds, August 12, 1862; Muelchi, John, died November 13, 1862; Muchlhausen, Matthew, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Nester, George, mustered out September 10, 1864; Nieman, Frederick, mustered out August 22, 1865, as artificer; Ohler, Roman, discharged March 7, 1864, disability; Osth-

mann, Andrew, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, wagoner; Preher, Frederick, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Reppley, Randolph, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Reifert, Theodore, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Reiner, Gottleib, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Reiss, John, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Rohman, William, not mustered out; Ruskaup, Henry, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Sauer, August, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Schael, Gottleib, died at Vicksburg, Miss., 1863, wounds; Schatzmant, Conrad, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, sergeant; Schauss, Philip, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Schell, Louis, killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Schlarffer, John, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Schmalgriet, John, discharged February, 1862, disability; Schmidt, Chryrostamus, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Schmidt, John P., mustered out September 10, 1864, corporal; Schmitz, William, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Schwein, George, died at St. Louis, Mo., November, 1861; Leip, Philip, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865, quartermaster sergeant; Schroeder, Anthony, discharged February, 1862, disability; Sindlinger, Henry, died at St. Louis, Mo., date unknown; Spraul, Charles, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Springer, Robert, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Spruth, August, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Steiert, William, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Stuermer, Henry, died at Helena, Ark., September 23, 1863; Sturm, Frederick, promoted second lieutenant Sixteenth battery; Twente, Rudolph, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Viedler, John, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July, 1863; Weies, John, veteran, mustered out August 22, 1865; Weiser, Vincent, died at Evansville, Ind., September 4, 1863; Winter, Bernhard mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Winter, Henry, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Wunderlich, Christ, mustered out September 10, 1864, corporal; Wunderlich, Jacob, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Walter, Frederick, mustered out September 10, 1864, sergeant; Zeller, Frank, not mustered out.

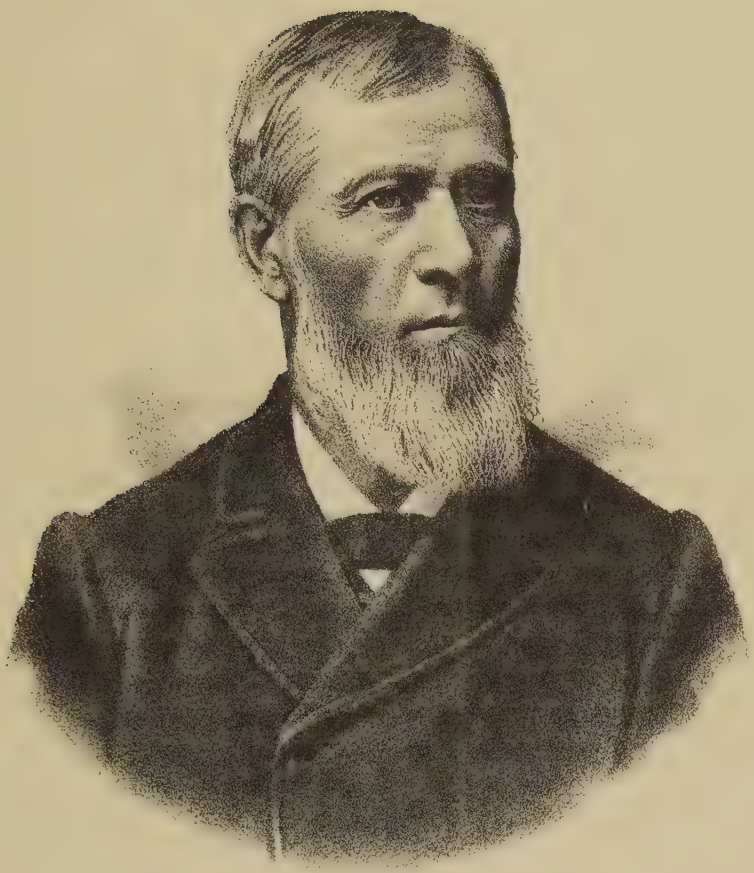
Recruits.—Ambruster, Frederick, mustered out August 22, 1865; Bredenkamp, Henry, mustered out August 22, 1865; Bischman, William, mustered out August 22, 1865; Burkhart, George, mustered out August 22, 1865; Fisher, Henry, mustered out August 22, 1865; Fisher, Albert, mustered out August 22, 1865; Georget, John, substitute, mustered out August 22, 1865; Hartinetz, John, mustered out September 10, 1864, term expired; Hagelman, Christian, mustered out June 3, 1865; Hach, John J., died at Smith's plantation, La., June, 1863; Haberlach, John, mustered out August 22, 1865, Kempell, Frederick, mustered out August 22, 1865; Kohl, Jacob, mustered out August 22, 1865; Klein, William, mustered out August 22, 1865; Kucheer, Emil, mustered out August 22, 1865; Kessell, Nicholas, mustered out August 22, 1865; Kenkle, Frederick, not mustered out; Lemmel, Ignatz, mustered out August 22, 1865; Lintznich, Frank, mustered out August 22, 1865; Rupprecht, Tobias, mustered out August 22, 1865; Riedel, Lewis, mustered out August 22, 1865; Schili, David, discharged, date unknown; Schussler, John, mustered out August 22, 1865; Schmitt, George W., mustered out September 10, 1864; Schanemann, William, mustered out September 10,

1864; Theuerkauf, Frank, died at New Orleans, La., November 4, 1864.

The Field Service.—Soon after its muster the First battery moved to St. Louis, and thence with Gen. Fremont's army to Springfield, Mo. On December 13, it set out on the Black Water expedition, and assisted in the capture of 950 rebels at Black Water creek. It engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Price, driving the enemy for four days, with constant skirmishing. Early in March, 1862, a general movement was made by the divisions of the army in Missouri, designing to meet and check the rebel Gen. Van Dorn, then moving north with a large force. Severe battles were fought at Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern and Pea Ridge. In the fight at the last named place one of the enemy's batteries opened with grape and canister so near the flank of Klauss' battery that it was compelled to retire, but the movement of one of our brigades caused this annoying battery to withdraw, when Klauss' battery took position in an open field, and maintained the contest with great spirit. Soon such a terrible fire swept from our line of batteries that no human courage could withstand it. The infantry crept forward, the guns were moved onward, the range became shorter, and at last, despairing, the enemy fled in great confusion, Klauss' battery rendering efficient service in the series of battles closing at Pea Ridge. During the summer and fall it engaged in the campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas, and marched 3,600 miles. In March, 1863, it was transported to Milliken's Bend, La., and assigned to the Thirteenth Army corps. It marched across the Peninsula, crossed the Mississippi river, and was severely engaged in the battle of Port Gibson. The column pressing on, the battery was in the fight at Champion Hill, and assisted in the defeat of the enemy at Big Black river bridge. It then took position in line in front of the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and was engaged during the siege and until the surrender of that formidable position.

In July it moved with Sherman's column toward Jackson, was engaged in the siege of that place and after its evacuation, returned to Vicksburg, where it went to camp. In August it proceeded to New Orleans, and thence moved with Gen. Franklin's expedition through the Teche country in the following fall. In March, 1864, it was with Gen. Banks, army on the Red River expedition, took part in the battle of Sabine cross-roads and at Yellow Bayou. When Banks' shattered army fell back to Grand Ecore, the battery was assigned to the Sixteenth corps, and was daily engaged in assisting to repel the enemy, until the army reached Morganza, when it returned to its old corps and proceeded to New Orleans. Here a number of its men re-enlisted as veterans and in the fall of 1864 the non-veterans proceeded to Indianapolis and were mustered out. In March, 1865, the battery was again assigned to the Sixteenth corps, and took an active part in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Ala. After the surrender of Mobile, it proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., where it remained until ordered to Indianapolis for muster out. It reached Indianapolis with three officers and 102 men, and was mustered out August 22, 1865. The battery went out with 130 officers and men, received 129 recruits, lost fifty-five by death, ten by desertion, and was unable to account for nine.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.— The first infantry regiment that went to the front as a distinctively Evansville organization was the Twenty-fifth. It was being raised at Evansville at the same time Gen. Hovey was raising the Twenty-fourth; was organized at that place July 17, and mustered into the



John Rheinlander

United States service for three years, on the 19th of August, 1861. Among its field and staff officers, high in rank, were the citizens of Evansville; two of its companies were composed of Vanderburgh county men; and the entire regiment was made up of volunteers from the counties in the First congressional district. At its organization the colonel in command was James C. Veatch, a princely soldier, an able man, and patriotic citizen, who, though not residing in Vanderburgh county at that time, was then and afterward conspicuously identified with its public affairs. Upon his appointment as brigadier general April 28, 1862, William H. Morgan was placed in command of the regiment and served with distinction until May 20, 1864, afterward achieving a brilliant record in the corps of the gallant Hancock. Later Col. James S. Wright assumed command, and was mustered out with the regiment. Col. John W. Foster commenced his military career as major of this regiment; was promoted lieutenant colonel April 30, 1862, and left the regiment August 4 following, to take command of the Sixty-fifth regiment. Col. John Rheinlander entered the service as captain of Company B; was promoted major April 30, 1862, and lieutenant colonel October 18, 1862. The military achievements of Col. Rheinlander form a brilliant chapter in his history. When war was declared against Mexico he enlisted as a private in Company E, Second Kentucky infantry, and went through the campaign under Taylor. By a detail of volunteers he was attached to the First Kentucky infantry, and was in the battle at Monterey. His own regiment — he being with it — participated in the decisive battle at Buena Vista, and in that terrible engagement lost both of its commanding officers, Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Henry Clay. In the war of 1861 Col. Rheinlander again performed a gallant part. At Fort Donelson, on the first day of the battle, he and Capt. Saltzman were sent forward by Col. Veatch to deploy as skirmishers. They advanced upon the enemy's works, and taking position on a hill protected the body of the regiment from the enemy's rifle pits and silenced a six-pounder field piece which was brought to bear on its flank. On the third day of the battle Capt. Rheinlander's company was the first to scale the wall and enter the enemy's works, but having no flag, the Second Iowa men were the first to set up a banner. At Shiloh, Capt. Rheinlander's company was continually kept skirmishing from the beginning of the first day's battle until about the time that Gen. Prentiss was captured. By the close proximity of his company to Gen. Prentiss, Capt. Rheinlander afforded some five or six hundred men an opportunity of escape, and had he known who they were, he could have saved from capture the entire command of Prentiss. He participated in the siege of Corinth, having been promoted to the rank of major for gallantry and efficient service. Soon thereafter he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. At Hatchie's Run, with four companies of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, Col. Rheinlander charged the enemy, drove him back, engaged him in line, and finally completely routed him. There he was seriously wounded in the right thigh, and for some time was not able to be with his command. Returning, he led his command on the march to Atlanta, and took a conspicuous part in the battles of that illustrious campaign. It was only when he became so disabled that he could not mount a horse that he resigned on account of disability. His military career, bright and honorable in all its parts, ended by the acceptance of his resignation, August 18, 1864.

Dr. John T. Walker was commissioned surgeon of the regiment August 13, 1861, was promoted major October 20, 1862, and resigned June 10, 1864. The adjutant of the regiment from its muster into the service to March 7, 1862, was William H. Walker, jr., and from July 5, 1862, to October 5, 1864, Capt. Jesse W. Walker, who was honorably discharged, appointed captain and assistant adjutant general, and who rendered valuable service to his country as citizen and soldier. Alexander H. Foster and Henry M. Sweetser, both long identified with the business interests of Evansville, were quartermasters, the former from August 10, 1861, to December 3, 1863, when he resigned, and the latter from October 19, 1861, at which time he was promoted from quartermaster sergeant, to January 15, 1862, when his resignation was accepted. Rev. Jesse L. Walker served as chaplain of the regiment from November 25, 1864, until its muster out of the service. The other field and staff officers were from the adjoining counties. A band, of twenty-six pieces, was mustered in with the regiment, but was discharged soon thereafter. Wheeler Dexter, of Evansville, was mustered as commissary sergeant, and died at New Harmony, August 23, 1861.

Capt. Rheinlander's company, B, with one exception, was officered through its entire career by Evansville men. Alexander Darling was, at the outset, selected as first lieutenant; was promoted captain to fill the vacancy caused by Capt. Rheinlander's advancement, and was honorably discharged September 15, 1864. Capt. Melchior Lange thereafter, until the end of the company's service, was its commander. Daniel W. Darling at the organization, was second lieutenant, and was honorably discharged August 20, 1864, as first lieutenant, to which rank he was promoted May 1, 1862. Charles Straub was first lieutenant from November 14, 1864, to the muster out of the company; John Adrian was second lieutenant from May 1, 1862, to January 3, 1863, and John H. Lange was commissioned but not mustered, as second lieutenant. The enlisted men of this company were as follows: First Sergt. Alexander Kirkpatrick, unaccounted for; Sergt. William Taylor, unaccounted for; Sergt. John Adrian, promoted as second lieutenant. Sergt. William Smith, mustered out August 18, 1864, as first sergeant; Sergt. Thomas McAvoy, unaccounted for; Corp. Charles C. Waring, promoted second lieutenant; Corp. John B. Edwards, unaccounted for; Corp. Charles Hanarh, unaccounted for; Corp. Herman Salnu, unaccounted for; Corp. Robert Short, mustered out August 18, 1864, as private; Corp. Andrew Meuth, unaccounted for; Corp. Charles Straub, promoted to first lieutenant; Corp. John W. McKee, unaccounted for; Musician John B. Stinson, unaccounted for; Musician George Rothley, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Wagoner James Klein mustered out August 18, 1864, as corporal.

Privates.— Altheide, Fred, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865; Baily, Thomas A., died Memphis, Tenn., May 21, 1863, disease; Barnett, Sylvanus, unaccounted for; Baring, Henry, unaccounted for; Brand, Jacob, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Butcher, Fred C., mustered out August 18, 1864, as sergeant; Byrd, Thomas L., died at St. Louis, Mo., December 24, 1861; Burkhart, George, unaccounted for; Colvin, Moses, veteran, transferred to Company F; Coffin, Levi M., unaccounted for; Cravin, William H., unaccounted for; Cook, James A., died at St. Louis, February, 1862; Crunk, William D., mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Davis, Jefferson P., unaccounted for; Delong, William A., unac-

counted for; Dunwright, George, mustered out August 1, 1864, term expired; Earl, John, unaccounted for; Edwards, John M., unaccounted for; Estess, John, veteran, mustered out, July 17, 1865; Ford, James, killed at Shiloh; Groub, Caspar, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862; Gallagher, Felix, unaccounted for; Grant, Perry, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Garlick, Adam, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Haag, Jacob, killed at Fort Donelson; Hanaman, William, unaccounted for; Hema, John Martin, unaccounted for; Hendrickson, William, unaccounted for; Hoffman, Nicholas, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Housley, Calvin D., unaccounted for; Jarvis, John, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Johann, August, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant; Kappert, Peter, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; Kessinger, Henry, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Kirkpatrick, Robert B., unaccounted for; Klein, Michael, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Knowlman, Caspar H., veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Krowb, Jacob, mustered out August 18, 1864, as sergeant; Krowley, Patrick G., killed at Shiloh; Littlepage, Jeffrey S., veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865, as sergeant; Lobsher, Rudolph, unaccounted for; Logan, James, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Lutz, Valentine, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal; Manning, George, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 30, 1862; Martin, Henry, unaccounted for; McCourt, Patrick, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; McBroons, Gilbert, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Meier, John J., veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865, as corporal; Miller, Frank, unaccounted for; Milledge, Aaron, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Miller, Jacob, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Moris, Casper, unaccounted for; Nebler, Ludwig, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Neel, Thomas J., mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Newman, George W., unaccounted for; Oliver, William, unaccounted for; Phister, Jacob, unaccounted for; Picket, Michael, unaccounted for; Plaush, Henry, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862; Powers, Frank, unaccounted for; Rader, Conrad, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Risinger, Martin, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Robinson, Francis, unaccounted for; Schlauch, Charles, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Short, James, unaccounted for; Smith, Fred, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Strickfield, John, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Spatta, John, committed suicide at Memphis, March 7, 1864; Stallings, John, unaccounted for; Strass, Charles, unaccounted for; Taylor, Franklin, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Taylor, James, unaccounted for; Taylor, Nicholas, unaccounted for; Titzer, John J., veteran, mustered out, July 17, 1865, as corporal; Wakefield, James A., unaccounted for; Walker, Henry, unaccounted for; Webber, Nicholas, unaccounted for; Wiebert, Andrew, mustered out August 18, 1864, term expired; Weidenbaur, John, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 28, 1863, disease; Welker, William F., veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal; Wills, James S., discharged September 25, 1863; Woodruff, George, unaccounted for; Westborough, Paul, mustered out, August 18, 1864, term expired.

Recruits.—Alsheid, Frederick, mustered out July 17, 1865; Berry, Benjamin F., mustered out July 17, 1865; Brown, Albert, substitute, mustered out June 4, 1865; Cox, Willis, drafted, mustered out June 4, 1865; Elkins, William, mustered out June 4, 1865;

Green, William S., substitute, mustered out July 17, 1865; Hutchinson, Isaac H., mustered out July 18, 1865; Hall, Henry A., transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Hubbert, George, mustered out July 17, 1865; Hauchens, Dabner, mustered out May 29, 1865; James, Samuel B., substitute, mustered out April 17, 1865; Koenig, Henry, veteran, died at Decatur, Ala., July 19, 1864; Lange, John H., veteran, mustered out July 23, 1865, first sergeant; Loening, Henry, mustered out July 17, 1865; Mills, William, died in hospital at Indianapolis, Ind., May 16, 1865; McCrary, William, discharged February 3, 1865, on account of disability; Olmstead, Charles, substitute, mustered out July 17, 1865; Pierson, Fobert F., mustered out July 17, 1865; Powers, Frank, not mustered out; Shaffer, William, mustered out July 17, 1865; Schmitler, Jacob, mustered out August 9, 1865; Salem, Herman, mustered out July 17, 1865; Schubert, Geo., veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant; Stinchfield, Daniel, died at Decatur, Ala., July 10, 1864; Williams, Oscar, substitute, mustered out July 17, 1865; Woodruff, Joseph, died at Chattanooga, January 19, 1865.

The original enrollment of this company was ninety-nine men; it received sixty-four recruits; lost by death twenty-two; by desertion two; and was unable to account for forty-two.

Company C, of the Twenty-fifth, was commanded by Capt. Edward C. Hastings, from the commencement of its service until he resigned, August 20, 1864, and thereafter by Capt. James T. Reed, who entered the service as a sergeant, rose to second lieutenant April 10, 1862, to first lieutenant August 26, 1863, to captain August 21, 1864, and was commissioned major though the close of the regiment's service prevented his muster. Alfred G. Quinlin was first lieutenant until he resigned, December 9, 1861, the vacancy being filled by the promotion from second lieutenant of Henry L. Brickett, who laid down his life at Shiloh. On April 10, 1862, William F. Reynolds, who from a sergeant had been promoted to second lieutenant January 20, 1862, was chosen as Lieutenant Brickett's successor, and served until his death, August 25, 1863. When James T. Reed was made captain of the company, John M. Ramsey, because of his manly qualities and faithful service, was taken from the ranks for the first lieutenancy and from that rank was mustered out with the company. The following is the roster of the enlisted men of Company C, who went from Vanderburgh county: First Sergt. George C. Pope, mustered out August 19, 1864, as private, term expired; Sergt. William F. Reynolds promoted to second lieutenant; Sergt. James T. Reed promoted to second lieutenant; Sergt. Michael Keefe, mustered out August 19, 1864, as first sergeant, term expired; Sergt. Henry Wilson, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Corp. Peter Smith, veteran, discharged March 25, 1865, wounds; Corp. Charles H. Prater, discharged May 24, 1863; Corp. George W. Brown, discharged December 9, 1862, as private; Corp. Milton H. Tribble, mustered out August 19, 1864, as private, term expired; Corp. James Glover, discharged January 17, 1863, sergeant-major; Corp. John Trent, died at St. Louis, January 9, 1862; Corp. William Hudson, mustered out August 19, 1864, as private, term expired; Corp. George B. Greene, veteran, discharged April 25, 1865, as sergeant; Musician James Stokes, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Musician John Vint, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Wagoner Charles Jones, died in Florence, S. C., prison.

Privates.—Britting, C., not mustered out; Cavins, Joshua A., died at Otterville, Mo., December 6, 1861; Cavins, F. J., veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Capl, William, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Chrisler, John H., died at St. Louis, December 1, 1861; Council, Rufus, discharged September 18, 1862; Crawford, John, unaccounted for; Dale, Frederick, not mustered out; Davison, Benjamin, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Doig, David, died September 14, 1863; Dutton, Elijah F., died at Otterville, Mo., October 28, 1861; Falls, Harvey, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Fisher, John H., discharged January 18, 1863; Fisher, Henry, not mustered out; Finley, James, not mustered out; Flinn, James, not mustered out; Gast, Martin, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Gilson, William A., died at St. Louis, November 28, 1861; Green, Josiah, veteran, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; Harden, William H., discharged January 1, 1862; Hardiman, John, died at Syracuse, Mo., December 4, 1861; Heatherly, David, killed by accident, August 3, 1862; Hollam, Roger, veteran, mustered out July 15, 1865; Hogen, Burnet, veteran, died at Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1865; Holder, Samuel R., mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Hulner, Paul, not mustered out; Hess, Philip, discharged December 16, 1862; Jones, Leroy W., mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Kohlmann, Henry W. F., died at Bolivar, Tenn., September 12, 1862; Kramer, Christian, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Keller, Irvin, died at Georgetown, Mo., November 1, 1861; Mahr, Patrick, discharged March 1, 1863; Meyer, Joseph, not mustered out; Marce, Henry, discharged September 18, 1862; Merriman, Reuben, died at Fort Donelson, February 28, 1862; Mingst, Christian, not mustered out; Murphy, Edward D., not mustered out; McRae, Samuel, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; McBride, Michael, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant; McAllister, Alexander, died at Otterville, Mo., December 1, 1861; Nelson, Albert J., not mustered out; Pelt, James M., mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Ramsey, John, promoted first lieutenant; Rapp, John H., not mustered out; Ratley, Greensbury, not mustered out; Reeves, Albert, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Reel, Henry, discharged January 20, 1863; Rose, Jonathan G., veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Robinson, Nicholas W., discharged September 18, 1862; Richendoller, Stephen, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Ryan, Patrick, veteran, discharged June 16, 1865; Scott, Walter, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal; Scott, Robert L., discharged December 5, 1861; Schimpff, Gustave A., mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Seep, John, discharged June 30, 1865; Shook, Orrin F., veteran, mustered out July 16, 1865, as sergeant; Shaw, Elam, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Smith, William, killed at Fort Donelson, February 13, 1862; Smith, Truman B. not mustered out; Smith, Robert, died at St. Louis, November 6, 1861; Schmitt, Adam, died at Otterville, Mo., November 25, 1861; Sobeston, Joseph, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Snow, Franklyn, not mustered out; Timmons, James, died at Georgetown, Mo., October 22, 1861; Vandevere, Samuel H., died September 22, 1863; Walter, Michael, died August 31, 1861; Walter, John, mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Walters, Richard, not mustered out; Wallace, Alvin, not mustered out; Weber, Henry, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Witcher, William, discharged, date unknown; Wiedig, Philip, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865;

Winkles, Nicholas, died, date unknown; Winkles, Jasper N., mustered out August 19, 1864, term expired; Wyerlocker, Samuel, not mustered out.

Recruits.— Allen, James M. mustered out June 4, 1865; Bogart, Peter, mustered out July 17, 1865; Bigley, Franklin, mustered out July 17, 1865; Green, William G., transferred to Veteran Relief corps; Jincks, George W., discharged date unknown; Kelly, Edward, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal; McCansey, John, veteran, mustered out July 17, 1865; Robinson, Nicholas W., mustered out July 17, 1865; Sullivan, John, mustered out July 17, 1865. This company received ninety-nine original members and seventy recruits; lost by death, forty, by desertion, sixteen; and reported one unaccounted for.

The Twenty-fifth in the Field.— Leaving home on the 26th of August, 1861, the regiment moved to St. Louis, and spent the fall and winter in active duty in Missouri, at one time marching with Fremont's army 240 miles in sixteen days, with but two days' rest, and again aiding in the capture of 1,300 rebels on the Black Water, on December 19. From Benton Barracks, in February, 1862, it moved to Fort Donelson and formed a part of the attacking force at that place. On the 13th, it was compelled to fall back with a loss of sixteen killed and eighty wounded, but on the 15th it formed a part of the storming party that went into and held the outer works, sustaining a loss of four wounded, and after the surrender occupied the fort. It was next engaged at Shiloh, meeting the enemy on both days and losing twenty-seven killed, and 122 wounded. It then took part in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation, marched to and occupied Grand Junction on the 10th of June. Through the summer and fall it was in Tennessee, above Memphis and Bolivar chasing guerillas and scouting, and at one time, on October 5, at Hatchie River, fighting a brief but fierce battle. The enemy, at the time retreating from Corinth, and intercepted at this place, was defeated and compelled to retreat by another route. The loss to the regiment was three killed and seventy-six wounded. A campaign in northern Mississippi next engaged it, during which, on December 21, six companies under Col. Morgan, while doing guard duty along a line of railroad, were attacked by the rebel General VanDorn, with a large force of mounted infantry. The little band bravely resisted the attack and fought so gallantly as to drive the enemy from the field, leaving behind twenty-three of his dead and many wounded and prisoners, while Col. Morgan's loss was but three slightly wounded. During 1863 the regiment was on provost duty at Memphis, and guard duty along the railroad between Moscow and Grand Junction. In February, 1864, it marched with Sherman's army on the raid through Mississippi, participating in the skirmish at Marion station. The regiment re-enlisted on February 29, 1864 and came home on veteran furlough, returning to Decatur, Ala., on April 24. It remained at that place till the 4th day of August, participating in several skirmishes with Roddy's rebel cavalry. Moving by rail, it joined the Fourth division of the Sixteenth army corps before Atlanta, and was actively engaged in the siege of that stronghold from the 8th to the 26th of August, with a loss of three killed, six wounded, and four prisoners. At Jonesboro, two were wounded. After the occupying of Atlanta, the regiment rested until October 3, when it formed part of the pursuing force sent northwest after Hood's army. While in the advance, on the 15th of October, it attacked the rebels at Snake Creek Gap, driving them off, with a loss to the regi-

ment of nine killed and fourteen wounded. From Galesville, Ala., the regiment returned, reaching Atlanta in time to take part in Sherman's "march to the sea." From December 9th to 14th it participated in the investment of Savannah, with a loss of nine wounded, and thereafter did duty in and about that city. In January, 1865, it moved with the Seventeenth army corps to Pocotaligo, and on the 30th commenced its march to Goldsboro, N. C., during which it was engaged in several skirmishes and in the battles at Rivers Bridge and Bentonville, losing two killed, twenty-two wounded, and three missing. It reached Goldsboro on March 24, having marched 500 miles in fifty-four days. Marching thence to Raleigh, it remained there until the surrender of Johnston's army, and then proceeded to Washington, arriving there May 17. From there it was transferred to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of the service July 17, 1865, with twenty-six officers and 460 men, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where it was publicly received in the capitol grounds on the 21st, and addressed by Lieut. Gov. Conrad Baker, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey and others. During its term of service the Twenty-fifth was engaged in eighteen battles and skirmishes, sustaining an aggregate loss of seventy-six killed, 255 wounded, four missing and seventeen captured, making a total of 352. It marched on foot 3,200 miles, traveled by rail 1,350 miles, and on transports 2,430 miles, making in all 6,980 miles. At the original organization it mustered 1,046 men and officers, and received subsequently 686 recruits. Of these 391 died of disease or of wounds, 695 were discharged on account of wounds, disability and other causes, thirty-seven were transferred, and 133 deserted.

First Cavalry — Twenty-eighth Regiment. — Pursuant to instructions from the War department, orders were issued on the 10th of June, 1861, for the organization of a regiment of cavalry in the counties bordering on the Ohio river, and a camp of rendezvous was established at Evansville, where the organization of eight companies was completed and mustered in on the 20th of August, 1861 — the day following the muster of the Twenty-fifth infantry — with Conrad Baker, whose distinguished services as citizen and soldier form a brilliant part of the county, state and national history, as its colonel. Of the field and staff officers the majority were from the adjoining counties, Vanderburgh having but four representatives besides Col. Baker. John Smith Gavitt went out as major, was commissioned lieutenant colonel October 21, 1861, and soon thereafter was killed at Frederickstown, Mo. Alexander M. Foster was adjutant from November 1, 1862, and Dr. Isaac Casselberry was surgeon from August 13, 1861, both serving until the muster out of the regiment. William Baker was commissioned quartermaster, but was mustered out as a supernumerary Companies A and B were composed entirely of Vanderburgh county men. In the former company William C. Browe went out as captain, but resigning October 29, 1861, his place was filled by Joel F. Sherwood, promoted from a second lieutenancy, who also resigned August 5, 1863, from which time the company was commanded by Capt's McCauley and Shugart, residents of other counties. The first lieutenants from this county were: Patrick Raleigh, from August 20, to October 29, 1861; William R. Tracey, from November 16, 1861, to his death in 1862, and John Farrell, from August 26, 1862, to March 27, 1863, when he resigned. Of the residuary battalion, Company A, Samuel Lefler was first lieutenant, and Robert D. McCracken, second lieutenant, the former from February 6,

1863, to the muster out of the battalion, and the latter from the same date to October 28, 1864, when he resigned. In this company the enlisted men were as follows: First Sergt. William R. Tracey, promoted first lieutenant; Qrm. Sergt. James B. Evans, not mustered out; Sergt. Andrew Spiegelberg, discharged February 11, 1862, disability; Sergt. Jackson Brown, promoted second lieutenant; Sergt. William Bishop, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Sergt. David D. Dougherty, discharged April 3, 1864, to accept commission in Fourth Arkansas regiment; Corp. William G. Wilhelm, promoted second lieutenant; Corp. Alonzo N. Steele, mustered out September 12, 1864, as sergeant, term expired; Corp. Shelton Franklin, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Corp. Spencer J. Mitchell, mustered out September 12, 1864, as private, term expired; Corp. Isaac N. Hutchinson, discharged February 11, 1862, disability; Corp. William H. Fortune, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Corp. Joseph Lennox, not mustered out; Corp. Augustus Galomut, mustered out September, 1864, term expired; Bugler Albert Taffel, discharged March 16, 1863, disability; Bugler Frederick Wetzel, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Farrier Jacob Nehemire, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Farrier William A. Brokaw, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Saddler, Benjamin P. Adams, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Wagoner James Ross, not mustered out.

Privates.— Bachman, John P., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Bass, Howell, discharged May 25, 1863, disability; Bellam, John F., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Berry, Peter, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Bilderbach, John R., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Bilderbach, William L., mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal; Brokaw, Abraham, killed at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; Broadwell, Le Roy R., discharged to accept commission in the Fourth Arkansas regiment, April 3, 1864; Burke, Richard, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Curry, Moses E., mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal; Commerford, William, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Cummings, George, mustered out May 27, 1865; Dill, John, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Edwards, William, mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal; Ferguson, John, promoted to chaplain; Ferguson, Levi, discharged February 11, 1862, disability; Ferguson, Peter, died at Memphis September 3, 1864; Gerard, Charles, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Gilbert, James, discharged February 11, 1862, disability; Hannah, Samuel, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Harrington, John W., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Hoke, Henry Clay, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Holman, Joseph, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Hopkins, Josiah M., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Jones, Francis, mustered out September 12, 1864, as sergeant, term expired; Judith, Benjamin, mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Kenny, James, mustered out, September 12, 1864, term expired; Kirkpatrick, Alfred, discharged October 30, 1863, disability; Langford, James, discharged February 3, 1862, disability; Lyon, William, promoted second lieutenant of First Arkansas colored troops; Maeter, Robert, discharged March 19, 1862, disability; McCleland, Samuel, discharged January 19, 1863, disability; Medkiff, Thomas D., mus-

tered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Molds, Stephen, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Rein, Jacob, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Richardson, John F., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Richardson, Mahlon, discharged February 3, 1863, disability; Richardson, William H., mustered out September 12, 1864, as sergeant; Risinger, John, discharged November 1, 1861, disability; Schoff, Charles, discharged to accept commission in the First Arkansas regiment, January 1, 1864; Scoville, James A., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Skeens, John C., mustered out September 12, 1864, as first sergeant; Smith, Pearce, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Somerfield, William, mustered out September 12, 1864, as sergeant; Steele, Martin A., mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal; Tortersman, John W., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Turner, James, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Wallace, David, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Wallace, James H., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Wallace, Theophilus A., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Welty, Emanuel F., died at Helena, Ark., December 26, 1862; Westall, Daniel, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Wilhelm, Augustus L., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Wickham, Josiah, died May 16, 1862, wounds; Wilheit, Samuel, discharged March 19, 1862, disability; Wilson, Samuel H., discharged December 3, 1861, disability.

Recruits.—Eisler, George, transferred to Company A, First cavalry, reorganized; Hudson, Robert, transferred to Company A, First cavalry, reorganized; McClain, John H., transferred to Company A, First cavalry, reorganized; Leidenthal, George, transferred to Company A, First cavalry, reorganized; Wilson, Peter, transferred to Company A, First cavalry reorganized. This company went out with seventy-six men, received thirty-four recruits, and lost five by death and three by desertion. The command of Company B rested with Capt. Well H. Walker from the organization of the company until his death, which occurred in Evansville, January 23, 1863, and from that day until the company was mustered out with Capt. Sylvester J. Bingham, who had served as first lieutenant from August 20, 1861. Samuel Lefler and Robert D. McCracken were commissioned first and second lieutenants, respectively, in this company, but as indicated above were transferred to the residuary battalion, Company A. The following is a roster of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Company B: First Sergt. Samuel Lefler, promoted first lieutenant; Qrm. Sergt. Richard P. Robson, mustered out September 12, 1864, commissary sergeant, term expired; Sergt. Joseph Fravioli, killed at Pine Bluff, Ark., October 25, 1863; Sergt. Greenville Howe, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Sergt. John W. Taylor, discharged November 1, 1861, disability; Sergt. James B. Cuyler, discharged November 1, 1861, disability; Corp. Robert S. McCracken, promoted second lieutenant; Corp. Wesley Jones, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Corp. Hamlet Martin, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 5, 1864; Corp. Francis A. Bradley, promoted first lieutenant First Arkansas colored regiment; Corp. Francis M. Thomas, mustered out September 12, 1864, as private, term expired; Corp. Francis M. Conn, died Helena, Ark., July 24, 1863; Corp. Solomon Hunter, unaccounted for; Corp. William H. Parvin, killed Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864; Bugler Thomas J. Love, discharged

June 16, 1862, disability; Bugler Jacob Huff, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Farrier James B. Smith, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Farrier John Clayton, died Helena, Ark., December 24, 1862; Saddler Alfred Balsover, captured Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, mustered out June 13, 1865; Wagoner Jesse W. Alvis, discharged April 15, 1862.

Privates.— Abbott, William H., mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Alvis, Henry, discharged November 1, 1861, disability; Barrett, George, M., mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Barclay, John, mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Beloat, George, mustered out September 12, 1864, as sergeant, term expired; Brothers, Benjamin, died of wounds, Pine Bluff, Ark., July 23, 1864; Burns, James, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Carter, John T., missing in action at Mark's Mill, April 25, 1861; Case, James, discharged September 6, 1864, disability; Conner, Daniel, discharged December 1, 1861, wounds; Cox, Levi, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Cooper, James, died at home November 19, 1861, of wounds; Cunningham, John A., died at home, October 29, 1861; Dougherty, Joseph, died at home November 27, 1863; Donnovan, Absalom, missing in action at Mark's Mill, April 25, 1864; Evans, Marcus L., discharged November 1, 1861, disability; Fahrr, John, mustered out September, 12, 1864, term expired; Faisse, George E., mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Franklin, Benjamin, discharged November 1, 1861, disability; Gilbert, Thomas J., missing in action at Mark's Mill, April 25, 1864; Haddock, Thomas, discharged November 1, 1861, disability; Haddock, Alexander, died at Pilot Knob, Mo., November 10, 1861; Hays, Divin, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Holderly, James W., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Howard, Henry W., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Hunter, Francis F., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Johnson, Wesley, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Joyce, William, mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Kahler, Benjamin F., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Lagrange, John, missing in action at Mark's Mill, April 25, 1864; Maybray, William W., mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal; McClain, Charles K., killed at Fredericktown, October 21, 1861; McReynolds, Leonard, mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal; Miley, Samuel, killed at Pilot Knob, October 28, 1861; Miley, David H., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Orman, Aaron, died at Greenville, Mo., March 10, 1862; Perrigo, William H., discharged September 6, 1861, disability; Phillips, Peter, died at Pine Bluff, Ark, July 16, 1864; Plantz, James A., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Pride, Joel S., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Pride, Wesley, mustered out September 12, 1864, as corporal, term expired; Rawlings, Floyd W., discharged for promotion May 4, 1863; Reeves, Henry M., mustered out September 12, 1864, term expired; Rogers, Franklin, discharged November 30, 1861, disability; Russell, Moses, discharged December 18, 1862, disability; Stephens, Obed, mustered out September 18, 1864, term expired; Stewart, Michael, mustered out September 18, 1864, term expired; Turner, John, mustered out September 18, 1864, term expired; Turner, Gilbert B., mustered out September 18, 1864, term expired; Turpin, Asa, captured at Mark's Mill, April

25, 1864, mustered out January 3, 1865; Walker, Charles, missing in action at Mark's Mill, April 25, 1864; Williamson, George, discharged September 6, 1861, disability; Williams, Albert, died at Helena, Ark., January 10, 1863; Whittaker, George W., died June, 1864, wounds received Camden, Ark.; Whittaker, Robert A., died at Ironton, Mo., February 26, 1862; Willis, Abner, discharged November 1, 1861, disability.

Recruits.— Chutte, Hale, mustered out May 31, 1865; Hitch, John, transferred to Company A, First cavalry, reorganized; Lyons, Harry, transferred to Company A, First cavalry, reorganized. The original enrollment of this company was seventy-six; the number of its recruits, twenty-two; its loss by death, twenty-three; desertion, four; unaccounted for, six.

Exploits of the First Cavalry.— Leaving Evansville August 21, 1861, the regiment proceeded *via* St. Louis to Ironton, Mo., and, on September 12, had a sharp skirmish with a party of rebels on Black river, in which five of the enemy were killed and four captured. During the fall and winter it remained on duty near Pilot Knob, and while campaigning in this region, participated in the battle of Fredericktown on the 21st of October, and in a charge that decided the fate of the battle, captured a piece of artillery and drove the enemy from the field, not, however, without a serious loss — the death of Major Gavitt. In the spring of 1862, the First cavalry moved into Arkansas, on July 7th fought the battle of Round Hill, and during the remainder of its term of service remained on duty in that state. For over a year it was stationed at Helena, engaging in various expeditions in every direction from that point, and during the last year of its service was stationed at Pine Bluff. The regiment, excepting the recruits whose terms of service had not yet expired, were mustered out of service at Indianapolis on September 6, 1864.

The remaining recruits left behind in Arkansas, were on August 31st, organized into a detachment of two companies — A and B — and stationed at Pine Bluff. While on a scout on September 15th, it had a severe engagement with the enemy and was compelled to fall back, losing eight men wounded and prisoners. It continued its service in Arkansas until June 24th, when it moved to Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged, numbering 125 men and three officers.

In this reorganized detachment there were from Vanderburgh county the following men: Company A — Hith, John, musician, mustered out June 22, 1865; Eisler, George, farrier and blacksmith, mustered out June 22, 1865; Hudson, Robert, mustered out January 14, 1865; Miller, Andrew, mustered out June 22, 1865, as farrier; McClain, John H., mustered out March 25, 1865, as corporal; Myers, Joseph, mustered out June 22, 1865; Sidenthall, George, mustered out June 22, 1865; Wilson, Peter, mustered out June 22, 1865; Turner, James, recruit, mustered out June 22, 1865. Company B — Waldon, Joseph P., sergeant, mustered out June 22, 1865; Effinger, Thomas, corporal, mustered out June 22, 1865; Bates, John L., corporal, mustered out June 22, 1865; Holmes, Jonathan, mustered out December 9, 1864; McGark, Peter, mustered out March 10, 1865; Topf, William, mustered out June 22, 1865, as saddler; Young, John B., mustered out June 22, 1865, as sergeant.

The Thirty-second Regiment.— This was called the First German regiment, being the first to organize and be mustered in as exclusively composed of soldiers of German birth or descent. It was organized at Indianapolis through the exertions of August

Willich, a distinguished officer of the German revolution of 1848, who was mustered in with the regiment as its colonel on the 24th day of August, 1861. Early in the spring of that year, indeed, immediately following the first warlike demonstrations, a company of Germans, composed mostly of Turners, was organized in Evansville, with William Schnackenburg as captain. The company was armed with rifles, uniformed with blue blouses, soft cassimere hats and dark pants, and for some time did duty, guarding powder houses and protecting property. On the afternoon of June 24, in front of the Mozart hall on First street, a large crowd of people assembled to witness the presentation of a beautiful American flag to this sterling corps by its lady admirers. The Home guards were out in force; the Jackson artillery and Capt. Klauss' battery, the Lamasco guards, and the companies of Capts. Monk, Wolflein, Denby and Shanklin, were all there to add interest to the occasion. The assembled ladies sang the "Red, White and Blue" with inspiring effect, after which, in their behalf, Miss Pfafflin, with appropriate remarks, presented the flag. Capt. Schnackenburg received the emblem of liberty, expressing to the ladies on behalf of the company, a high appreciation of their patriotic encouragement, promising loyalty and love to the stars and stripes, and pledging the lives of himself and his men in its defense and protection from dishonor. The bands discoursed patriotic music, hearty cheers were given, German songs were sung, and the procession marched about the city, everywhere creating great enthusiasm by its loyal demonstrations. Upon the organization of a regiment by the Germans of the state, this company of Turners joined it, forming Company K. Capt. Schnackenburg was commissioned major of the regiment, was promoted lieutenant colonel, and resigned October 19, 1862. William G. Mank, another Evansville citizen, went out as first lieutenant of Company A, was promoted captain of Company C, major of the regiment and lieutenant colonel, although mustered out September 7, 1864, before his muster in the rank last named. Charles Schmitt, who went out as adjutant, was commissioned major July 18, 1862, and resigned November 17, 1862, for promotion as assistant adjutant general. Ferdinand C. Meyer, first sergeant Company K, was promoted adjutant, and served from September 25, 1862, to March 27, 1863, when he resigned. From October 7 to November 15, 1861, Wilhelm Schmitt was chaplain, and from June 13, 1863, Emil Forstmeyer was assistant surgeon. The other regimental officers were from other parts of the state. Of the company officers several were from Vanderburgh county. Louis Beyreiss, a sergeant in Company A, was successively promoted second lieutenant Company H, first lieutenant Company A, and captain Company B, being mustered out September 7, 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. John D. Ritter rose from second lieutenant Company K, to first lieutenant and captain Company B, and was killed at Chickamaugua September 20, 1863. Gustave Arnold, a recruit to Company A, was commissioned, but not mustered, as second lieutenant of Company B. Phillip Wassem, a corporal in Company K, was promoted second lieutenant, and subsequently captain of the residuary battalion, Company C, and resigned June 1, 1865. Charles H. Allen served as captain residuary battalion, Company D, from October 4, 1864, to June 16, 1865, when he resigned. Seigmund Selig, a sergeant Company K, second lieutenant Company F, and first lieutenant Company

D, resigned January 31, 1863. Benjamin Hubbs, jr., served from October 4, 1864, to April 10, 1865, as first lieutenant Company D, residuary battalion; William Birley was second lieutenant and first lieutenant in the same battalion. Isidore Esslinger entered the service as first lieutenant Company K; was promoted captain Company E, August 13, 1862, and resigned October 16, 1863. Charles W. Lang, rose from sergeant Company K, to second lieutenant Company H, and first lieutenant Company G, from which rank he was mustered out at the expiration of his term September 7, 1864. The command of Company K, at its organization rested with Capt. Andreas Winter, who resigned February 13, 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. Adolph Metzner, of Indianapolis. The following is a roster of the enlisted men who were from Vanderburgh county: First Sergt. Ferd C. Meyer, promoted adjutant; Sergt. Seigmund Selig, promoted second lieutenant Company F; Sergt. Louis Beyreiss, promoted second lieutenant Company H; Sergt. Charles W. Lang, promoted second lieutenant Company H; Corp. Fritz Nitzer, died January 4, 1863, wounds received Stone River; Corp. William Friedersdorff, transferred to Company C, Thirty-second reorganized; Corp. Louis Eller, discharged April 24, 1862, disability; Corp. Julius Hauser, discharged May 4, 1863, disability; Corp. Louis Nitz, died April 29, 1862, wounds received Shiloh; Corp. Phillip Wassem, promoted second lieutenant Company I; Corp. Bernard Watt, promoted second lieutenant another regiment; Corp. Joseph Wack, died April 24, 1862, wounds received Shiloh; Musician Christian Messer, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Musician William Keupert, not mustered out; Wagoner Freidrich Lichte, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired.

Privates.— Bartels, Heinrich, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Binder, Jacob, transferred to Veterans' Relief corps September 21, 1863; Burgdorff, Conrad, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Burgdorff, Julius, discharged on account of wounds March 17, 1864; Decker, John, discharged April 22, 1863, disability; Decker, Phillip, died in Andersonville prison July 26, 1864; Denzer, George, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Diedrich, George, died at Nolansville, Ky., December 13, 1861; Disque, Jacob, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Drohm, Philip, unaccounted for; Druisberry, August, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Eberlin, William, discharged May 7, 1863, disability; Felle, John, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Fielich, Herman, mustered out September 7, 1864; Gessner, Jacob, died January 2, 1863, wounds received at Stone river; Heidman, John, discharged March 12, 1863, disability; Jaeger, John, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Jahn, Christian, mustered out September 7, 1864, as first sergeant; Johnson, Phillip, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Kamp, Robert, died at Loudon, Tenn., April 4, 1864; Kamp, Berthold, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Kiehnz, Wilhelm, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Kirsch, Peter, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Klein, Jacob, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Kniese, Erikus, died April 7, 1862, wounds received at Shiloh; Krause, Wilhelm, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Krug Phillip, discharged April 21, 1863, disability; Kuhlman, Heinrich, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Kunow, Fritz, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Launstein, Wilhelm, discharged March 16,

1864, disability; Lartner, Joseph, discharged March 15, 1862, disability; Mehr, Andreas, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Niehaus, Wilhelm, discharged September 22, 1862, disability; Offerman, Joseph, discharged January 14, 1863, disability; Oswald, Jacob, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Pape, Franz, discharged February 22, 1862, disability; Pfistner, Heinrich, mustered out September 7, 1864, as sergeant; Plank, Simon, died at Nolansville, Ky., November 29, 1861; Ploeger, Heinrich, discharged June 21, 1862, disability; Rickerich, Philip, discharged May 18, 1863, disability; Roesner, Peter, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Rupp, Franz, not mustered out; Schaefer, Heinrich, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Schickel, Jacob, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Schmacke, Martin, discharged May 5, 1863, disability; Schmidt, Jacob, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Schreyer, George, discharged February 16, 1863, disability; Schwell, Benedict, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Schute, Christian, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Stiegman, Frederick, mustered out September 7, 1864, as corporal; Stroebel, George, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Stumpf, Ernst, mustered out September 7, 1864, from Company I; Stumpf, Lains, mustered out September, 1862, as musician; Tiemayer, Hermann, transferred to Company F; Wagner, Jacob, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Weber, Fritz, mustered out September 7, 1864, as sergeant, term expired; Weber, Samuel, not mustered out; Weinhoeppel, Joseph, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Weitershausen, Carl, discharged March 12, 1863, disability; Wentrup, Wilhelm, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Zeuzins, John, mustered out September 7, 1864, as sergeant; Zugler, John, mustered out September 7, 1864, term expired; Zeimmerman, John, discharged June 24, 1862, disability; Zielauf, George, died September 19, 1863, wounds received at Chickamauga.

Recruits.—Balnitze, Henry, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized; Beeheer, George, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized; Blume, George, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out December 4, 1865; Duisberg, Ernst, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 14, 1865; Ehrhardt, William, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out October 19, 1865; Faas, Christian, transferred to Thirty-second reorganized, discharged June 22, 1865, disability; Grote, Frederick, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out July 12, 1865, as corporal; Heuschkel, Wilhelm, transferred to Thirty-second reorganized, mustered out December 4, 1865, as corporal; Koenig, George, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out February 6, 1865; Lauer, Christoph, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps September 1, 1863; Minsterman, Henry, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out October 19, 1865, as corporal; Moes, Wilhelm, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, discharged April 3, 1865, disability; Michel, George, discharged December 20, 1862, disability; Niehaus, Gottlieb, died at Huntsville, Ala., August 29, 1862; Niehaus, Wilhelm, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out July 27, 1865; Roesner, Henry, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps September 16, 1863; Schelosky, Henry, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, to Veteran Reserve corps January 21, 1865; Schwertpeyer, Christian, discharged March 1, 1863, disability; Trow, Philip, transferred to Veteran Reserve

corps March 17, 1864; Wassem, Henry, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 14, 1865, a corporal; Weyman, Henry, died June 21, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw; Wund, Jacob, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out January 30, 1865, as sergeant. The original enrollment of this company was ninety-one; its recruits numbered thirty-eight; it lost by death sixteen, and by desertion six.

Among other recruits to the regiment the following were furnished by Vanderburgh county: Company A — Dickman, John, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps April 30, 1864, mustered out August 26, 1865; Frick, John, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, discharged, disability. Company C — Dutlenhausen, August, discharged February 3, 1863; Degg, William, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 15, 1865, a corporal; Elfelder, Lenhardt, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 15, 1865; Euler, Matthias, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out December 4, 1865; Gerlach, John, transferred to Thirth-second, reorganized; Hettenbach, Frederick, died July 12, 1864; Krieger, William, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out December 4, 1865; Lipper, Christian, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 15, 1865. Company D — Hauser, Jacob, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out December 4, 1865; Schaefer, August, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, not mustered out; Weitzel, Rudolph, discharged November 22, 1863, disability; Zuspann, Jacob, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, and mustered out June 15, 1865. Company E — Eberhart, Michael, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; Graff, George, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 20, 1864; Hafendrefer, Henry, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; Kleinlogel, Jacob, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 14, 1865; Lantenschlager, John, died at Chattanooga July 18, 1864; Pfister, Jacob, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps, December 28, 1864; Ritt, Gustave, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out December 4, 1864; Rittinger, Valentine, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized; Rickerick, Jacob, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized; Risinger, Adam, died at Atlanta rebel prison, July 24, 1864; Risinger, William, died at New Albany, June 25, 1864; Schneble, William, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized. Company F — Bohlleber, John, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 14, 1865; Deussner, William, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps, March 17, 1864; Graf, Louis, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; Steinmetz, Joseph, discharged December 26, 1862, disability. Company G — Mann, Adam, discharged May 22, 1863, disability; Mitz, Henry, transfered to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out December 4, 1865. Company H — Grass, Conrad, died in Andersonville prison August 30, 1864; Kaiser, Frederick, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out February 18, 1865; Raisinger, Jacob, not mustered out. Company I — Saalnaechter, Jacob, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized, mustered out October 19, 1865. Unassigned — Broeker, Henry, unaccounted for; Heil, John, unaccounted for; Hoffman, Peter, transferred to Thirty-second, reorganized; Kaiser, Jacob, unaccounted for; Stemper, Charles August, unaccounted for.

Sketch of the Regiment.— In the latter

part of September, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and spent the fall and winter in various camps in that state, doing picket duty much of the time, along the south side of Green river. While so engaged on December 17, near Rowlett's station, four companies were attacked by a force of 1,100 infantry, four pieces of artillery and a battalion of Texan rangers. The struggle for a time was fierce and apparently hopeless, but the attacked companies were reinforced by the remainder of the regiment, which came on the run to the scene of conflict, and the enemy was routed after a contest which brought out the highest qualities of skill, daring and endurance. For its gallantry on this occasion, the regiment was highly complimented in special orders by Gen. Buell and Gen. Morton and the name "Rowlett's Station" directed to be placed on the regimental colors. It participated in the battle at Shiloh, losing six killed, ninety-three wounded and four missing, and in the siege of Corinth was engaged for many days, losing eight wounded. After the evacuation of Corinth the regiment was with Buell's army, most of the time, and took part in the pursuit of Bragg, through Kentucky. From November, 1862, to June, 1863, it was at Nashville and Murfreesboro, during which time it was engaged in the battle of Stone River, losing twelve killed, forty wounded, and 115 missing. Moving with Rosecranz's army toward Chattanooga, it engaged in a severe skirmish at Liberty Gap, on June 24, and on September 19 and 20 participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing twenty-one killed, seventy-eight wounded, and seventeen missing. Falling back to Chattanooga, it remained there until the battle of Mission Ridge was fought, on November 25, in which it bore an honorable part. Remaining in east Tennessee until just before the Atlanta campaign, it joined Sherman's army, and marched with it to Atlanta, engaging always with credit to itself in the following battles and skirmishes: Resaca, Allatoona Hills, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Paid Springs, Atlanta and many minor skirmishes. The non-veterans were mustered out at Indianapolis, September 7, 1864. The remaining recruits were organized into a residuary battalion, did duty in Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas, and was finally mustered out December 4, 1865.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment.— During the winter of 1861 authority was given Bernard F. Mullen, of Madison, Ind., to organize the Sixty-first, or second Irish, regiment, the Thirty-fifth, or first Irish, regiment having been organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into the United States service on December 11, 1861, with John C. Walker as colonel. About twenty men went from Vanderburgh county to join the Sixty-first, and proceeded to Madison, the place of rendezvous. The attempt to raise this regiment being unsuccessful, the enlisted men and a few of the officers, including Col. Mullen, were transferred to the Thirty-fifth regiment on May 22, 1862. Prior to the date of this consolidation, however, many of the men had become dissatisfied and refused to muster. As a result but few Vanderburgh county men found their way into the ranks of this regiment. Among the regimental officers there was but one from here. James Fitzwilliams was commissioned second lieutenant, Company G, March 20, 1862, rose to first lieutenant and captain of his company, and then to major of the regiment on March 1, 1865, but before mustering in this rank, he resigned, as captain, June 10, 1865. In the same company Timothy Dawson was second and first lieutenant and later was captain of Company H, being

mustered out with the regiment. Michael Gorman was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B upon the consolidation of the two regiments, was promoted first lieutenant November 13, 1862, and captain May 1, 1863, from which rank he resigned June 10, 1865. James Gaviske was second lieutenant and captain Company E, and resigned July 21, 1864. Among the enlisted men from here there were in Company G the following: Humphries, Ignatius X., corporal, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps February 10, 1864; Fitzwilliams, Patrick, corporal, discharged September 15, 1862, disability; Gaffney, Patrick, corporal, not mustered out; Williams, Samuel, corporal, veteran, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps, mustered out June 23, 1865; Dawson, Michael, not mustered out; Gleeson, Cornelius, not mustered out; Holmes, Thomas, mustered out April 6, 1865; Hill, Patrick, not mustered out; Kennedy, John, missing at Stone River, January 2, 1863; Hughes, John, not mustered out; Nolan, William J., not mustered out; Ryan, Thomas, died February 20, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; Summers, Timothy, veteran, mustered out September 30, 1865, as sergeant; Victory, John, discharged April 7, 1863, disability; Tremble, John, mustered out September 30, 1865. In Company E, Thomas P. Cole, drafted in December, 1864, was mustered out September 30, 1865, and Isaac Miller, who joined the company January 12, 1865, left it without being mustered out.

Sketch of the Thirty-fifth.— After the consolidation mentioned above, the regiment remained in Tennessee and Kentucky, in the fall of 1862 participating in the pursuit of Bragg, the battle of Perryville and the skirmishes of the march. In a skirmish at Dobbins Ford, December 9, it lost forty men in killed and wounded. At Stone River it lost one-third of the number engaged, having twenty-nine killed, seventy-two wounded and thirty-three missing, making a total loss of 134. It also sustained heavy losses at Chickamauga. With the Second brigade, First division, Fourth corps, it participated in all the marches, battles, skirmishes and scouts of the historic Atlanta campaign of 1864. At Kenesaw Mountain in a hand to hand encounter with the enemy the regiment particularly proved its valor, losing eleven killed and fifty-four wounded. Near Marietta, while valiantly engaged capturing the enemy's rifle pits and twenty-eight prisoners it again lost eleven in killed and wounded. It acted a conspicuous part in the battles following the fall of Atlanta and the pursuit of the enemy to the northward. At Franklin, Tenn., it gallantly repulsed the enemy, and at Nashville assisted in his rout and complete demoralization. It remained in Tennessee until June, 1865, when sent to Texas. Mustered out September 30, 1865.

The Sixth Battery, Light Artillery.— This battery was recruited at Evansville and mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 7th of September, 1861, with Frederick Behr, of Evansville, as captain. When Capt. Behr gave his life to his country, on the field at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, the command was entrusted to Michael Mueller, who had rendered faithful service as second and first lieutenant, and who afterward was ever active in the performance of his duty as captain until mustered out at the expiration of his term, September 19, 1864. The other officers of the battery were residents of Indianapolis. The enlisted men contributed by Vanderburgh county to this battery were as follows: Sergt. Conrad Mushagen, mustered out September, 1864; Sergt. Heinrich Schulz, died, date unknown; Corp. Joseph Yuergensmayer, transferred to Veteran Reserve

corps; Corp. Johann Kastner, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865, as sergeant; Corp. William Hogrefe, mustered out September, 1864, as first sergeant; Corp. Charles Yuergens, mustered out September, 1864; Corp. August Bergmann, mustered out September, 1864; Bugler Charles Mahler, discharged November 13, 1862; Artificer John Huller, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1864.

Privates.—Allbach, Franz, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865; Becker, David, mustered out September, 1864; Benke, Heinrich, mustered out September, 1864; Bickel, Johann, veteran, mustered out September, 1864; Blum, Johann, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865; Burggrabbe, Charles, discharged August 18, 1862; Druschel, Johann, mustered out September, 1864; Ebie, Conrad, mustered out September, 1864; Feldworth, Adam, mustered out September, 1864; Fisher, Christian, never mustered out; Flurer, Tobias, mustered out September, 1864; Firnhaber, Adolph, mustered out September, 1864, as first sergeant; Gardner, August, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Hortig, August, unaccounted for; Hartmann, Heinrich, mustered out September, 1864; Heidorn, William, unaccounted for; Hess, Peter, mustered out September, 1864; Hinsteadt, Heinrich, mustered out September, 1864; Hirsch, Ferdinand, mustered out May 28, 1865; Huller, Michael, mustered out September, 1864; Jochum, George, mustered out September, 1864; Jochum, Jacob, mustered out September 1864; Jockol, Michael, mustered out September, 1864; Jordon, Heinrich, veteran, mustered out July 12, 1865; Koffitz, Heinrich, mustered out February 6, 1865; Krueger, Charles, unaccounted for; Kutterer, Anton, unaccounted for; Krohnsager, Heinrich, mustered out September, 1864; Korff, Heinrich, discharged, date unknown; Kohl, Heinrich, mustered out September, 1864; Longhaus, Adam, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865; Limbach, Peter, unaccounted for; Limbach, Casper, discharged July 30, 1862; Loebs, Johann, mustered out September, 1864; Mehsens, Claus, unaccounted for; Maertz, Samuel, discharged, date unknown; Pfaeffle, Johann, accidentally killed; Pump, George, mustered out 1864; Peck, James, mustered out May 22, 1865; Riedle, Albert, mustered out September, 1864; Roffensholfer, Christ., not mustered out; Rosemmeyer, Frederick, mustered out September, 1864; Sickenberger, Johann, discharged November 13, 1862; Schneidthorst, Heinrich, died at St. Louis, Mo., January 21, 1864; Schaaf, Jacob, unaccounted for; Stern, Franz, unaccounted for; Schmidtz, Valentine, unaccounted for; Schmidtz, Heinrich, died May 28, 1864; Steljes, Johann, mustered out September, 1864; Strohmayer, Xavier, mustered out September, 1864; Schuman, Heinrich, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 18, 1864; Trautt, Jacob, mustered out September, 1864; Unhold, Frederick, mustered out September, 1864; Wetzel, George, discharged November 26, 1862, wounds; Weibel, Christian, mustered out September, 1864; Wechmayer, Heinrich, mustered out September, 1864; Zeller, Louis, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865; Zeigler, Franz, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.—Bechdolt, Erhard, mustered out July 10, 1865; Becker, Johann, mustered out July 22, 1865, as sergeant; Dietrich, Charles, unaccounted for; Fenke, John H., unaccounted for; Horreben, Frederick, mustered out July 22, 1865; Heiden, William, mustered out July 22, 1865; Heinrich, Anton J., supposed lost on *Sultana*, April 27, 1865; Isler, Adam, mustered out

July 22, 1865; Klosen, Nicholas, unaccounted for; Kaiser, Gottleib W., mustered out July 22, 1865; Michelfelder, Gottleib, mustered out July 22, 1865; Pope, Charles, mustered out July 22, 1865; Rommel, Gottleib, mustered out July 22, 1865; Sholl, Joseph, unaccounted for; Titt, John G., mustered out May 28, 1865; Williams, August, unaccounted for; Wengert, George, mustered out July 22, 1865; Wolf, George P., not mustered out. This battery went out with 133 men, and received seventy-eight recruits. Nineteen of its men re-enlisted as veterans, seventeen died, six deserted and twenty-six were unaccounted for.

Field Service of the Sixth Battery.— October 2, 1861, the battery left Indianapolis by rail and proceeded by way of Evansville to Henderson, Ky., whence it moved to Calhoun, South Carrollton, and Owensboro, Ky., being on duty at these places until the spring of 1862, when it joined Gen. Sherman's command at Paducah. On the 4th of March, with Sherman's division, it moved up the Tennessee river on steamers, disembarking at Pittsburg Landing. On the morning of April 6, when the rapid advance of the enemy opened the battle of Shiloh, it was guarding the bridge over Owl creek on the Purdy road. For over two hours it held its position supported by McDowell's brigade, but was eventually forced back by the strong columns of the enemy. While the battery was retiring Gen. Sherman met it at the intersection of the Corinth road, and gave orders to Capt. Behr to bring his guns into battery. The captain had hardly given the order to his men when he was struck by a musket ball and fell from his horse. This caused confusion, and the enemy pressing forward vigorously, captured most of the guns of the battery, and killed sixty-eight of its horses. Capt. Behr's wound proved fatal, and four more were wounded. After this battle new guns were procured, and the battery moved with the army upon Corinth. On May 28th, supported by Gen. Denver's brigade, the battery had a sharp engagement with the enemy. The guns were unlimbered and moved by hand to the crest of a hill, and opening a rapid fire drove the enemy from a strong position, demolished a block house, from which he annoyed one line of skirmishers, and dashing forward, the brigade captured and held the ground. Taking position in these advanced works, the battery was constantly engaged in the siege of Corinth until its evacuation by the enemy. The battery, with a portion of Sherman's troops, next engaged the enemy at Holly Springs, Miss., defeating and driving him from the town. Thereafter, until November 26, it did garrison duty at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, Tenn. From here it moved with Sherman's forces upon the rebel Gen. Pemberton, on the Tallahatchie river. The enemy, however, abandoned his works and retreated to Grenada, the battery returning to La Grange, where one section was detached to LaFayette and the other to Colliersville, Tenn. In June, 1863, the battery, proceeding by way of Memphis, joined the army of Gen. Grant, then engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, taking part in the operations against that city until its surrender. It then moved with Sherman's column to Big Black river, where, July 6, it engaged the rebel forces under Gen. Johnson. It next took part in the siege of Jackson, Miss., until its evacuation, when it was assigned to the Third brigade, Third division, Fifteenth army corps, and went into camp near Bear creek, Miss. On October 15, the battery moved with Gen. McPherson's command on an expedition to Brownsville, Miss., and shelled the rebels out of a strong position. Soon afterward it went into camp

at Pocahontas, Tennessee. January 1, 1864, a majority of its members re-enlisted as veterans. It was stationed at Pocahontas, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg and Memphis until May, when it moved with Gen. Sturgis' command through northern Mississippi, and on June 10 was engaged in the battle of Guntown, losing three men and ten horses. At Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864, it lost one killed and seven wounded. Thereafter, until ordered to Indianapolis for muster out, it served as a stationed battery at Fort Pickering. It reached Indianapolis July 15, 1865, with two officers and forty-eight men, and was mustered out July 22, following.

The Forty-second Regiment.—The organization of this regiment was completed on the 9th of October, 1861, and Company A, the only one composed exclusively of Vanderburgh county men, was mustered in on the same day. The colonel of the regiment during its entire service, was one of Evansville's foremost citizens, James G. Jones. Its lieutenant-colonel, was the distinguished statesman and soldier, Charles Denby, who being promoted colonel of the Eightieth regiment, resigned October 21, 1862, when the vacancy was filled by the appointment of another well-known man who went out as major of the regiment, James M. Shanklin, whose service was terminated by death at his home May 23, 1863. Other staff officers from Vanderburgh county were: De Witt C. Evans, adjutant, September 12, 1861, to October 11, 1862; James L. Orr, quartermaster to November 9, 1862, when promoted captain and assistant commissary sergeant; William Atcheson, chaplain, January 28, to May 24, 1862; Nicholas M. Patterson, chaplain, December 18, 1862, to October 20, 1863; and John Mageniss, assistant surgeon, September 7, 1861, to August 21, 1864. Of the regimental non-commissioned officers Joseph C. Overell was sergeant-major from the date of muster until promoted second lieutenant of Company D, April 5, 1862, which position he resigned August 27, 1864; George W. Shanklin was quartermaster sergeant, and Elder Cooper was commissary sergeant, from which rank he rose by successive stages to the captaincy of Company D, and was honorably discharged after three years of active service. A regimental band, of twenty pieces, under the leadership of Charles C. Genung, was mustered in with the regiment, but orders from the war department dispensing with such organizations, prevented this body of men from leading the regiment through its brilliant career.

Company A was first commanded by Capt. William Atcheson, who resigned January 28, 1862, to accept a commission as chaplain of the regiment. A promotion from the first lieutenancy was then given to Capt. Charles G. Olmstead, who was killed at Chaplin Hill, Ky., October 8, 1862. His successor was Capt. John Trimble, for a time second and then first lieutenant. Upon the muster out of Capt. Trimble, March 30, 1865, Jacob W. Messick, who had entered the service as a sergeant, was commissioned captain, but his term expiring, he was mustered out as second lieutenant, in which rank he was then serving. May 13, 1865, Andrew McCutchan, who had enlisted in the ranks, and been promoted therefrom to the first lieutenancy, was rewarded for his faithful service with a captain's commission, and was mustered out with the regiment. James W. Vickery passed successively from the rank of first sergeant to that of first lieutenant, from which he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment. William Shaw also rose from the ranks, and was mustered out with the regiment as first lieutenant of his company.

Jesse Gillett was commissioned second lieutenant May 1, 1865, but was not mustered, being discharged as first sergeant June 18, 1865. The following is a complete roster of the company, as mustered October 9, 1861:

First Sergt. James W. Vickery, promoted second lieutenant; Sergt. William Lant, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Sergt. Jacob W. Messick, promoted second lieutenant; Sergt. Charles S. Talbot, discharged account disability; Sergt. Nathaniel Matheny, died Andersonville prison, August 29, 1864; Corp. John W. James, discharged account wounds; Corp. John Riggs, killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Corp. Chauncey Glassmith, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; Corp. Thomas Trimbal, veteran, killed Lost Mountain, June 17, 1864; Corp. Lewis W. Short, mustered out, date unknown; Corp. Robert W. Woods, mustered out February 14, 1865; Corp. Christopher L. Scott, discharged July, 1862, disability; Corp. William Swanson, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Musician John Messick, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Musician Alonzo Breiniard, transferred to gunboat service; Wagoner Robert McCutchan, discharged May 12, 1862, disability.

Privates.—Abbott, Owen, discharged June, 1863, disability; Ahns, Louis, killed Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Albacker, John, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Ayers, James B., discharged February, 1862, disability; Barns, James, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865; Benner, Ashley R., veteran, not mustered out; Bennet, Samuel, discharged May, 1862, disability; Bicking, Henry, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865; Black, Nathaniel, discharged July, 1863, wounds; Brightenhauger, Fred, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 3, 1863, disease; Brown, Nicholas, discharged account of disability; Carter, William, veteran, died May 31, 1864, wounds; Chisler, Louis, discharged account of disability; Clinger, George, discharged account of disability; Calvin, Henry, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Copley, Charles, discharged October 3, 1862, disability; Copley, Erastus, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Dean, Charles, died February 28, 1862, disease; Deitz, George W., discharged, 1862, account of disability; Deitz, Southmead, died March 29, 1862; Delong Josiah, unaccounted for; Dennison, Thomas, died in Andersonville prison, August 23, 1864; Depaw, John W., killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Elliott, William, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Elwood, Benjamin, discharged January 6, 1863; Fairchild, Isaac, discharged account of disability; Fleehearty, Joel, discharged December 22, 1863, disability; Fleehearty, Zadok S., discharged account disability; Fogel, Conrad, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Gleichman, George, unaccounted for; Goodge, George, veteran, mustered out June 15, 1865; Hasanwinkle, John, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865, as first sergeant; Headon, Robert, promoted in U. S. colored troops; Huff, August, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Kirkpatrick, Andrew, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Kirkpatrick, George, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Laurence, Charles F., veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865, as corporal; Lawrence, Leslie, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865; Lockwood, John R., mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Louder, Andrew, discharged, disability; Lutz, Francis, discharged, date unknown; Martin, James, killed at Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863; Mathias, John W., transferred to Veteran Reserve

corps, not mustered out; McCutchan, Andrew, promoted first lieutenant; McCutchan, Reuben, discharged April 29, 1864; McCutchan, Thomas, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; McCutchan, William J., mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; McElroy, Albert, veteran, mustered out July 20, 1865; McFarland, William A., mustered out June 8, 1865; McInnery, Michael, died at Pittsburg Landing, March, 1863; Miller, Joseph, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865, as sergeant; Morgan, George P., mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Moushart, Rening, lost on steamer *Sultana*, April 27, 1865; Nash, Richard, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865; Neihaus, David, died in Andersonville prison, September 3, 1864; Olmstead, Charles D., discharged in 1863, disability; Otto, August, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Park, Alexander, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865; Parrott, Matthew, veteran, discharged March 2, 1865, wounds; Perry, James, veteran, mustered out June 15, 1865; Pitts, Josiah, not mustered out; Plowman, Amon, transferred to gunboat service; Rhoads, Joseph, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865; Schelter, Bernhard, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Schroder, William, died in Andersonville prison June 4, 1864; See, William, discharged, 1863, wounds; Sell, Frederick, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865, sergeant; Shaw, William, promoted second lieutenant; Shook, Henry, died of disease, date unknown; Skelly, Bryan, died November 11, 1862, of wounds; Smith, Joseph, lost on steamer *Sultana*, April 27, 1865; Stone, Henry J., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; Street, Benjamin, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865, corporal; Tomlinson, Daniel, died of wounds, date unknown; Trindle, John, discharged September 23, 1863; Truckey, Peter, discharged September 14, 1864, disability; Tyrrel, John Q., discharged, 1863, disability; Wagoner, Edward, died in Andersonville prison, August 29, 1864; Weatherspoon, Granville, mustered out October 10, 1864, term expired; Webb, John, discharged July, 1863, disability; Wills, William, died at Evansville, Ind., February, 1862; Withrow, Leander, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps.

Recruits.—Billiods, George, mustered out July 21, 1865; Dixon, Matthew G., mustered out June 18, 1865; Freppon, Madison, mustered out July 21, 1865; Fairchild, Isaac, mustered out July 21, 1865; Hooker, George, mustered out July 21, 1865, as corporal; Hoffman, Daniel, mustered out July 21, 1865; Jackson, Joseph A., mustered out June 18, 1865; Nightingale, William O., mustered out June 18, 1865; Olmstead, William L., mustered out July 8, 1865; Pharr, Josiah, mustered out June 18, 1865; Reed, Thomas E., mustered out July 21, 1865; Wunt, George E., mustered out July 21, 1865. This company went out with ninety-eight men, received eighty-eight recruits; lost by death, twenty-eight; by desertion, three, and reported two unaccounted for.

Vanderburgh county was also represented among the officers in other companies of this regiment. In Company C, Worthington W. Combs was second lieutenant from the company's organization, and though commissioned first lieutenant, resigned April 23, 1863, before being mustered. In Company D, in addition to those already named, Francis M. Edwards served as captain, September 12, 1861, to March 18, 1862, and James D. Saunders as first lieutenant, September 12, 1861, to April 5, 1862, when commissioned captain, though discharged before being mustered. In Company K, Edward M. Knowles rose from first sergeant

by promotion to first lieutenant, and was killed in a rebel prison at an unknown date; and John D. Linxweiler rose from the ranks to the second lieutenancy, being commissioned May 1, 1865, and serving until mustered out with the regiment. Besides those recruits assigned to Company A, others joined the regiment from this county. In Company F, there were: John Finn, March, 1864, to July, 1865; William Munn, December, 1862, to July, 1865, and Samuel C. Stitt, March, 1864, to July, 1865. Harrison Farmer was in Company G, and Adam Leifert and John W. Smith in Company I, as substitutes. In Company K, John Dressel served as a private and corporal from November, 1864, to July, 1865; and as substitutes during the same time there were: Bernard Knust, David King, Anton Maus, John Peters, James Swainey and William Walters.

Movements in the Field.— For some time after its organization the Forty-second regiment did duty in the interior of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. Moving with Buell's army to Louisville, in the fall of 1862, it took part in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, participating in the battle of Perryville, on October 8, losing 166 in killed, wounded and missing. It was next engaged in battle at Stone River, where seventeen were killed and eighty-seven wounded, and after several months in camp at Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, it participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing eight killed, fifty-three wounded and thirty-two missing. Subsequently it took part in the storming of Lookout Mountain and the battle of Mission Ridge, losing forty three in killed and wounded. January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization at Chattanooga, and soon after returned to Indiana on veteran furlough, where it was publicly received and addressed by Governor Morton and other prominent men.

Returning to the field in March, it joined Sherman's army near Chattanooga, and on the 7th of May marched from Ringgold on the campaign against Atlanta, participating in all the principal battles of that famous campaign, losing along the route 103 officers and men, in killed and wounded. During this campaign while in Six-mile Range, near Allatoona, the regiment was on picket duty seven days and nights, within fifty yards of the rebel skirmish line, without being relieved. After the fall of Atlanta, it marched to Kingston, Rome, Resaca, and through Snake Creek Gap to the Chattuga valley, thence to Gaylesville, Ala., in pursuit of Hood's army, and then back again to Rome and Atlanta. In November, moving with Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah, it took part in the skirmishing along the route and the siege of that city. Then, through the Carolinas it went to Goldsboro, engaging in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, losing ten men and officers killed and wounded. After the close of active operations the regiment marched to Washington, and proceeded thence to Louisville, Ky., where on July 21, 1865, it was mustered out. Four days later at Indianapolis, it was present at a public reception on the capitol grounds, on which occasion addresses were made by Gen. Sherman and Gov. Morton. During its term of service the Forty-second lost in killed, wounded and missing, 629, of which number eighty-six were killed on the field, 443 were wounded, and 100 taken prisoners. Its strength at the time of its muster out was 846, officers and men. It participated in battles and skirmishes at Wartrace, Perryville, Stone River, Elk River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Allatoona Mountains, Kene-

saw, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Charleston, Black River and Bentonville.

The Sixtieth Regiment.— In the autumn of 1861, Col. Richard Owen, of New Harmony, celebrated throughout the state as an erudite scholar and gallant commander, then lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth regiment, obtained authority to recruit a regiment and rendezvous it at Evansville. A partial organization was made at that place in November, 1861. During the progress of enlisting, the regiment was ordered to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, on February 22, 1862, to guard rebel prisoners, and, while on duty there the organization was perfected — the last companies being mustered in in the months of March and April. Except on the medical staff the only regimental officer from this county was Maj. Joseph B. Cox, a valuable and well-known citizen, who joined the regiment as captain of Company F, was promoted major, May 27, 1862, and resigned November 30 following, on account of ill health. Dr. Madison J. Bray, a recognized leader among Evansville physicians, was surgeon from November 15, 1861, to November 28, 1862, when he resigned, whereupon Dr. W. W. Slaughter, an able physician and ripe scholar, well-known in Vanderburgh county, though not a resident then, was commissioned as his successor. Upon Dr. Slaughter's resignation, June 11, 1864, Dr. James B. Hunter, another well-known Evansville physician, who had served as assistant surgeon from September 27, 1862, was appointed to this vacancy, and served until March 21, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out and disbanded. In Company B there was one officer from this county, George W. Fairfield, who rose from the ranks of Company C to second lieutenant, September 1, 1862, and to first lieutenant, December 1st of the same year, serving as such until his death at Young's Point, La., on the 4th day of February following. The officers of Companies F and G were, with few exceptions, Evansville men. In the former company, upon the promotion of Capt. Cox to the majority, George W. Merrill, then first lieutenant, ascended to the vacancy. Upon his resignation, December 6, 1862, David Greathouse was given command of the company, he having previously served as second and first lieutenant. Cressy K. Cole and George Peva were both the recipients of a captain's commission, but neither was mustered into that rank, the former resigning June 24, 1864, because of disability, and the latter being mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment. James M. Miller, from November 15, 1862, to April 14, 1863, served as second and first lieutenant, and Lewis Ragland, a sergeant, was commissioned first lieutenant, though not mustered.

Of Company G, Philip Hench was first lieutenant and captain from September 3, 1863, to the muster out of the regiment, March 21, 1865. Ferdinand G. Borges, October 7, 1861, to November 30, 1862, and Herman Knoll, October 1, 1863, to December 31, 1864, were first lieutenants; Frederick Merz, October 7, 1861, to April 12, 1863, and Conrad Hedwig, December 1, 1862, to September 3, 1863, were both second and first lieutenants successively. The only officer from Evansville in Company I was Oliver H. P. Ewing, who, as first lieutenant from February 10, 1862, and as captain from March 9, 1863, rendered faithful service until September 23, 1863, when he resigned, afterward re-entering the service in the First Heavy artillery. Company K also drew upon Evansville for one of its officers, Charles Larch, who achieved an enviable record, serving as first lieutenant from

July 3, 1862, and as captain from April 3, 1863, until his death from wounds received in action, which occurred on the 5th day of December, 1863.

Company F of this regiment was made up of Vanderburgh county men. The following is a roster of the company: First Sergt. David Greathouse, promoted to captaincy; Sergt. James M. Miller, promoted to first lieutenant; Sergt. Mason O. Newman, discharged November 14, 1862, disability; Sergt. Cressy K. Cole, discharged June 24, 1864, wounds; Sergt. George Peva, promoted first lieutenant; Corp. John M. Gregory, discharged March 21, 1863, disability; Corp. John J. Parks, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Corp. George W. Newman, discharged November 14, 1862, disability; Corp. Peter W. Welton, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Corp. Lewis Ragland, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Corp. Benjamin F. Greathouse, discharged January 24, 1864; Corp. Calvin Conner, died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 12, 1863; Corp. Thomas Elderfield, died at Indianapolis May 15, 1862; Musician John D. Dunn, transferred to Eleventh United States infantry December 3, 1862; Wagoner Ptolemy P. Wells, discharged November 29, 1862, disability.

Privates. — Ashcraft, Jacob, died in hands of enemy, December, 1863; Asher, David, discharged August 4, 1862; Beene, Edward H., drummed out of service August 13, 1862; Behagg, Charles, discharged March 1, 1864, disability; Benthall, William H., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Blair, James M., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Bowers, Charles, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Bradley, Thomas J., discharged November 13, 1862, disability; Broth, John, killed at Vicksburg, June 14, 1863; Buzzell, Julius, discharged November 20, 1862, disability; Bunch, Andrew J., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Burre, Herman, transferred Eleventh United States infantry, November 29, 1862; Canady, James W., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Cato, Henry R., not mustered out; Chamberlain, William, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Chenoweth, Jonathan K., died in hands of enemy December, 1863; Chamberlain, Samuel, not mustered out; Combs, Jessie, discharged November 1, 1862, disability; Collins, James H., not mustered out; Davis, William R., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Dawley, Alexander, died March 31, 1862; Donaldson, William C., discharged June 20, 1862, disability; Drieman, Alford, transferred Eighteenth United States infantry December 3, 1862; Dubois, Henry, not mustered out; Duty, William, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 22, 1863; Elderfield, John R., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Finney, Joseph, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Foulks, Isaac, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Floyd, Thomas E., not mustered out; Grivens, William B., discharged June 4, 1864, wounds; Grant, Henry, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 27, 1863; Grant, Peterson, discharged November 19, 1864, disability; Hamilton, James T., discharged December 1, 1862, disability; Hancock, Alexander D., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Hawkins, George F., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Hock, John, drummed out of service August 13, 1862; Jewett, Rice O., killed at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; Kellogg, William, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Kiler, James, discharged November 12, 1862, disability; Klotz, Henry J., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; McIntosh, James M., mustered out March

21, 1865, term expired; Mockbell, Augustus, discharged November 7, 1862, disability; Morgan, Edward, mustered out March 21, 1865, disability; Molder, Columbus T., discharged October 3 1863; Moore, Martin B., not mustered out; Morris, Elisha, transferred to Eleventh United States infantry, December 5, 1862; Moses, James H., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired, Murphy, John, died April 14, 1863; Nare, Charles, transferred to Eleventh United States infantry November 29, 1862; Newman, Henry O., discharged to accept commission in Seventh Kentucky cavalry; Noble, Robert, mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Osterhage, Frederick, transferred to Eleventh United States infantry November 29, 1862; Osterhage, Ernest, transferred to Eleventh United States infantry November 29, 1862; Osterhage Alfred, transferred to Eleventh United States infantry, November 29, 1862; Payne, John W., transferred to Eleventh United States infantry December 3, 1862; Peters, Harvey B., transferred to Eleventh United States infantry December 3, 1862; Pickett, James, not mustered out; Ragan, John R., discharged October 22, 1862, disability; Schoenfeld, Jacob, died at Indianapolis, December, 1863; Smith, Francis, discharged November 4, 1862, disability; Smith, John, died at Indianapolis, March 6, 1862; Snyder, Hiram F., not mustered out; South, William, died Newburgh, Ind., February 1, 1863; Stelling, Frederick A., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Utley, David, not mustered out; Watson, Augustus B., mustered out March 21, 1865, term expired; Walker, Frederick, transferred to Company D, and mustered out March 21, 1865; Way, James, discharged November 12, 1862, disability; Whipple, Lawrence, discharged November 7, 1863, disability; White, William, discharged June 20, 1862, disability; Williams, Anthony, discharged March 20, 1863, disability; Young, John, discharged April 15, 1862, disability; Young, Charles A., not mustered out.

Recruits.—Behr, Jacob, discharged November 5, 1862; Benson, John, discharged as a minor; DeBusler, Avery J., died at Milliken's Bend, La., February 22, 1863; Edwards, William H., discharged as a minor; Filstead, John, discharged as a minor; Huffman, John, mustered out March 21, 1865; Young, Henry, discharged as a minor. Company F went to the front with eighty-eight enlisted men, and received fourteen recruits. It lost sixteen by death and thirteen by desertion.

The Field Operations of the Sixtieth.—Even before its organization was perfected this regiment was ordered on duty to guard prisoners at Camp Morton. Leaving Indianapolis on June 20, 1862, it went to Lebanon, Ky., and from there to Mumfordsville, where, on September 14, the advance of Bragg's army surrounded the place and its works, and compelled the garrison to surrender, after a gallant resistance. Seven companies of the regiment were captured, the remainder of it being near Lebanon Junction under command of Maj. Cox, guarding a railroad bridge over Rolling Fork. The captured companies were paroled, and went into camp at Indianapolis, and were then joined by the other portion of the regiment. Upon being exchanged in November, the regiment joined the army of the Mississippi at Memphis, and participated in the movements of that army during the winter of 1862, and on January 10, 1863, took part in the battle of Arkansas Post, losing a number in killed and wounded. In the campaign against Vicksburg, it acted a gallant part. Moving from Milliken's Bend, on April 14, it made rapid and fatiguing marches through swamps, bayous and streams,

under scorching suns, drenching rains, and engaging in five desperate and hard fought battles. At Port Gibson it was among the first to enter the town; at Champion Hills it was in the advance; at Black River it behaved with gallantry, and in the siege of Vicksburg it took an active part, remaining in the trenches until the surrender, on the 4th of July. After the capitulation it marched, with its brigade, to Jackson, participating in the skirmishes along the route.

In August it was transported to New Orleans, and assigned to Banks' army. It spent the fall and winter in the Teche country, engaging in the battle of Grand Couteau Plains, on November 3d, and other parts of Louisiana and Texas, until it joined Banks' unfortunate expedition up Red river. At Sabine Cross Roads, on April 8th, where the rebels charged on our forces, routed and drove them back in great disorder, the Sixtieth lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. The shattered army fell back to Grand Ecore, and thence to the Mississippi river. After this campaign the regiment re-enlisted and came home on veteran furlough. Its re-muster was not, however, approved by the war department, the regiment in its opinion not having served a sufficient length of time to warrant its re-muster as a veteran organization. Returning to the field it was stationed at Thibodeaux, La., where it remained until the fall of 1864. On November 3d it participated in the battle of Carrion Crow Bayou, losing largely in killed, wounded and prisoners. Subsequently the regiment was stationed at Algiers, remaining there until February 24, 1865, when the remaining recruits were transferred to another command, and the balance of the regiment proceeded to Indianapolis, where, on March 21, 1865, it was mustered out.

Eighth Battery Light Artillery.— Many of the officers and men of this battery were residents of Vanderburgh county, and it was therefore one in whose victories and trying experiences the people of the county took a deep personal interest. It was organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 13th of December, 1861, with George T. Cochran as captain. On February 1, 1863, Capt. Cochran and Lieut. Richard Jervis, who, when the battery was formed, was its second lieutenant, and afterward was promoted to first lieutenant, were dismissed from the service by a court martial. On February 2, 1863, George Estep was advanced from his position as first lieutenant to fill the vacancy in the captaincy, and thereafter, until the battery was mustered out, served in that rank. John W. Thompson served as first lieutenant until June 15, 1862, when he resigned. William Stokes, who entered the service as a sergeant, was second lieutenant from February 2, 1865, until April 11, 1865, when he became captain of the Seventh battery. Charles B. Eldred was also second lieutenant from June 1, 1863, to the muster out of the battery at the termination of its service. The following Vanderburgh county men were in the ranks of the battery; Sergt. Frank Burkhart, veteran, transferred to Seventh battery; Sergt. William Stokes, promoted second lieutenant; Sergt. Bart. McInerny, unaccounted for; Sergt. Milton H. Catlett, discharged September 25, 1863, disability; Sergt. Charles B. Eldred, promoted second lieutenant; Corp. Thomas McCorkle, mustered out with battery; Corp. Theodore F. Dunlap, veteran, transferred to Seventh battery; Corp. Louis Weisenthal, veteran, transferred to Seventh battery; Corp. Joseph Mariscen, mustered out with battery; Corp. Jerome Ingram, killed at Chickamauga, September

19, 1863; Bugler Samuel Day, promoted second lieutenant, mustered out with battery; Artificer Jacob Lynn, mustered out with battery.

Privates.— Allsup, George, mustered out with battery; Anderson, Charles, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Brown, John T., mustered out with battery; Carr, William, mustered out with battery; De Witt, George H., mustered out with battery; Griffith, John W., discharged for disability; Hampton, David, died at Evansville, Ind., August 16, 1862; Hampton, John, discharged for disability at Shiloh; Hampton, James T., died at Evansville, Ind., April 15, 1864; Hampton, Green S., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 10, 1864; Ingram, Joshua, mustered out with battery; Inwood, William, mustered out with battery; Milliman, Joseph, died at Nashville, Tenn.; Racine, Peter, discharged for disability at Shiloh; Reed, Andrew J., died at Evansville, Ind., January 15, 1864; Robertson, William A., mustered out February 10, 1865; Robertson, William H., discharged for disability; Skeels, George, mustered out with battery; Smith, Warren S., discharged for disability, Huntsville, Ala.; Stahlefer, Joseph, mustered out with battery; Stephens, Thomas T., mustered out with battery; Winters, Christian, mustered out June 14, 1865; Wood, Garrett, discharged for disability; Young, William, honorably discharged.

Recruits.— Burdit, Lenzy, died at Indianapolis; Bond, William, transferred to Seventh battery; Root, John H., transferred to Seventh battery. At its organization the battery enrolled 111 men, and during its service received 103 recruits. Twelve of its men re-enlisted as veterans, ten died, two deserted, and ninety-seven were unaccounted for.

Sketch of the Eighth Battery.— January 24, 1862, the battery proceeded by rail from Indianapolis to Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to Gen. Nelson's division. It took part in the movement upon Nashville, and was the first Union battery to pass through the streets of that city. Being assigned to Gen. Wood's division, a forced march to Pittsburg Landing was made, arriving there at the close of the battle of Shiloh. In the siege of Corinth the battery was an active participant, and upon the evacuation of that place moved with the main army through Alabama to Tuscumbia, having several skirmishes with the enemy. On August 30th, it had a sharp engagement with Forest's rebel cavalry, near McMinnville, Tenn., the rebel command being cut in two and utterly routed by the fire of artillery alone. It engaged in the pursuit of Bragg, drove the rebels from Mumfordsville, and held the town while the army moved to Louisville. Soon afterward it proceeded to Louisville, and thence pursued the retreating forces of Bragg, skirmishing constantly, and losing several horses, until Perryville was reached. It was present at that fierce engagement. When the pursuit of Bragg was abandoned, it returned to Nashville, and while near there had several skirmishes with the enemy. December 26, 1862, the battery left Nashville, and moved with Rosecrans' army toward the enemy, encountering and driving him from position near Lavergne. During the next day the enemy was driven to within three miles of Murfreesboro, where he showed a determination to resist the further advance of the Union troops. In line of battle the brigade bivouacked on their arms. On the morning of the 31st, the passage of the Stone river was commenced, and in the memorable battle which followed, the Eighth battery acted a conspicuous and honorable part, aiding in gallant style in driving the enemy back and

holding him in check on various parts of the bloody field. It lost so heavily that it became necessary to make a detail of infantrymen to assist in working its guns. Shortly after the battle of Stone River the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro and the battery moved, with its division, through that town and took position in its fortifications, remaining there until the advance of Rosecrans' army upon Tullahoma in June, 1863, when it joined in the movement which resulted in the expulsion of the rebel army from middle Tennessee.

From Hillsboro, where for some time it was in camp, the battery moved to Chattanooga, and on September 9, entered that place, being the first Union battery to pass through its streets. Thence it proceeded to Ringgold, Ga., constantly skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard, and thence to Gordon's Mill, where Rosecrans' army was endeavoring to concentrate. At Chickamauga the battery was severely engaged, losing two officers wounded, two men killed, seven wounded and seven captured, and forty-three horses killed and disabled. A fierce charge of the enemy through a gap in the Union lines captured the battery, but it was soon recaptured by Bradley's brigade, Sheridan's division. After two days of terrible fighting, Rosecrans' army fell back to Chattanooga, and the Eighth battery was stationed in the fortifications of that place. On November 25, it was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, which resulted in raising the siege of Chattanooga, and driving the rebel army beyond Rocky Face Ridge. It was then assigned as a stationed battery to the important military post of Chattanooga. In April, 1864, a number of the men re-enlisted as veterans. In January, 1865, the non-veterans were mustered out and left for home. On March 13, the Eighth was consolidated with the Seventh Indiana battery, with Lieut. William Stokes as captain of the consolidated companies, known as the Seventh battery. This battery was stationed at Chattanooga until its muster out July 20, 1865.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment.— The first year of the war had drawn to a close, its extent and probable long continuation began to be realized by the people and the administration, the success of the nation in crushing out the rebellion required a large force in the field, and calls upon the loyal states for additional men continued to be made. The response to these calls on the part of the people was prompt and gratifying. The first three years' regiment raised in southwestern Indiana under the calls of 1862, in which the citizens of Vanderburgh county figured conspicuously, was the Sixty-fifth. It was organized at Princeton and mustered in at Evansville (with the exception of one of its companies) on the 18th and 20th of August, 1862, with John W. Foster, the able soldier and accomplished diplomat, as its colonel, who after gallant service, resigned March 10, 1864, because of physical disability, subsequently re-entering the service as colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth. William A. Page was its adjutant from its organization until physical disability caused him to resign February 1, 1865. Robert Henry was commissioned assistant surgeon, but before his muster into that rank was mustered out as hospital steward, June 22, 1865. Company H was composed of Vanderburgh county men. Saunders R. Hornbrook, who, by his erudition and manliness of character has long adorned the society and bar of Evansville, being its captain throughout its career. Because of his meritorious service he was commissioned major of the regiment January 1, 1865, but declined the acceptance of the honor. Robert

P. McJohnson rendered efficient service as second and first lieutenant and was commissioned captain upon the advancement of Captain Hornbrook, but was mustered out with the regiment before assuming command of the company. Samuel K. Leavitt went out with the company as its second lieutenant, was promoted first lieutenant October 17, 1862, captain of Company I, December 21, 1863, transferred to Company G, as its captain, January 31, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. John Ruston from October 17, 1862, to December 21, 1863, served as second lieutenant, being promoted at the latter date to first lieutenant, from which rank he was honorably discharged on account of disability November 22, 1864. James Brodie, of McCutchanville, was commissioned first lieutenant, but the close of the company's service prevented his muster. Thomas J. Groves held a commission in the company as second lieutenant from January 31, 1865, to May 18, 1865, when he resigned. Of the regimental non-commissioned staff Elam McRitchey was sergeant major, James D. Parvin, commissary sergeant, (discharged on account of physical disability), John Ingle, quartermaster sergeant (promoted commissary Tenth cavalry), and John Alsop, hospital steward. The following list comprises the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of Company H, who joined it as residents of Vanderburgh county. Sergt. William C. Bacon, discharged March 24, 1865, disability; Sergt. George W. Hill, mustered out June 22, 1865, as private, term expired; Sergt. Thomas J. Groves, promoted second lieutenant; Sergt. Daniel V. Larabee, not mustered out; Corp. Arthur Inwood, discharged February 5, 1865, disability; Corp. Joseph Phary, discharged August 24, 1864, as first sergeant; Corp. Robert McJohnston, promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain; Corp. William P. Filo, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Corp. Henry Cromwell, not mustered out; Corp. Daniel Grim, discharged November 10, 1862, disability; Corp. Arthur F. McJohnston, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Corp. John L. McCutchan, mustered out June 22, 1865, as sergeant, term expired; Musician John Rollins, not mustered out; Musician Thomas Cattenberger, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired.

Privates.— Baxter, Kennedy, died at Owensboro, Ky., April 5, 1863; Bennett, George, mustered out June 22, 1865, as corporal, term expired; Bishop, Frank, discharged October 24, 1864, wounds; Bitz, Polser, mustered out May 25, 1865; Bacook, Samuel, mustered out June 22, 1865, as sergeant; Borre, John, died in Andersonville prison June 9, 1864; Brodie, James, mustered out June 1, 1865, as first sergeant; Chapman, Jesse, killed at Nashville April 9, 1865; Cannon, Curtis, died at Evansville, Ind., January 3, 1863; Craig, Smiley, died at Bowling Green, Ky., February 21, 1864; Duncan, John, killed April, 1864; Denner, Octave, mustered out July 7, 1865; Evans, William C., not mustered out; Fisher, George D., discharged November 7, 1863, disability; Green, Jonas, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Hall, Thomas, died December 14, 1863, of wounds received in action; Harrison, Henry, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Henry, Robert, mustered out June 22, 1865, as hospital steward; Hogan, Bennett, transferred to Twenty-fifth regiment, July 26, 1863; Holt, Parker, killed October 18, 1862, by accident; Horan, Thomas W., mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Hunsinger, Charles, died at Rochester, Ky., February 7, 1863; Keefer, Carl, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Lingfield, Carl, dis-

charged November 29, 1864, wounds; Lampe, Benjamin, died at Tazewell, Tenn., December 28, 1863; Lorance, Alexander H., mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Lovelace, Albert H., died at Henderson, Ky., March 2, 1863; Mansel, William B., mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; McCutchan, Robert, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; McCutchan, James A., mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; McGrath, Patrick, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Martin, Perry, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; May, John M., not mustered out; Moffit, Charles J., mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Moffit, John F., mustered out June 22, 1865, as corporal; Perry, Matthew, transferred to marine service; Pfingston, August, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Powell, Willoughby, died at Madison, Ind., August 24, 1864; Ragland, Martin S., discharged June 15, 1863, disability, as corporal; Reeves, James M., mustered out June 22, 1865, as corporal; Riggs, James, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Rosey, Conrad, mustered out June 22, 1865, term expired; Ruston, John, promoted to second lieutenant; Stinson, Andrew J., discharged March 18, 1865, wounds; Stinson, Benoni C., discharged March 4, 1865, disability; Strange, John, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps March 17, 1864; Strange, William J., mustered June 22, 1865, as corporal; Skeels, William, died at Andersonville September 26, 1864; Taylor, Thaddeus, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps, mustered out July 12, 1865; Ullerick, John, mustered out May 25, 1865; Warren, Edward, died at Andersonville, June 14, 1864; Weber, Lewis, discharged February 8, 1865; Withrow, Alonzo, discharged July 25, 1863, disability; Wood, Alfred H., mustered out June 22, 1865, Wyatt, William, died at Evansville, Ind., March 18, 1865.

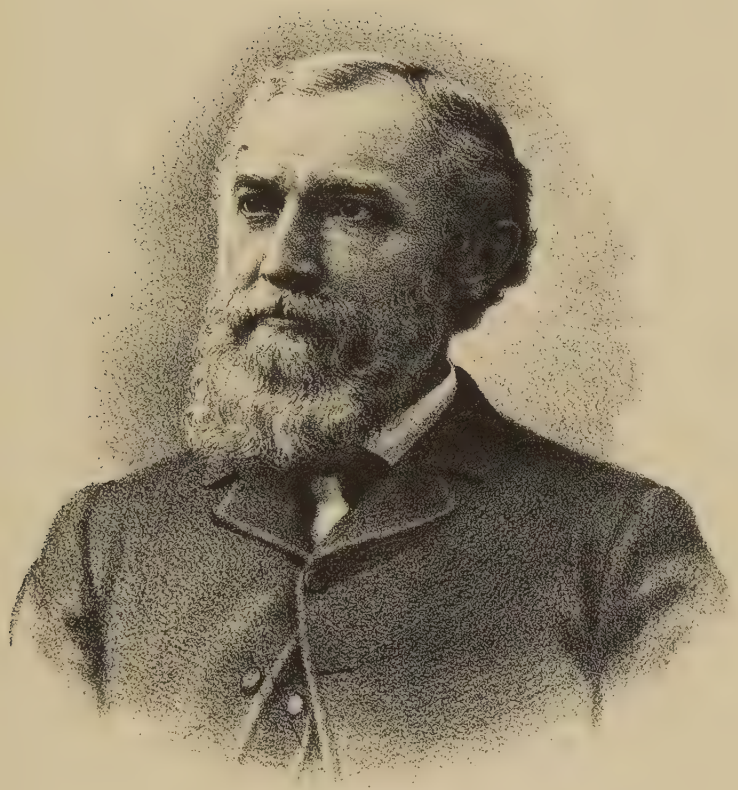
Recruits. — Berger, Frederick, never reported to company; Crist, James L., discharged from hospital May 26, 1865; Costello, John, transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment June 15, 1865; Hall, John, died at Rochester, Ky., January 25, 1863; Headen, Thomas F., died at Chattanooga, May 14, 1864, wounds; Hawkins, Sanford J., transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment June 15, 1865; McMurran, Marshall, transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment June 15, 1865; Odell, Isaac H., transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment June 15, 1865; Strange, Augustine, transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment June 15, 1865; Wells, Walter F., discharged June 28, 1864, disability; Westgate, Wilfred M., transferred One Hundred and Twentieth regiment.

This company at the outset had ninety-six men, and received thirty-one recruits. It lost by death twenty-nine, and by desertion ten. The following men were in other companies of this regiment: Company A — Blakely, James, mustered out June 22, 1865; Poule, Christopher, mustered out June 22, 1865. Company B — Howell, Henry, recruit, mustered out July 15, 1865. Company C — Fuquay, William, discharged February 27, 1863, disability; Feagley, Mark C., mustered out June 22, 1865, as corporal; Unde, Wilhelm, mustered out July 10, 1865; Hodson, William T., transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment; Inwood, Thomas R., mustered out May 27, 1865; Inwood, Arthur, died at Marietta, Ga., August 4, 1864; Ingler, James, transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment; Ingler, David, not mustered out; Kell, Robert, transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment; Martin, Charles V., not mustered out; Murphy, James, transferred to One Hun-

dred and Twentieth regiment; Riley, Abraham, discharged April 8, 1865, disability; Ruston, Henry, died Nashville, December 14, 1864; Smith, Hiram T., mustered out May 27, 1865. Company E — Witherspoon, Milton B., transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment Company G — Harris, Napoleon S., transferred to One Hundred and Twentieth regiment. Company K — Heckman, Geise, died at Knoxville, Tenn., September 14, 1864.

The Field Work of the Sixty-fifth.— Immediately after its muster this organization was stationed at Henderson, Ky., affording to that place valuable protection from guerilla warfare. After a severe skirmish with Adam Johnson's rebel regiment, on August 28, 1862, it took possession of Madisonville, and for a year following this event, performed duty in the western counties of Kentucky, there engaging in several skirmishes. In April, 1863, the regiment was mounted. Being moved to east Tennessee, the regiment there engaged in several important expeditions, engaging the enemy near Zollicoffer, at Blountsville, Rheatown, and Bristol, at each place acting with gallantry. In November it moved to Tazewell, and on December 1 had a severe fight at Walkersford, assisted by the Fifth cavalry, in which both regiments fought all day against great odds, the Sixty-fifth losing two killed, eight wounded and two missing. Its next engagement was at Bean Station, on December 14, with Longstreet's infantry, losing two killed, ten wounded and five missing. On the following day it engaged the enemy at Powder Spring Gap and Skagg's Mills, and a month later at Dandridge, losing, in the three engagements, eighteen men killed, wounded and captured. In April, 1864, it was dismounted and joined Sherman's army, participating in the Atlanta campaign and all the battles and skirmishes attending it, losing along the route eleven killed, twenty-three wounded, and five prisoners. It followed Hood into Alabama and Tennessee, and fought bravely at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. Being transferred to the east in January, 1865, on February 18 it bore the brunt of the attack on Fort Anderson and did the skirmishing for the troops at Town Creek on the 20th. It was not afterward engaged. Mustered out June 22, 1865.

The Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment.— In the ranks and among the officers of this organization the men of Vanderburgh county were prominent. The regiment was organized at Indianapolis on August 22, 1862, with Isaac P. Gray, now governor of the state, as colonel. It was with Company F that the citizens of this county were identified. John T. Deweese was its captain. He was promoted major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel in rapid succession, but resigned March 11, 1864, before his muster into the rank last named. Albert C. Rosencranz went out as its first lieutenant, rose to the command of the company, and was commissioned major of the regiment; his honorable discharge, May 15, 1865, however, preventing his muster as a regimental officer. John Y. Urie, who began his service as commissary sergeant of the company, was promoted first lieutenant and then captain. Alonzo Stone and John W. Peck, corporals, received, June 1, 1865, commissions as first and second lieutenants respectively. The close of the company's career prevented the muster of the last three named officers in the advanced rank in which they had been commissioned. The enlisted men from this county were as follows: First Sergt. Robert Wheeler, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Com. Sergt. John Y. Urie, promoted to first lieutenant;



W. C. Rosencrantz

Sergt. Arthur Trimble, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Sergt. William Earle, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Corp. James Barton, mustered out June 29, 1865, as commissary sergeant, term expired; Corp. William Hilliard, mustered out June 29, 1865, as sergeant, term expired; Corp. John W. Peck, mustered out June 29, 1865, as sergeant, term expired; Corp. Alonzo Stone, mustered out June 29, 1865, as first sergeant, term expired.

Privates.— Barton, Charles S., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Clark, John, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Covey, John W., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Crisp, James, discharged December 18, 1862; Euler, Jacob, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Fields, Green, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Fields, Edmund, discharged September 22, 1863; Hompey, Richard, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Harrison, John, mustered out June 29, 1865, as corporal, term expired; Jarrell, Theodore, discharged November 14, 1862; Jones, William L., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Korb, Nicholas, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 11, 1863; Korb, Anthony, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Lodge, Henry, promoted to second lieutenant; Losee, Stephen G., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Morris, John T., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Miller, Christian, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; McCutchan, Charles R., mustered out June 29, 1865, as corporal, term expired; McCutchan, John T., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Sherry, Andrew J., mustered out June 29, 1865, as corporal; Trimble, Arthur B., died at Madison, Ind., November 22, 1863; Wheeler, John F., discharged December 11, 1862; Walker, William, died at Bowling Green, Ky., January 1, 1863.

Recruits.— Gillett, Benjamin F., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Homer, John, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Lee, George, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Stogel, Henry R., missing at Newman, Ga., July 30, 1864. This company enrolled 102 men, received eight recruits, lost by death sixteen; by desertion two, and two reported unaccounted for. Among the recruits who went to the regiment in the early part of 1864 from Vanderburgh county, the following were assigned to Company K: Brewster, William E., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Conner, Willliam D., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Inman, James, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Kirkman, James O., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Richey, Hezekiah, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Skeggs, Abram D., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Snider, Robert B., mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; Webb, Samuel, mustered out June 29, 1865, term expired; William Street, who joined Company K, as a recruit, October 1, 1862, died at Henderson, Ky., March 5, 1863.

The Regiment's Field Record.— On the completion of its organization this regiment was sent to the interior of Kentucky, and performed valuable service there, engaging the enemy twice at Madisonville, and at other places in 1862. A portion of the command, stationed in eastern Kentucky, pursued Morgan's forces toward Green River, fought and defeated that rebel near Munfordsville on December 25, and afterward did active duty in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tenn., for some months, occasionally skirmishing and fighting the enemy. The regiment was in Rosecrans' campaign toward Tullahoma and Chattanooga, fought at Chickamauga, and elsewhere, with valor, and spent the winter of 1863–4 in east

Tennessee, holding the advanced position in all the cavalry movements, and being conspicuously engaged at Mossy Creek, Talbot's and Dandridge, for which it was highly complimented in the reports of brigade and division commanders. At Fair Garden, in a severe fight, on January 27, 1864, it particularly distinguished itself in a sabre charge led by Lieut. Col. Leslie, which resulted in the capture of a battery, one battle flag and more prisoners than the charging party had men engaged. While gallantly leading his men to victory, Leslie fell pierced through the breast by a rebel bullet. The regiment moved with Sherman's campaign against Atlanta, fighting the enemy at Varnell's Station and at Burnt Church; participated in the McCook raid, was in the battle of Newman and all the movements of that expedition; and after the capture of Atlanta, marched into Tennessee, engaging the enemy at Columbia. Later it was stationed at Louisville, at Nashville and at Waterloo, Ala. In the spring of 1865, it actively participated in the campaigns in Alabama and Georgia, being in the battles of Plantersville and Selma. June 29 it was mustered out and disbanded at Nashville, Tenn.

The Ninety-first Infantry.—This regiment was recruited from the first congressional district during the month of August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Evansville. Only seven companies were raised, and they were formed into a battalion, and mustered into service with John Mehringer, of Jasper, Ind., as lieutenant colonel, on October 1, 1862. To the people of Vanderburgh county the regiment is known as Col. Butterfield's regiment, it being with this command that that well-known citizen achieved his military honors, while serving as major of the regiment, which rank he held from its organization, In 1863, three recruited companies were assigned to the command, Lieut. Col. Mehringer was promoted to colonel, and at the same time Maj. Butterfield was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel, in which he served with distinction until mustered out with the regiment, June 26, 1865. Oscar Mills served as adjutant and quartermaster throughout the regiment's service. The other regimental officers were from other parts of the state. The men from this county found their way into several of the companies of the regiment, but most of them were in the ranks of Company G, the officers of which were with one exception Evansville citizens. William P. Hargrave was captain, and on May 1, 1864, was appointed assistant commissary of musters. Robert Rowland, entering the service as a sergeant, was promoted second lieutenant, June 24, 1863, and first lieutenant April 8, 1865, serving in that rank until mustered out with the regiment. Stephen H. S. Cook went out with the company as second lieutenant, and resigned June 23, 1863. Thomas M. Smith, a sergeant, was commissioned second lieutenant, but the termination of the company's service prevented his muster. The men of this company accredited to Vanderburgh county, were as follows: Sergt. Robert Rowland, promoted second lieutenant; Sergt. Thomas M. Smith, mustered out June 26, 1865, as first sergeant, term expired; Sergt. Daniel S. Wilson, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Corp. Frederick Meier, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Corp. William H. Hardin, discharged August 11, 1864; Musician Leander Lewis, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Wagoner John Cavin, discharged March 6, 1863.

Privates.— Curnich, Sydney, mustered out June 26, 1865, as corporal, term expired; Chism, Jacob, died at Henderson, Ky., December 13, 1862; Chism

Jesse, discharged February 24, 1865; Cady, John, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 5, 1864, disease; Daly, James, not mustered out; Gates, Charles, died at Evansville, October 22, 1863; Godfrey, Daniel, died at Cumberland Gap, May 1, 1864; Hoffman, Lewis, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; High, Robert, died at Madisonville, Ky., March 10, 1863; Jones, John, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Milliman, John, discharged October 28, 1864; Nagle, George, mustered out May 15, 1865; Olds, William H., died at Babytown, December 28, 1862; Overdieck, Conrad, drowned at Spottsville, Ky., August 10, 1863; Peck, William, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Thompson, William, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Tieman, John, died at Madisonville, Ky., February 13, 1863; Warren, Henry, mustered out May 24, 1865; Wiedenbaugh, Nicholas, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Duckworth, William (recruit, 1863), mustered out July 21, 1865. This company went to the front with eighty-four men, received thirty-one recruits, lost by death twenty, by desertion fourteen, and was unable to account for eighteen. Vanderburgh county men in other companies of the Ninety-first regiment were: Company A — Hooker, George, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Reese, Jerome, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Usery, Joseph S., discharged February 14, 1865, account wounds. Company D — Purett, Isaac J., musician, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Adler, Nicholas, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Koch, Andrew, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Koch, William, mustered out June 26, 1865, as sergeant major, term expired; Stinchfield, Washington, mustered out June 26, 1865, as corporal, term expired; Thomas, Henry C., recruit, 1864, died at Knoxville, Tenn., September 28, 1864, wounds. Company E — McDonald, Bushrod, sergeant, transferred Veteran Reserve corps, January 22, 1864; Andies, Charles, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Abbing, Bernard, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Bippus, John J., mustered out June 26, 1865, as quartermaster sergeant, term expired; Kuhn, John, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Kruger, Henry, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Laubshire, John, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired; Lush, David H., not mustered out; Lupking, William, mustered out June 26, 1865, term expired. Company F — Neel, William H., not mustered out; Warren, Orlando, recruit, 1863, died February 11, 1864.

Movements of the Ninety-first.— From October 10, 1862, to June 15, 1863, the regiment performed guard duty, and protected the western Kentucky interior from rebel raids. In June, 1863, it assisted in the pursuit of the rebel Gen. John H. Morgan, then making a raid through Kentucky, but being distanced by Morgan's fleet horses went into camp at Russellville without overtaking the raider. It was at this place on September 11, 1863, that three companies, of six months' men joined the command, thus completing the regiment. At the expiration of their term they were mustered out, and the regiment again had but seven companies until the winter of 1864, when it received an assignment of three companies. At Russellville and other points in Kentucky and Tennessee, the regiment remained until January, 1864, when it moved to east Tennessee, Company A engaging in a sharp fight with a rebel force 1,200 strong, near Cumberland Gap, on February 22. It moved with Sherman's Atlanta campaign, taking an active part in the desperate but

successful engagements at Pine Mountain and New Hope Church, and in that constant skirmishing which engaged the armies of Gens. Schofield and Thomas, through the month of June and until the enemy was driven from his strong position on Kenesaw Mountain. It was engaged at Decatur, Ga., the whole line skirmishing heavily, was in the battle at Peach Tree Creek, and played a conspicuous part in the siege and capture of Atlanta, performing many valiant acts and always honorably conducting itself. In October it joined in the pursuit of Hood, and at Cedar Bluffs was detached from Sherman's army and ordered to report to Gen. Thomas. It took part in the battles at Franklin and Nashville in November and December; and from Tennessee went *via* Cincinnati, Ohio, to Washington, D. C., where it arrived January 28, 1865. It participated in the Peninsular campaign, during the following spring, and with its corps captured Wilmington, N. C.; then moved to Goldsboro and Raleigh, and soon thereafter to Salisbury, where it remained until mustered out, June 26, 1865. The regiment lost eighty-one in killed and wounded, and returned to the state with nineteen officers and 315 men, having gone to the front with an aggregate of 635 officers and men. Arriving at Indianapolis, after muster out, it was greeted with an ovation in the state house grove, and welcomed home with addresses by Gov. Morton and others.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment.—During the month of September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the war department to raise eleven regiments of three years' volunteers. Six of these regiments were raised, organized, armed, equipped and turned over to the command of Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey. Among these was the One Hundred and Twentieth, the only one of the six in which Vanderburgh county people were to be found, and there only in small numbers. John M. Simmerman, who enlisted as a private in Company D, was promoted first lieutenant, and subsequently captain of his company, but no other man from Vanderburgh county, in the regiment, received a commission. The enlisted men from the county, all in Company F, were: Corp. Henry C. Walker, not mustered out; Corp. James L. King, mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired; Butler, Harrison, mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired; Davis, James, mustered out January 8, 1866, as corporal, term expired; Fraker, William, mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired; Fairchild, William, mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired; Giser, Matthew, mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired; Hampton, John T., mustered out May 25, 1865; Hofnagle, Henry, mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired; Layton, John H., transferred to Veteran Reserve corps, mustered out October 11, 1865; Parker, Charles, not mustered out; Sanders, William, not mustered out; Simpson, Henry, mustered out May 31, 1865; Short, John M., mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired; Shakelford, William, mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired; Thompson, John, not mustered out; Wilson, William, mustered out January 8, 1866, term expired.

Exploits of the Regiment.— Leaving Indianapolis March 20, 1864, this organization proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., where it was equipped for active service. It marched over 200 miles to reach Charleston, Tenn., and was with the Twenty-third army corps in the campaign against Atlanta, and in the pursuit of Hood, its history being identified with that of this gallant corps. It especially distinguished itself by bravery and effective fighting at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and lost many

killed and wounded in these battles and the heavy skirmishing attending the campaign and siege. In October, it moved to Tennessee with Thomas' army; fought firmly and bravely at Franklin, losing its major and forty-eight men in killed and wounded, and took part in the utter defeat of Hood's army at Nashville, December 15 and 16, pursuing the rebel fugitives to the Tennessee river, then going into camp at Clifton. Going east, it acted a conspicuous part in the Peninsula campaign during the spring of 1865, and when active operations had ceased, did guard, provost and garrison duty at Goldsboro, Raleigh, Charlotte and elsewhere, not being mustered out until January 8, 1866. Well commanded and finely disciplined, this regiment ever conducted itself in a manner that elicited much genuine admiration and praise.

The Tenth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth) Regiment. — This organization was recruited during the fall and winter of 1863, its first camp of rendezvous being at Vincennes and the next at Columbus. A considerable number of men from Vanderburgh county, enough indeed to have formed one company, were distributed about in its various commands. Very few of its officers were drawn from here. Thomas G. Williamson went out as captain of Company B, rose rapidly to the lieutenant colonelcy and served throughout the regiment's career. In the same company Oliver Babcock, enlisting as a private, was advanced to second and then first lieutenant, and remained with the company until its muster out. Edward A. Pitts, another who enlisted in the ranks, was appointed sergeant and commissioned second lieutenant, though the termination of the company's service prevented his muster. The enlisted men from the county in this regiment were: Company A., (mustered March 30, 1864). — Bills, William F., mustered out May 29, 1865; Britton, Francis L., mustered out August 31, 1865, as sergeant, term expired; Dodson, James F. N., not mustered out; Davidson, Samuel M., died of wounds received at Pulaski, Tenn., October 27 1864; Gibson, Richley, mustered out June 29, 1865; Grider, Hamilton, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Martin, Jackson, discharged July 28, 1865, as corporal; Phar, John F., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Terry, Elias, mustered out August 31, 1865, as wagoner, term expired; Wagoner, Joseph, mustered out September 12, 1865, term expired; Wolfinger, George, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Wesbicker, Joseph, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Weise, Franklin, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired. Company B (mustered January 8, 1864) — Babcock, Oliver, promoted second lieutenant; Behler, George, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Bell, Ortha C., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Bruce, John M., mustered out July 21, 1865; Bradshaw, George, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Benton, Edward M., mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; term expired; Cash, Francis M., mustered out June 19, 1865; Green, Arthur, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Greathouse, Enoch, discharged December 13, 1864; Graham, Simeon, mustered out August 31, 1865, as commissary sergeant, term expired; Gregley, George S., mustered out June 19, 1865; Gumbert, Simon, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Higgenbotham, James G., mustered out July 11, 1865, as corporal; Hopkins, Charles W., mustered out June 24, 1865; Hubert, Casper, discharged June 13, 1865; Jackson, James J., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Jolly, Charles, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Kall,

Andrew, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Kirkpatrick, John C., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Knight, G. C., died at Pulaski, Tenn., October 3, 1864; Martin, John T., mustered out June 19, 1865; McClellan, Thomas, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Parker, Lewis, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Potter, William L., mustered out May 29, 1865; Priest, Erastus, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Rodgers, James, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Romine, Abraham, mustered out July 14, 1865; Romine, Ephraim, mustered out June 22, 1865; Rutherford, Daniel R., mustered out August 24, 1865, term expired; Staggs, Martin, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Stainbrook, Philip, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal, term expired; Strody, George W., died at Pulaski, Tenn., September 30, 1864; Stubblefield, Beverly M., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Taylor, Thomas, not mustered out; Waller, William S., mustered out July 25, 1865; Walter, Thomas A., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Williamson, Philip H., killed by accident at Gallatin, Tenn., May 5, 1864; Weres, Joseph, discharged July 17, 1864; Zehmley, William, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; Company F (mustered January 8, 1864)—Beavers, Joseph W., not mustered out; Chaney, Thomas, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Collins, Shelby, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Jordon, Adam T., died in Andersonville prison, March 16, 1865; Shafer, Samuel, died at Columbus, Ind., April 5, 1864; Wilson Amos, never mustered in; Williams, Samuel, mustered out, August 31, 1865, term expired; Company G, (mustered January 8, 1864)—Able, George W., mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal, term expired; Berry, James R., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Herron, John, died at Fort Gaines, Ala., May 7, 1864; Herrick, Charles, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Jones, William, mustered out July 31, 1865; McCleland, James A., mustered out June 23, 1865; Wage, George, mustered out August 31, 1865; term expired; Company K (mustered March 6, and April 14, 1864)—Lewis, Thomas W., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Lutz, Frederick, not mustered out; Pitts, Edward A., mustered out August 31, 1865, as sergeant, term expired; Pitts, Warren, discharged June 13, 1865; Wiles, John, mustered out August 31, 1865, as bugler, term expired; Company M (mustered March 8, 1864)—Bell, John, mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired; Jett, Henry C., mustered out August 31, 1865, term expired.

The Regiment's Work in the Field.—This command did not leave the state until May 3, 1864. It then moved to Pulaski, Tenn., where, and at Decatur, Ala., during the Atlanta campaign, it guarded a railroad over which supplies were sent to Sherman's army. It had several skirmishes with the forces under Roddy, Wheeler and Forrest, and in the battle of Pulaski, September 28, fought bravely, losing fifty officers and men, killed and wounded. A detachment at Decatur fought Hood four days in October, and a portion of the regiment fell back on Nashville, engaging in the battles of Nashville, Little Harpeth, Reynolds' Hill and Sugar Creek, losing in officers and men sixty-three killed and wounded, and seventy-five captured; and on the other hand capturing from the enemy in these several engagements, four stands of colors, and 300 men and officers with their arms. During the winter the detachment at Decatur, under Maj. Williamson, participated in the battles

of Flint River, Indian Creek, Courtland and Mount Hope, and succeeded in capturing ten pieces of artillery, 150 officers and men, and a supply train consisting of 150 wagons and 500 mules. In February, 1865, the regiment proceeded, by steamer, to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile Bay, participating in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which resulted in the surrender of Mobile. The regiment then made an expedition to Eufala and Montgomery, Ala., and moved thence to Vicksburg, Miss., reaching there in July. Thereafter, until muster out, August 31, 1865, it was engaged in garrison and patrol duty in Mississippi. On April 28, 1865, the regiment lost three officers and thirty-five men by the explosion of the ill-fated steamer, *Sultana*. These soldiers had been paroled and were on their way home when killed. In May, 1864, it also lost five men killed and seventy wounded by a railroad collision on the L. & N. railroad. The regiment went out with 1,254 officers and men, and received forty-six recruits. It returned to the state with twenty-eight officers and 519 men.

The Hundred Days' Volunteers.—When the winter of 1863–4 had passed and the life of the nation was still in danger, preparations were made for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The victories and campaigns of the preceding year were brilliant and in a large measure effective, but it was hoped that the achievements of the year just commencing might terminate the rebellion and restore peace. The governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin offered to raise for the service of the general government a force of volunteers to serve for 100 days, and on the 23d day of April, 1864, Gov. Morton issued his call for Indiana's portion of that force. The troops thus raised were to perform such military services as might be required of them in any state, and were to be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States, but were not to receive any bounty. These troops were designed to make the campaign of 1864 successful and decisive by relieving a large number of veterans from garrison and guard duty and allowing them to join their companions in arms, then about entering one of the most active and important campaigns of the war. Their places were filled by the 100 days' men as fast as the latter could be organized into regiments and sent forward from the camps of rendezvous. The organizations from Indiana consisted of eight regiments, numbered consecutively from the One Hundred and Thirty-second to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, inclusive. The *One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment* was composed almost entirely of men from the First congressional district, there being three entire companies, A, B and C, from Vanderburgh county, the largest body of citizens that had yet gone out with any organization. The regiment was organized and mustered into service on the 23d day of May, 1864. Vanderburgh county gave to the regiment the following officers, all of whom were commissioned May 21, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment: Col. John W. Foster, Lieut. Col. William H. Walker, Maj. Blythe Hynes, and Qrm. Robert Early; to Company A, Capt. Adolphus Pfafflin, First Lieut. Philip Euler, Second Lieut. Charles Ritter, all commissioned May 3, 1864; to Company B, Capt. William B. Hollingsworth, First Lieut. Frank M. Thayer, Second Lieut. Christopher L. Scott, all commissioned May 5, 1864; and to Company C, Capt. William H. Caldwell, First Lieut. Edward P. Elliott, Second Lieut. Frederick Geiger, all commissioned May 21, 1864. At the organization of Company C, May 5, 1864, William

H. Walker was commissioned captain, and the officers above named were each one grade lower than as stated, but upon his advancement to lieutenant colonel of the regiment, promotions were made which officered the company as indicated above. The following is a complete roster of the enlisted men serving in these companies: Company A — John Alderton, Ernst Andel, George Brown, William G. Boepple, William Bischman, Leopold Bernheimer, John Berner, George Bambe, George Baisch, Charles Coply, Henry Dreier, Frank Dougherty, Peter Deal, John Dean, Thomas Doyle, Peter Dam, Thomas Dickerson, Henry Eisler, Michael Eisler, Henry Ehman, William H. Edwards, Stephen Ensner, Albert Enstein, William A. Fritsch, Albert Fisher, George Geisler, Henry C. Green, Henry Gumberts, John Gebing, Henry J. Glein, John M. Gleichman, John Huber, Frederick Hoelscher, Jacob Hirch, Phillip Haumer, Jacob Hahn, August Heinekamp, Louis Hanschilds, Henry Hewig, John Jordan, Rudolph Kehr, Frederick Kercher, George Kissel, August Korsemeyer, Frederick Krohne, Francis Krug, Henry Kruse, Theodore L. Kuhlman, Louis Kramer, Christian Koehler, George Kinkel, Charles Kretschmar, John Linde, Gottlieb Lerch, John H. Lambers, Henry Moellenkamp, John Mosel, Louis Metzner, Gustave Mathias, John McDonough, Reinhard Orth, John Polhaus, Theodore Pfafflin, Gottlieb Pfisterer, Jacob Rifflin, Jacob Rickling, John Roepple, Christian Ressler, John L. Straub, Harry Smith, Henry Schmitt, Ernst Schorr, Jacob Schlintenhard, Gottlieb Schieber, Peter Schindler, Charles Schweitzer, Albert Severet, John Straubmiller, Albert Schumaker, Charles Schlange, Joseph Schoene, Christian Steinhauer, William Schneider, Jacob Showener, William F. Schlotter, August Schlange, Frederick Teipel, John Voll, William Vierling, John Walter, Charles West, Christian Walter, Peter Wilsbacher, Joseph Witz, Henry F. Wilke, Charles White, Isaac Weiss, Nicholas Yost, Christian Ziss. Company B — Henry J. Ashley, Augustus C. Ames, John C. Barnes, James W. Barbour, Adam Beiling, David W. Burns, Judson G. Burtis, Jackson Belford, Benjamin H. Beggs, Samuel W. Blackburn, Henry W. Beppus, Robert H. Blackburn, William W. Brownell, Eleazer V. Burnett, George Burkhart, John Burrucker, William T. Carney, Martin N. Christ, William Christian, John W. Collins, James Crafts, Adam Conrad, James Corduroy, George B. Davison, Fletcher O. DeBruler, John C. Duvendork, Isaac F. Demerit, Robert Early, George Elsperman, Oliver Evans, James C. Farrow, Joseph Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, Isadore A. Flack, James S. Floyd, George Forsyth, Spencer Glazier, James Gorman, William Grammer, Joseph Gugamus, Christian Herman, J. Blythe Hendricks, William E. Howsley, John T. Hutchinson, Thomas Humphreys, James P. Hynes, Thomas Ingle, William Johnson, John Kattenbacher, Franz Kirchner, Josiah Kightly, Robert B. Kirkpatrick, Madison B. Kirkpatrick, William H. Kirkpatrick, Isaac H. Kimbly, John Koenig, John Kohl, Leo Kuhn, Adolph Lagant, William B. Lindsey, Marion Lockwood, Joseph Lyon, Walter M. Lewis, Michael Mackedon, Thornton Males, George F. Mayer, John Mum, James McKinney, Charles Miller, John A. Miller, Herman Miller, Jacob Miller, Henry Morris, John Nester, James O. Byrne, Charles W. Osborne, William E. Quinn, Lewis Raple, John Roeder, Mathew W. Rogers, George J. Reeves, John M. Sampson, Louis Schmitt, Frank S. Schu, John H. Sonntag, Henry Steiper, James Swanson, jr., James Taylor, George A.

Urie, Abram Van Strickland, George Vickery, Samuel W. Wallace, William T. Wade, Frank C. White, Samuel Wyttenbach, John Yocum, Adrian Youngs. Company C — Charles H. Allen, William F. Beard, John Bailey, Jacob Bippus, Louis Birtis, Henry Browne, John Burns, William Burroughs, F. Bruce Carson, Albert W. Carpenter, Henry Clark, David Cory, Henry Curry, W. H. Day, John Dick, James E. Eargood, James H. Foster, John F. Foster, Frank France, James B. Gammel, —— Geiger, Frederick Geiger, Christopher Garst, Jefferson Girman, Frank Gray, Frederick Guth, Samuel Hays, Jacob Heddrick, John Heilman, George Henninger Louis Hess, A. B. Hinkle, Henry Huber, John Hopkins, Calvin P. Howard, Benjamin Hubb, jr., Jacob Hurmell, John Hurly, Heber Ingle, Charles T. Jenkins, Frank M. Kennison, Moses C. Kohn, Joseph P. Kramer, James Larue, Bruce Lechner, John Maine, George W. Mayhu, Joseph B. Mayhu, jr., George F. Mansell, William W. Manning, John Monks, William McDowell, Isaac Miller, Conrad Miller, Allen G. Mills, Henry Myers, Benjamin Newman, George W. Newman, Henry C. Newman, Philip Nester, John O'Brien, Dennis O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, James H. Phillips, Jacob Reerer, William Ryan, John H. Reynolds, Andrew J. Rudisil, William L. Sauer, James M. Scantlin, John Scofield, Charles Sewsemier, Charles Seedrel, John Sheppard, John D. Sheppard, John Sheer, Joseph E. Schu, Thomas Shaw, Eson Shaptaugh, John List, Jesse B. Start, George M. Stinson, John M. Stinson, Burnett Taylor, Cornelius Totten, Levi H. Tower, Howard Walker, William Warren, Nicholas Weber. John White, George White, William Wilson, George H. Williams, Nicholas Winter, Joseph Winer, Robert F. Woods, William Zast.

The Field Service of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth.—Soon after its organization the regiment departed for Tennessee. Arriving at Nashville it was assigned to duty along the railroads over which were transported supplies for Sherman's army, then advancing on Atlanta, and until the latter part of August, 1864, was kept constantly engaged in guarding these important lines of communication. Its service was valuable as an important adjunct to the brilliant and successful campaign of 1864. The three companies from this county went out with 294 men. They lost one by death — Albert Schumacher, who died June 20, 1864, and one by desertion. Immediately after its final discharge, Joseph Kramer, of Company C, was killed by a shot fired by an unknown person. The regiment was mustered out September 2, 1864, at Indianapolis.

The Last Regiment for the Front.— In December, 1864, Abraham Lincoln again called on the loyal people of the north for 300,000 volunteers. In response to this, the final call for troops made by the president during the civil war, Indiana sent eleven regiments to the front, among them being the *One Hundred and Forty-third*, composed of companies from the first congressional district, organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 21st day of February, 1865, with John F. Grill, as colonel. Early in 1861, Col. Grill had gone out as captain of a company in the Twenty-fourth, had rendered valiant and faithful service with that gallant regiment, had won and received advancement to the rank of lieutenant colonel, had just returned to his home from active service, and it was a fitting recognition of his worth that he should command the last regiment that went out composed largely of Vanderburgh county men. His commission was dated the 20th day of February, 1865, and he served

until mustered out with the regiment. Other regimental officers from the county were: Edward P. Elliot, adjutant; Peter Schmuck, quartermaster, and Benjamin Davidson, assistant surgeon. The following were the officers of Company A, all residents of Evansville: Justin A. Kellogg, captain; Joseph B. Maghee, jr., first lieutenant, and George H. Dearing, second lieutenant. Lieut. Dearing resigned June 23, 1865, and John Mossell was commissioned to fill the vacancy, but was not mustered. The officers of Company F were: Christopher L. Scott, captain; Frank W. Fickas, first lieutenant, and George J. Reeves, second lieutenant. Captain Scott resigned May 26, 1865, the lieutenants were each promoted, and John T. Fickas filled the vacancy occasioned by Lieut. Reeves' advancement. In Company G, Frank France went out as second lieutenant, was promoted first lieutenant May 16, 1865, and resigned August 18, 1865; John W. Griffith was commissioned but not mustered as second lieutenant in this same company. The following is a roster of the enlisted men who were accredited to this county: Company A — First Sergt. Frank M. Kennison, mustered out May 22, 1865; Sergt. Christopher C. Harris, not mustered out; Sergt. Miles Scales, mustered out October 17, 1865, as first sergeant; Sergt. John Morehead, not mustered out; Corp. Peterson Grant, mustered out October 17, 1865, as sergeant; Corp. Andrew J. Angel, mustered out October 17, 1865, as sergeant; Corp. Bruce Lechner, mustered out October 17, 1865, as sergeant; Corp. Patrick Burns, mustered out October 17, 1865, as private; Corp. Henry Kerf, not mustered out; Musician Theodore Pfefflin, mustered out October 17, 1864, as principal musician.

Privates.— Aichle, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Bowers, John, not mustered out; Bishop, Lee, mustered out October 17, 1865; Brown, George, mustered out October 17, 1865; Brown, Lewis, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., June 14, 1865; Coulter, William, mustered out October 17, 1865; Dunbush, William, mustered out October 17, 1865; Effinger, Frederick, mustered out October 17, 1865; Eiseman, Lorenz, mustered out October 17, 1865; Fickas, Benjamin A., mustered out October 17, 1865; Fey, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Folz, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Folz, Joseph, mustered out October 17, 1865; Grill, Edward, mustered out October 17, 1865, as quartermaster sergeant; Green, John, not mustered out; Grant, Perry, mustered out October 17, 1865; Gephart, August, mustered out October 17, 1865; Hawkins, Isaac, mustered out October 17, 1865; Irons, William, mustered out October 17, 1865; Kirkpatrick, William H., mustered out October 17, 1865, as corporal; Knott, Alexander, not mustered out; Loranze, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Moselle, John, mustered out October 17, 1865, as commissary sergeant; McGee, Joseph B., promoted to first lieutenant; Miller, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Martin, Henry E., mustered out October 17, 1865; McAndrews, J. F., not mustered out; Rieder, Christopher, mustered out October 17, 1865; Raubb, Frank, mustered out October 17, 1865; Reisinger, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Shore, Lewis L., mustered out October 17, 1865, as corporal; Shanks, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Smith, Payton, died at Clarksville, Tenn., July 25, 1865, of wounds; Strange, Leonard, mustered out October 17, 1865; Strange, Thomas, mustered out October 17, 1865, as corporal; Smith, Robert, mustered out July 14, 1865; Steinhizzen, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Wagner,

Charles, mustered out October 17, 1865; Wise, Isaac, mustered out October 17, 1865. At its organization this company mustered 107 men; it lost eight by death and twenty-one by desertion. In the other companies of the regiment were the following men from this county: Company D — Sergt. Berry P. Robertson, mustered out October 17, 1865. Privates — Judith, Andrew, mustered out October 17, 1865; Lumsden, William, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 20, 1865; Town, Cyrus, mustered out October 17, 1865. Company E — Privates — Feil, Martin, mustered out October 17, 1865; Huff, Adam, mustered out October 17, 1865. Company F — Sergt. Isaac F. Demoret, mustered out October 17, 1865; Corp. John R. Williams, mustered out October 17, 1865; Corp. Cornelius H. Lawrence, mustered out October 17, 1865. Privates — Burkhart, Jacob, mustered out October 17, 1865; Bresnahan, Jeremiah, mustered out October 17, 1865; Butler, Joseph, mustered out October 17, 1865; Bonafield, Gustave, mustered out October 17, 1865; Brandis, Thomas, mustered out October 17, 1865; Brown, James, mustered out January 2, 1866; Byron, Levi, mustered out October 17, 1865; Carson, Charles H., mustered out October 17, 1865; Dean, William S., mustered out October 17, 1865; Dregg, Philip, mustered out October 17, 1865; Elkins, Henry, died at Indianapolis, Ind., February 19, 1865; Ellis, Andrew J., not mustered out; Gregor, Jacob, mustered out October 17, 1865; Hybarger, George, mustered out October 17, 1865; Kemp, August, mustered out October 17, 1865; Krouse, George, mustered out October 17, 1865; Lipper, Henry, mustered out October 17, 1865; Lohmaer, Henry, mustered out October 17, 1865; Loveless, William J., mustered out October 13, 1865; Lockwood, Francis M., mustered out October 17, 1865, as corporal; Muse, Thomas J., mustered out October 17, 1865, as corporal; Morgan, Henry I., mustered out October 17, 1865; Morguis, Ellison, mustered out October 17, 1865; Nevil, Henry C., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 22, 1865; Rinckle, George, mustered out October 17, 1865; Reed, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Sandman, Herman, mustered out October 17, 1865; Trimble, Joseph, mustered out July 4, 1865; Finley, Patrick, not mustered out; White, John, mustered out October 17, 1865; Wunderlich, Charles, mustered out October 17, 1865. Company G — Privates — Euler, John C., mustered out October 17, 1865; Faver, James R., not mustered out; Griffith, John W., mustered out October 17, 1865; Smith, Thomas, mustered out October 17, 1865. Company H — Privates — Miller, Herman A., mustered out October 17, 1865;

Company I — Privates — Lenn, James P., mustered out October 17, 1865, as corporal; Priest, Francis M., mustered out October 17, 1865; Vanbiffer, Ratcliffe B., not mustered out.

Sketch of the Regiment. — This command left Indianapolis February 24, 1865, for Nashville, Tenn., and moved thence to Murfreesboro, where it performed guard duty until the 13th of May, when it proceeded to Tullahoma. Moving from that place on the 26th of June, to Nashville, it was sent to Clarksville, at which place three companies were detached and sent to garrison Fort Donelson. Receiving orders for muster out, the regiment was brought together and marched to Nashville, when it was mustered out on the 17th of October, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis, it was publicly received at the state house grove by the citizens and state authorities and finally discharged.

United States Colored Troops. — No organized body of colored men was sent to

the front by Vanderburgh county, but many individuals joined organizations made in other localities and rendered effective service. In the Twenty-eighth regiment United States colored troops, there were from this county the following enlisted men: Recruits for Company A — Bluff, Charles, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; Bishop, Abner, mustered out November 8, 1865; Cheatem, John, not mustered out; Green, Henry, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; Green, John, mustered out November 8, 1865, as corporal; Johnson, Joseph, not mustered out; Johnson, Silas, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; Todd, Moses, mustered out November 8, 1865; Washington, Wesley, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; White, Robert, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865. Recruits for Company B — Buford, Jackson, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; Franklin, Colvin, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; as corporal; Green, Jacob, substitute mustered tered out November 8, 1865; Jordan, Joseph, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; Randolph, Pollace, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; Sutton, Daniel, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865, as wagoner; Taylor, Henry, substitute mustered out November 8, 1865; Walker, Henderson, mustered out November 8, 1865; Young, William, mustered out November 8, 1865; Recruits for Company D — Cox, John, mustered out November 8, 1865; Duncan, James, not mustered out; Goens, Bryant, mustered out November 8, 1865; Grandison, John, mustered out November 8, 1865; Hancock, John, mustered out November 8, 1865; Hatchett, John, discharged June 26, 1865; Harris, William, mustered out November 8, 1865; Jones, Peter, mustered out November 8, 1865; McClure, Dred, substitute; Tyler, Harvey, mustered out November 8, 1865. Recruits for Company G — Barrett, Aaron, mustered out November 8, 1865; Carr, Alexander, mustered out November 8, 1865; Cobble, Thurston, mustered out November 8, 1865, as corporal; Clay, Grant, mustered out November 8, 1865, as corporal; Davis, Payton, mustered out November 8, 1865; Fleming, Samuel, died at City Point, Va., November 25, 1864; Field, Thomas, mustered out November 8, 1865; Graham, William H., mustered out November 8, 1865; Reed, Charles, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; Snead, James, mustered out November 8, 1865, as sergeant; Scott, William, mustered out November 8, 1865; Washington, George, 1st, mustered out November 8, 1865; Washington, George, 2d, mustered out November 8, 1865; Washington, George 3d, mustered out November 8, 1865; Williams, Henry 2d, mustered out November 8, 1865. Recruits for Company H — Spalding, Thomas J., substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865; Sanders, Aaron, mustered out Nov. 8, 1865.

Original Enrollment of Company I.— Sergt. James Barnett, mustered out November 8, 1865; Holloway, Gale, mustered out November 8, 1865; Jones, Lewis, mustered out November 8, 1865; McCallister, Archibald, mustered out November 8, 1865; McElroy, Green, mustered out November 8, 1865; McElroy, Samuel, mustered out November 8, 1865, as corporal; Thompson, Henry, substitute, mustered out November 8, 1865.

Recruits for Company I.— Campbell, Henry, mustered out November 8, 1865; Green, William H., mustered November 8, 1865; Hughes, William, mustered out November 8, 1865, as corporal; Hughes, Dennis, mustered out November 8, 1865; Wagoner, James, mustered out November 8, 1865, as corporal; Waldon, Moses, mustered out November 8, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.— Abram, John, unaccounted for; Anderson, Benjamin, unaccounted for; Avery, Jesse, unaccounted for; Arnold, Sanford, unaccounted for; Bates, Harrison, unaccounted for; Bates, Joun, unaccounted for; Brown, L., unaccounted for; Berry, John, unaccounted for; Bruner, George,unaccounted for; Beverly, Joseph, unaccounted for; Barrett, Stephen, unaccounted for; Bradford, George, unaccounted for; Cooke, Preston, unaccounted for; Campbell, Charles, unaccounted for; Common George, unaccounted for; Cheatem, Washington, unaccounted for; Cooper, Henry, unaccounted for; Farley, Samuel, died, date not stated; Goldman, Robert, unaccounted for; Green, Daniel, unaccounted for; Holloway, Gabe, unaccounted for; Holloway, Abram, unaccounted for; Herndon, William, unaccounted for; James, Robert, unaccounted for; Jones, Thomas, unaccounted for; Long, Philip, unaccounted for; Long, Lewis, unaccounted for; McHenry, Joshua, unaccounted for; Monroe, William, unaccounted for; Ross, Jacob, unaccounted for; Reader, William, unaccounted for; Robinson, John, unaccounted for; Robinson, Milton, unaccounted for; Roley, Milton, mustered out November 8, 1865; Smith, Lee, unaccounted for; Street, James, unaccounted for; Stanley, Albert, unaccounted for; Smith, Charles, unaccounted for; Tall, Charles, unaccounted for; Tate, Benjamin, unaccounted for; Taylor, Alfred, unaccounted for; Vaughan, Moses, unaccounted for; Wilkinson Samuel, unaccounted for; Watkins, William, unaccounted for; Webber, Louis, unaccounted for; Watson, Frank, discharged, date unknown, disability; Wilson, Dick, unaccounted for; Williams, Nathan, unaccounted for; Williams, George, unaccounted for; Williams, David, unaccounted for; Williams, Lewis, unaccounted for; Weltz, John, unnaccounted for; Williamson, Benjamin, unaccounted for; Young, Henry, unaccounted for. The Twenty-eighth regiment, United States Colored Troops, as at first organized in April, 1864, formed a part of Indiana's quota, and did valuable service in the field, especially in the campaign against Petersburgh, during the summer and fall of 1864. It lost heavily in the seven engagements in which it participated. Its decimated ranks were filled with recruits, and after some active field service the regiment was selected for duty in the quartermaster's department at City Point, at which place it remained until called on to assist in operating against Richmond. It was among the first organizations to enter Richmond, and was detained at Camp Lee for three days. From there it was sent to City Point, to take charge of prisoners. Here it remained until the Twenty-fifth corps, to which it belonged, was ordered to Texas, when it proceeded to Brazos Santiago, where it arrived July 1, 1865. It remained some time at Indianola, and then at Corpus Christi, until mustered out of service November 8, 1865.

Recruits for Eighth Regiment Infantry, United States Colored Troops.— Austin, John, unaccounted for; Berry, Daniel, unaccounted for; Blain, Manuel, unaccounted for; Baxter, Aaron, unaccounted for; Berry, Benjamin, unaccounted for; Cannon, Samuel J., unaccounted for; Calvin Alfred, unaccounted for; Davis, George, unaccounted for; Dodd, Abe, unaccounted for; Farquar, Lafayette, unaccounted for; Goeus, James, unaccounted for; Givens, Jasper, unaccounted for; Henry, John, unaccounted for; Hamilton, James, unaccounted for; Johnson, Benjamin, unaccounted for; Johnson, Nelson, unaccounted for; Johnson, Samuel, unaccounted for; Johnson, Joseph, unaccounted for; Morton, Thomas, unaccounted for;

Morgan, George, unaccounted for; McCoy, Spencer, unaccounted for; Moore, Robert, unaccounted for; Parker, George, unaccounted for; Smith, Horace, unaccounted for; Suttlemeir, Augustus, died, date unknown; Tyler, Charles, unaccounted for; Washington, George P., unaccounted for; Wilson, William, unaccounted for; Williams, John, unaccounted for.

Unassigned Colored Recruits. — Bell, Emanuel, substitute, unaccounted for; Brown, George, substitute, unaccounted for; Gibson, Samuel, substitute, unaccounted for; Johnston, Preston, substitute, unaccounted for; Perkins, Abe, substitute, unaccounted for; Thompson, Ross, substitute, unaccounted for; McKinney, Alexander, substitute, unaccounted for; Richard, Preston, substitute, unaccounted for.

Miscellaneous List of Officers and Men.— At the outbreak of the war there was such a general desire to enlist, that many men in the county of Vanderburgh, and especially in the city of Evansville, were unable to get their names on the rolls of companies being formed at home, and joined the organizations of other counties and of other states. A captain who had failed to get his company into the organizations of our own state, busied himself in negotiating for an attachment to some regiment belonging to a neighboring state, and if he succeeded was considered fortunate. In the spring of 1861 there was a very strong complaint, which found its way into the press, that Indiana was not allowed to furnish her just proportion of the troops needed. The prominent public men were called to account for their failure to look after the interests of the people. Because of this it is impossible to say how many men Vanderburgh county gave to the nation in the hour of its peril. They were accredited to other localities, and it is not possible to record their names here. Later in the war many recruits obtained by voluntary enrollment and by the draft, were unassigned, and the muster out rolls fail to afford information as to their places of residence. Indeed, many cases appear where men rendered valuable and honorable service, such as entitles them to the grateful remembrance of the present generation, the beneficiaries of their heroic endeavors, and yet because of a failure on the part of the mustering officer to make a record of the soldier's residence it is impossible to write their names in the account of what Vanderburgh county did in the war of 1861–5. The following is a list of such officers and men as have not heretofore received mention, and is as accurate and complete as it is possible to secure: Company F, Ninth regiment — Douglas, Lee, drafted 1864, mustered out August 20, 1865; Kaiser, Frederick, drafted 1864, mustered out August 20, 1865; Maffit, John J., drafted 1864, died at Indianola, Tex., August 7, 1865; Skeels, Daniel, drafted 1864, mustered out August 20, 1865. Company H, Ninth regiment — Farney, Adam, drafted 1864, mustered out August 13, 1865; Pifer, Ignatius, drafted, 1865, not mustered out; Yates, Edward, drafted 1864, mustered out September 11, 1865; Easton, Daniel, substitute, 1864, mustered out September 28, 1865; Ramsey, John, substitute, 1864, died September 13, 1865; Tafel, Albert, substitute, 1864, mustered out 1865. Company C, Twelfth Regiment — Duskey, James, drafted 1864, transferred to Fifty-ninth regiment. Thirteenth Regiment — In this organization Dr. Isaac N. Craig served as surgeon from July 16, 1863, until August 2, 1864, when mustered out at the expiration of his term. William Riley served in Company H of this regiment as a private from January 20 to September 5, 1865. Seven-

teenth Regiment — In Company G, Philip Hill was second and first lieutenant from February 4, 1865, until mustered out with the regiment. June 12, 1861, the following were enrolled as privates in Company D: Brinkman, Frederick, veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865; Cell, Charles, not mustered out; Donley, John, not mustered out; Gensman, Jacob, mustered out June 20, 1864; Guise, William, not mustered out; Koontz, John, not mustered out; Long, George W., discharged October 28, 1861, disability. At the same time the following were enrolled as privates in Company F: Herse, Henry, transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; Maguire, Alexander, not mustered out; March, Joseph, transferred to Company K, mustered out June 20, 1864; Melcher, John F., transferred to Fourth United States artillery December, 1862; Miller, Frank, transferred to Company K; Sheoffer, Andrew, transferred to Fourth United States artillery, December, 1862. In Company H the two first named below were enrolled as privates January 12, 1864, and the two last named came to the company as recruits in February, 1864: Holtman John, veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865; McClure, James N., veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865; McCutchan, Marcus C., mustered out August 8, 1865; Smith, William, mustered out May 31, 1864.

Company C, Twentieth regiment—Joseph Gaul was transferred as a veteran to this company from the Seventh regiment, January 3, 1864, and was mustered out July 12, 1865.

Twenty-first regiment — Dr. Isaac T. Conn was commissioned assistant surgeon June 5, 1865; Henry Henning and Robert Stinson joined Company D as recruits, April 6, 1864, and were mustered out January 13, 1866.

Twenty-second Regiment.— In the fall of 1864, this regiment received many of its recruits from Vanderburgh county. The fifteen first named below were assigned to Company B, the two succeeding these to Company F, the nine next thereafter to Company G, and the remaining seventeen to Company K: Davis, Benjamin, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Gable, Joseph, drafted, mustered out October 14, 1865; Harvey, George, drafted, never reported; Kalkman, August, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Kendall, William C., drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Kohler, Nicholas, drafted, never reported to company; Korhessel, Frank, drafted, never reported to company; Kohlmire, Fred, drafted, never reported to company; Kohler, August, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Lamb, Isaac L., drafted, never reported to company; Reno, William H., drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Ruark, Davis, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Weston, Stephen, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Whitman, Adam, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Wilkerson, James F., drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Monholland, Owen, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Ude, Henry, drafted, mustered out July 3, 1865; Gates, Jacob, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Meyer, Henry P., drafted, never reported to company; Mathew, John, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Mayall, Malphus, substitute, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Padgett, William B., substitute, mustered out July 18, 1865; Phillips, Edward, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Powell, Squire, drafted, mustered out July 13, 1865; Rader, John, drafted, never reported to company; Rice, James C., drafted, never reported to com-

pany; Bonke, John, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Brandenburgh, Frederick, substitute, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Mulligan, James, substitute, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Smith, John, substitute, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Smart, Alfred, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Stinchfield, Mark, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Snyder, Philip, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Stohl, Felix, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Stuckmann, Frederick, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Schmadel, August, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Shrotguth, Frederick, mustered out May 25, 1865; Sharum, Cornelius, mustered out May 22, 1865; Tyser, Henry, drafted, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Trautreter, Traugott, mustered out June 1, 1865; Walter, Frederick, substitute, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Williams, John L., substitute, mustered out July 24, 1865, term expired; Wilcox, George W., mustered out May, 25, 1865; Hiram F. Wilson, as substitute, was assigned to the Eighty-second regiment, and afterward to Company I, of this regiment, and mustered out July 24, 1865.

Twenty-sixth Regiment.— Parvin, John, recruit Company E, 1864, mustered out January 11, 1866; Sissell, Erastus, recruit Company F, mustered out September 6, 1865, drafted 1864; Goldsmith, Frederick, recruit Company H; Staub, Frederick, recruit Company I, 1864, mustered out January 15, 1866.

Twenty-ninth Regiment.— Grundman, William H., substitute, Company A, 1864, mustered out October 21, 1865.

Thirtieth Regiment, Reorganized.— Leslie, James P., private Company A, died at Victoria, Tex., November 9, 1865; Stewart, Mark C., private Company A, mustered out November 8, 1865; Taber, Henderson, private Company A, mustered out October 23, 1865; Vanderhoof, John, private Company A, mustered out October 23, 1865; Wood, Charles W., substitute, Company A, not mustered out; Wilson, David, private, Company A, never reported to the company; Rapple, John, private, Company E, mustered out June 23, 1865; Seuff, William, sergeant, Company F, mustered out November 25, 1865; Harter, Henry, substitute, Company G, mustered out October 13, 1865.

Thirty-first Regiment.— All in the list below, with three exceptions, were recruits, in Company C, joining it in 1864. The last in the list belonged to Company I, and the two preceding the last to Company F: Boofman, Henry, drafted, never mustered out; Beck, Samuel, drafted, mustered out August 18, 1865; Blackburn, Cyrus, drafted, mustered out December 8, 1865; Coon, John, drafted, mustered out August 18, 1865; Emery, William, drafted, mustered out August 18, 1865; Frelinghuysen Frank, drafted, mustered out August 18, 1865; Gastenfelt, John, drafted, mustered out August 18, 1865; Kemberle, Charles, drafted, mustered out August 18, 1865; Johnson, John R., drafted, died at Camp Harker, Tenn., May 11, 1865; Martin, James S., substitute, never mustered out; McKinnis, John R., drafted, mustered out August 18, 1865; Queen, Elijah, drafted, mustered out August 18, 1865; Richard, John R., drafted, never mustered out; Sterm, Jacob, drafted, mustered out December 8, 1865; Slicer, William, drafted, mustered out November 16, 1865; Wilkinson, James B., substitute, mustered out November 16, 1865; Zint, George, mustered out November 15, 1865; Smoak, John, drafted, mustered out October 20, 1865; Strah,

Andrew, drafted, mustered out December 8, 1865; Saltzman, John, drafted, mustered out October 17, 1865.

Thirty-third Regiment. — Shepherd, James L. B., recruit, Company B, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865; Robinson, John A., recruit, Company C, substitute, mustered out July 21, 1865.

Thirty-eight Regiment.— Bower, Frederick, substitute, 1864, mustered out July 15, 1865; Hill, James N., drafted, mustered out July 15, 1865; Hook, John, substitute, mustered out July 15, 1865; Kramer, August, drafted, mustered out July 15, 1865; Kohn, Leo, substitute, mustered out July 15, 1865; Miller, Henry, drafted, mustered out July 15, 1865; Mank, Austin, mustered out July 15, 1865; Sartore, Andrew, substitute, mustered out July 15, 1865; Tilman, Henry, drafted, mustered out July 15, 1865; Vouble, Henry, substitute, mustered out July 15, 1865; Winternheimer, Jacob, substitute, mustered out July 15, 1865; Hermann, Christian, substitute, mustered out July 15, 1865; Kattenbocher, John, substitute, mustered out July 15, 1865. The above were in Company C, as recruits, except the two last named, who were in Company E. In the following list the first named fifteen were in Company G, and the remaining twenty-seven were in Company I: Ax, William A. H., drafted, never reported to company; Ax, Joseph, drafted, mustered out June 29, 1865; Althouse, John A., drafted, mustered out June 7, 1865; Bennett, David J., drafted, died at Jeffersonville, January 18, 1865; Pendall, Jefferson, drafted, mustered out July 15, 1865; Richardson, Edward, drafted, never reported to company; Stewart, Peter, drafted, never reported to company; Stallings, Henry C., drafted, discharged by order war department; Stallings, James W. H., drafted, lost on steamer *Sultana;* Schnarr, Henry, drafted, mustered out July 15, 1865; Smith, Richard, drafted, mustered out July 15, 1865; Smith, Henry G., substitute, mustered out July 15, 1865; Sollaman, John H., drafted, never reported to company; Stotts, John L., drafted, died at Ringgold, Ga., February 9, 1865; Underhill, John, drafted, died at Ringgold, Ga., February 26, 1865; Bias, James S., drafted, mustered out July 15, 1895; Coroline, George, died at Savannah, Ga., February 28, 1865; Cartiniel, James, died at Bridgeport, Ala., March 1, 1865; Donaldson, Abraham, drafted, never reported to company; Davis, Philip, drafted, mustered out June 20, 1865; Everett, George W., drafted, never reported to company; Emerson, Thomas, drafted, never reported to company; Fisher, Thomas, drafted, died at Chattanooga, February 21, 1865; Ferguson, Thomas, drafted, mustered out June 29, 1865; Fillinger, John, drafted, mustered out June 29, 1865; Fishall, Henry, mustered out June 22, 1865; Goodnight, John, substitute, never reported to company; Garder, William, substitute, never reported to compaay; Goodage, James L., substitute, died at Bridgeport, Ala., January 9, 1865; Green, David R., died at Chattanooga, January 7, 1865; Garrett, John, mustered out June 7, 1865; Hall, John, substitute, never reported to company; Harmon, Reuben, mustered out June 7, 1865; McDonald, James A., drafted, mustered out June 29, 1865; Mayne, Philip, mustered out June 29, 1865; Palmer, Zachariah, drafted, mustered out June 29, 1865; Prechler, Joseph, drafted, mustered out June 29, 1865; Stafford, William, mustered out July 15, 1865; Stowe, Charles D., mustered out June 29, 1865; Tonna, Elias P., mustered out June 29, 1865; Wade, John, drafted, mustered out June 29, 1865; Ward, George W. R., drafted, mustered out June 29, 1865; Isaac Brown was a substitute in

Company H, of this regiment, serving from November 10, 1864, to July 15, 1865.

Forty-fourth Regiment.— In this regiment Dr. Isaac N. Plummer served as assistant surgeon from March 1, 1865, to September 14, 1865. The following recruits joined company D in October, 1864: Cook, Andrew J., drafted, mustered out July 25, 1865; Fisher, Matthias, substitute, mustered out September 14, 1865; Flack, Simon, drafted, mustered out July 25, 1865; Irons, John, drafted, mustered out July 25, 1865; Kennedy, Charles, substitute, mustered out September 14, 1865.

Forty-ninth Regiment.—Manhall, James, recruit company C, served April 1, to September 13, 1865.

Fifty-first Regiment.— Buckthal, Herman, Company E, private and sergeant, served December 14, 1861, to December 13, 1865.

Fifty-fourth Regiment (*three months*).— In this organization L. Gilbert Knox rendered service as major and lieutenant colonel, being mustered out with the regiment in September, 1862.

Fifty-seventh Regiment.— Smith, Frederick G., recruit Company H, missing in action at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Fifty-eighth Regiment.—Ruston, Thomas, first lieutenant, Company A, commissioned September 1, 1864, mustered out July 25, 1865; Halt, Horace A., first lieutenant and captain Company K, commissioned February 13, 1865, and June 28, 1865, mustered out July 25, 1865; Jones, James H., musician Company B, served November 12, 1861, to November 11, 1864; Howard, Geo. W., Company F, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Fifty-ninth Regiment.— Samuel M. Blackburn, Andrew A. Scales and John Wilder were drafted, mustered into Company G, of this regiment December 8, 1864, and mustered out July 17, 1865.

Sixty-third Regiment.— In May, 1862, the following men were mustered into Company A, of this regiment to serve three years: Mitchell, Edward J., sergeant and private, mustered out May 3, 1865; Bounds, Andrew L., not mustered out; Keisch, Jacob, mustered out May 3, 1865, term expired; Nightingale, Robert F., transferred to Eighteenth United States infantry; Unfried, Franz, mustered out May 3, 1865, term expired.

Eightieth Regiment. — Hon. Charles Denby, one of Evansville's most prominent men, and now United States minister to China, was colonel of this regiment from October 1, 1862, to January 17, 1863, when he resigned. Alonzo Coleman served as a private in Company G from August 14, 1862, to April 10, 1863, and John Buckenberger as a private in Company F from October 3, 1863, to June 22, 1865.

Eleventh Cavalry (*One Hundred and Twenty-sixth*) *Regiment* — Abram Sharra was commissioned lieutenant colonel May 9, 1864, and colonel May 10, 1865, remaining in command till the regiment was mustered out September 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment — Brock, Christian, private Company E, served January 12, 1864, to April 10, 1866.

Thirteenth Cavalry (*One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment*) — Norcross, Daniel B., recruit Company H, mustered out as corporal November 13, 1865.

One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment — Winkles, Jasper N., recruit Company C, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Seventh Battery Light Artillery — William Stokes, already mentioned in connection with the Eighth battery, was captain of this organization from April 11, 1865, to July 20, 1865. Louis Weisenthal was its second lieutenant from May 1, 1865, to July 20, 1865.

Indiana Legion.—When the rebel forces first offered resistance to national authority, and fired upon the national flag, the militia of this state had not been organized for thirty years, and the fragmentary laws passed at various times, and remaining unrepealed, were of no force or effect whatever. The legislature, in special session, immediately provided for the organization and regulation of the militia. In the organization as effected, with Maj. Gen. John Love as commander-in-chief, the only general officer from Vanderburgh county was Blythe Hynes, who was afterward provost marshal, fourteenth district, and later major One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment. The Vanderburgh county forces formed the Second regiment, First brigade, Second division of the Legion. Carl Schmitt, as major and aide-de-camp, was among the division officers. Gen. James E. Blythe, a well-known citizen, rose to the command of the brigade, and died during service. The staff officers were: William H. Walker, major and inspector; Thomas E. Garvin, major and judge advocate; Victor Bisch, major and paymaster; Martin Klauss, major and chief of artillery; Cyrus K. Drew, captain and aide-de-camp. The field and staff officers of the Second regiment, at various times, were: James E. Blythe, colonel; William E. Hollingsworth, colonel; Victor Bisch, colonel; John T. Walker, lieutenant colonel; William E. Hollingsworth, lieutenant colonel; Henry C. Gwathney, lieutenant colonel Morris S. Johnson, major; John H. Sonntag, adjutant; Charles S. Wells, quartermaster; Robert Earley, quartermaster; Joseph P. Elliott, quartermaster. The following were the officers in the companies of the regiment, and the dates of organization: Jackson artillery, July 15, 1861 — August Ellis, captain; Albert Runroth, first lieutenant; Charles Edelman, second lieutenant. Vanderburgh Greys, August 9, 1861 — Victor Bisch, captain; Jesse W. Walker, first lieutenant; Adolph Pfafflin, first lieutenant; T. W. Simpson, second lieutenant. Union artillery, September 21, 1861 — George Cochran, captain; James Taylor, captain; John J. Hayes, first lieutenant; John Howden, first lieutenant; James Taylor, second lieutenant; Thomas W. Hopkins, second lieutenant. McClellan Guards, October 14, 1861 — William Reitz, captain, William Leonard, first lieutenant; Thornton P. Males, second lieutenant. Evansville Artillery, October 14, 1861 — W. H. Chandler, captain; F. W. Cook, first lieutenant and captain; John Nurre, first lieutenant; George H. Stockwell, second lieutenant; C. L. Scott, second lieutenant. Goodsellville Rifle Guards, September 18, 1862 — Henry Brumelhaus, captain; John Reich, first lieutenant; A. McCutcheon, second lieutenant. Evansville Rifles, October 1, 1861 — William E. French, captain; C. H. Butterfield, first lieutenant; I. Haas, second lieutenant. City Guards, October 1, 1861 — William Gwyn, captain; R. S. Hornbrook, first lieutenant; B. H. Griffith, second lieutenant. Emmet Guards, October 12, 1861 — Thomas D. Smith, captain; James M. Keever, first lieutenant; James Fitzwilliams, second lieutenant. Brownlow Guards, October 14, 1861 — P. G. O'Reilly, captain; Oscar Miles, captain; Edward S. Martin, first lieutenant; B. F. Tribble, second lieutenant. Centre Rangers, September 18, 1862 — Alex Kirkpatrick, captain; James Erskine, first lieutenant; Lee Douglass, second lieutenant. Perry Rangers, September 18, 1862 — William Collins, captain; Henry Weitze, first lieutenant; Christian Ochenforth, second lieutenant. Armstrong Guards, September 18, 1862 — Joseph A. Pruitt, captain; George Huffman, first lieutenant; Balthus Meyer, second lieutenant.

Washington Guards, September 18, 1862, —John Kraft, captain; Robert Meader, first lieutenant; C. Becker, second lieutenant. City Blues, September 18, 1862 — John Greek, captain; Fred Sharpe, captain; A. H. Jones, first lieutenant; Valentine Schmitz, second lieutenant. Evansville Guards, September 18, 1862 — J. G. Sauer, captain; George Houston, William Sauer, second lieutenants. Morton Guards, September 18, 1862 — J. P. Carson, captain; B. H. Griffith, captain; John Wymond, first lieutenant; Matthew Henning, second lieutenant. Brownlow Guards, September 18, 1862 — Emil Schoenlaub, captain; Henry L. Mitchell, first lieutenant; J. D. Payne, first lieutenant; John D. Payne, second lieutenant; Charles L. Reese, second lieutenant. Grey Jaegers, September 18, 1862 — John Monk, captain; Casper Schelhouse, first lieutenant; Charles Ritter, second lieutenant. Crescent City Light-Horsemen, September 18, 1862 — B. A. Kinsey, captain; A. J. Dennis, first lieutenant; J. H. Morgan, second lieutenant. Sigel's battery, September 18, 1862 — Albert Rimroth, captain; B. W. Waldkinch, first lieutenant; William E. Boepple, second lieutenant. Vanderburgh Cavalry Scouts, September 19, 1862— Thomas H. Rucker, captain; E. McJohnson, first lieutenant; John Whitehead, second lieutenant. Darmstadt Guards, October 29, 1862, F. Richardt, captain; A. Schillinger, first lieutenant; E. Maidlow, second lieutenant. Besides these several companies were formed, but were not organized under legion law. A battalion of the Second regiment was formed of the following companies: Crescent City Tigers, September 18, 1862 —Joseph J. Reitz, captain; William Leonard, first lieutenant, John Haney, second lieutenant. Union Guards, September 18, 1862— William Martin, captain, S. R. Neal, first lieutenant, Louis Kamp, second lieutenant. Knight Township Rangers, September 18, 1862— Edward S. Morris, captain, John Hall, first lieutenant and captain, Thomas J. Linn, second and first lieutenant, Samuel Granger, second lieutenant. Bottom Rangers, September 18, 1862— James L. Gardner, captain, J. W. Irvin, first lieutenant, Henderson Reese, second lieutenant. Aluvia Guards, September 18, 1862 — B. F. Williamson, captain, Eli Gerard, first lieutenant, John Robinson, second lieutenant. McClellan Guards, September 18, 1862 — George Muntzer, captain, John Holland, first lieutenant, Henry Jacobs, second lieutenant. Evansville Rifles, September 18, 1862 — William H. Walker, captain, I. Haas, first lieutenant and captain, B. F. Tribble, second and first lieutenant, Caleb Davidson, second lieutenant. Scott Guards, October 29, 1862 — Francis Talbot, captain, A. McCutchan, first lieutenant, Richard Ruston, second lieutenant. Sigel Guards, October 29, 1862 — Joseph Venemann, captain, Charles Lenneman, first lieutenant, August Schafer, second lieutenant. Independent Guards, October 29, 1862 — Alexander Simpson, captain, James P. Swift, first lieutenant, Philip Koch, first lieutenant, Henry Reitman, second lieutenant. Of this battalion William H. Walker, jr., was commissioned major April 9, 1864, but on May 22d following he entered the United States service as lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment.

Services of the Legion.— As fast as organized companies were supplied with arms and accoutrements, drills were frequent, and, for some time, attended with such promptness and regularity that the command, in a few months, attained a highly creditable proficiency in company and battalion movements. Important service was rendered in keeping alive the martial spirit, promoting genuine loyalty, and preventing

invasions and raids. The city of Evansville owed its immunity from guerilla incursions to the fact, well known on the opposite side of the river, that one thousand of her citizens, armed, equipped and organized, could have been called from their beds and formed in line of battle in thirty minutes from the first sound of alarm. The officers and men in this branch of the service displayed such patriotic zeal as to entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

During the occupation of Bowling Green and Russellville, Ky., by Buckner's command, frequent demonstrations were made in the direction of the Ohio river, threatening the destruction of the locks on Green river and the capture of the city of Henderson. At one time a force was detailed by order of Gen. Buckner to destroy the first lock. A regiment of volunteers marched for the protection of the lock, accompanied by a detail of artillery from Col. Hollingsworth's command. They succeeded in protecting the threatened point, and held possession of this important place for several days. Other demonstrations were constantly threatening the security of Evansville, and scouting parties were sent into Kentucky and up and down the Ohio river to ascertain the position, numbers and purposes, so far as possible, of rebel forces in the vicinity. Guards were posted at various approaches to the city, and the command was held in readiness to repel an attack at any moment. The disastrous termination of McClellan's and Pope's Virginia campaigns encouraged the rebels to renew their operations in Kentucky, and guerillas again made their appearance on the border. Henderson was threatened, and in several cases details were sent from Col. Hollingsworth's command to support a small force of Union troops stationed there. Adam Johnson's raid on Newburgh, in July 1862, was the occasion for fresh alarm. During the day of the raid a courier arrived at Evansville with intelligence that the Newburgh hospital was being sacked by a large band of Kentucky guerillas. The signal of danger was given, and in less than an hour 1,000 men were under arms. Two steamers, the "Eugene" and "Courier" were fired up and, with infantry and artillery on board, proceeded up the river. Col. Hollingsworth, with a small force of mounted men, also proceeded by land to the scene of disturbance, but neither the water or land expedition effected anything beyond the destruction by the former of the boat in which the rebels had crossed and re-crossed the river.

September 21, 1862, Col. Hollingsworth, with five companies, proceeded to Owensboro, Ky., to aid in repelling an attack, but returned without having an opportunity to meet the enemy. On the return trip a sergeant of Company A accidentally shot himself through the head, producing instant death. The Morgan raid, in July, 1863, created intense excitement in Vanderburgh county. Every company in the county rallied, with full ranks, and going into camp, awaited orders until it became evident that the first brigade could not be used against the enemy. During the early part of 1864, the duties of the regiment were exceedingly onerous, because of frequent and heavy details for guard duty in protecting the border from invasion. In May one company and parts of several others volunteered for the one hundred days' service. Col. Hollingsworth occupied a captaincy in the United States service, leaving Lieut. Col. Victor Bisch — subsequently appointed colonel — in command. The most important feature of its service subsequent to this time was its participating in the expedition into Ken-

tucky under Gen. Alvin P. Hovey and James Hughes, to rout Johnson and Seipert. These rebels had planned an invasion of southern Indiana, but by the prompt and brave conduct of the men who marched against them, were put to flight near Morgansfield, Ky., with a loss of three officers and thirty men captured.

The Capture of John Morgan.— The famous invasion of Indiana in 1863, by Gen. John Morgan, the famous rebel ranger, was intended to break railroad communication, attract much of the military attention to himself, and prepare for the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati by Gen. Buckner. He succeeded in doing an immense amount of damage, in levying large sums of money, and most of all, creating wonderfully wide-spread alarm throughout southern Indiana, nearly every town of which feared attack. During the fall and winter of 1862, the cavalry command of Col. J. M. Shackelford, stationed in Kentucky, was frequently engaged with the guerillas. Some time thereafter William Davenport, of Hopkinsville, Ky., an old friend of President Lincoln, went to Washington, and in conversation with the president concerning the depredations of John Morgan, said that if Col. Shackelford were made a brigadier general he would guarantee the great guerilla's capture. Col. Shackelford was then nominated as a brigadier general by the president, and unanimously confirmed by the senate. He was placed in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and commanded the chase after Morgan, on the 27th day of June, 1863. From Russellville, Ky., he moved to Glasgow, thence to Marrowbone. From thence he pressed on to Lebanon, at which place Gen. Hobson turned his brigade over to Gen. Shackelford and assumed command of all the forces. A rapid advance was made from Lebanon to Springfield; thence to Bardstown and Brandensburg. When within two miles of Brandensburg, the pursuing forces discovered the smoke arising from the burning transports that had set the enemy across the river, and heard his shouts of triumph. Twenty-four hours were lost in obtaining transports and crossing the river. But when once across the river, the pursuit was eagerly resumed. Swift march was made through Indiana to Harrison, Ohio. The pnrsuit was continued day and night. At length, on July 19, near Buffington's Island, the report of artillery was heard. Officers and men, notwithstanding the immense fatigue they had undergone, seemed to be inspired with new life and energy, and there was a general rush forward. The enemy was soon found in force. Lines were immediately formed, and a battle was commenced. After fighting about an hour the cavalry charged and drove the enemy in confusion. Immediately a flag of truce came from Col. Dick Morgan. No terms but an immediate and unconditional surrender would be considered, and with their commands, Cols. Morgan, Ward and Smith marched within the Union lines. The command was moved up the river about fifteen miles, where Gen. John Morgan, with his forces, was found in a deep ravine. An attack was not made that day, and during the night the enemy slipped out by a path, and by daylight was four miles in advance of Gen. Shackelford. The general at once gave chase, and ran Morgan fifty-seven miles. Several skirmishes took place, and the enemy was brought to a stand on the 20th at Keizer's creek. A fight ensued, which lasted one hour. By a flank movement, accomplished with great rapidity and effectiveness, the only road on which Morgan could retreat was taken possession of. Finding the way of retreat cut

off, and being hotly pressed from the front, he retired to an immense bluff for refuge. A flag was sent up demanding an unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was met by rebel officers, with a request for a personal interview with Gen. Shackelford, and one hour for consultation among their officers. Forty minutes were granted, and within that time the whole command, excepting Gen. Morgan, with a detachment of about 600 officers and men who deserted the command, surrendered. It was the general understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, but he escaped and fled before his pursuer. On that day there were captured between 1,200 and 1,300 men, with their horses, arms, etc.

On the morning of the 21st, Gen. Shackelford called for 1,000 volunteers who would stay in their saddles as long as necessary without eating or sleeping until Morgan was captured. The entire command would have volunteered bnt for the want of horses. With 500 men the chase was resumed. Traveling day and night the enemy was overtaken on Friday morning the 24th, at Washington. The rebel pickets were driven in and the entire force driven out of the town. One mile east of Washington the enemy made a stand in a dense wood. Gen. Shackelford's command formed a line of battle and soon drove him from his position. He fell back two miles, tore up a bridge over a rugged stream and took position in the woods on a high hill, just beyond the stream. Gen. Shackelford's advance moved upon his left flank, while a portion of his forces crossed the stream above the site of the bridge and moved up the hill in face of a heavy fire. Steadily they advanced and drove the enemy before them. He crossed another stream, burned two bridges, and caused much delay, but his relentless pursuers succeeded in crossing, and pressed on all night. At daylight on the 25th they came up with him one mile from Athens. They pressed forward and shelled him for thirty minutes. He fled to the woods for shelter. Maj. Gen. Burnside had sent forward fresh troops, and issued an order placing Gen. Shackelford in command of all the forces in pursuit of Morgan. A hot pursuit with heavy skirmishing followed. The enemy was chased to Richmond, thence to Springfield, and on to Hammondsville. Hammondsville was reached at daylight on Sabbath morning, the 26th. Learning the whereabouts of Morgan, Gen. Shackelford placed his forces on the New Lisbon road, and continued the pursuit. When he had gone about seven miles, he was informed by Maj. Rue, then in charge of the advance, that he had come up with the enemy. The whole column was thrown forward at the the utmost speed of the horses. Being overtaken, the enemy started to run, and was fired upon vigorously. A flag of truce was shown, the firing ceased, and Morgan asked a personal interview with his captor. He claimed to have surrendered to a militia captain, who had agreed to parole him, his officers and men, and thus tried to avoid his inevitable fate. Gen. Shackelford told his prisoner that he had followed him thirty days and nights; had met and defeated him a number of times; had captured nearly all his command; that Morgan had acknowledged that the militia captain was no impediment to him, but that he knew his escape from Shackelford was impossible; that on the field with his right and left covered and his rear sorely pressed he had yielded; and that under these circumstances his pretended surrender to a militia captain was not only absurd and ridiculous but unfair and illegal and would not be recognized. Morgan then demanded to be placed back upon the field, but the demand was not

considered, and with his officers and men he was dismounted and disarmed. He was delivered to Maj. Gen. Burnside at Cincinnati, Ohio. The number of prisoners captured with Morgan was about 350.

The Drafts.—Notwithstanding the prompt and liberal responses made by the people to the nation's call for aid, it became necessary to resort to the drafts in supplying Indiana's quota under the president's third call for troops, issued August 4, 1862, and asking for 300,000 men. The deficiency due from the state was very small, and it soon afterward became known that the state had in fact furnished more than her quota; but the account of troops furnished had been made up inaccurately and showed many townships in arrears on their quotas. The governor and leading citizens in all parts of the state deplored the necessity of the draft, because it was then looked upon as a disgraceful thing, but it was resorted to as the only means of equalizing the burdens of furnishing the troops. The first draft occurred October 6, 1862, the enrollment for which was made September 19, at which time Vanderburgh county was charged with a total militia force of 3,536. To be deducted from this were 401 exempts, leaving 3,135 subject to draft. The county was credited with 1,550 men then in the service, and a total volunteer list of 1,641, the difference representing men whose terms had expired. When the draft was ordered the county was deficient on its quota eighty-one men, distributed as follows: Armstrong township, nineteen; Scott township, nineteen; German township, forty-three.

Under the call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 troops, the quota for Vanderburgh county was 255, which number was raised without draft. Up to July 18, 1864, when the call for 500,000 men was made, the county was required to furnish 1,353 in addition to those heretofore stated. To offset this, there were credits of 1,206 new volunteer recruits, sixty-three veteran re-enlistments and ninety-seven drafted men, a total of 1,366, thus making a surplus of thirteen. The president's last call for troops was for 300,000 men, issued December 19, 1864. On the 14th of April, 1865, all efforts to raise troops were abandoned. At that date the county was charged, on the call last mentioned, with a quota of 318 men, and was credited with 311 new volunteer recruits, eight veteran re-enlistments and two drafted, thus showing a surplus of three. The grand total of men with which Vanderburgh county was credited as furnishing for the war was 3,664; in this number, however, each term of service forms a unit, without regard to the fact that two, and sometimes three, enlistments were made by the same individual at different periods. The draft officers in Vanderburgh connty in 1862 were: William E. French, draft commissioner; Philip C. Decker, marshal; T. C. Gale, surgeon. The officers in the provost marshal's department for the first congressional district, appointed under the act of congress approved March 3, 1863, were as follows: Provost marshals — Blythe Hynes, appointed May 1, 1863, resigned May 19, 1864; Cyrus K. Drew, appointed May 25, 1864, resigned August 1, 1864; James W. Wartmann, appointed August 8, 1864, resigned September 5, 1864; Alvah Johnson, appointed November 22, 1864, honorably discharged October 31, 1865. Commissioners — Nathaniel Usher, appointed May 1, 1863, resigned August 29, 1864, and James W. Wartmann, appointed September 13, 1864, honorably discharged May 8, 1865. Surgeon — William G. Ralston, appointed May 1, 1863, honorably discharged May 30, 1865. Owing to the evident fairness with which the drafts were

conducted at Evansville, no resistance was offered to prevent their progress. Some individual efforts were made to escape their consequences; a few, being drafted, successfully evaded the deputy marshals and fled from the state; others resorted to strategy, with ill success in most cases, to deceive the officers; but there was never a riot nor an organized effort at opposition to this never popular necessity of war.

Bounty and Relief.—The bounties paid by the United States ranged from $100 to $400, increasing as the war advanced. Local bounties were not necessary at first to stimulate enlistments. Quotas were filled without difficulty. Small bounties were paid, however, the main purpose being to benefit the families of volunteers. Later, when the fear of the draft prevailed, enormous local bounties were offered by the county and by the townships to induce volunteering. The total amount thus expended is shown in a table appended below. As soon as the first troops had gone to the front means of affording substantial relief to their families were devised. In this work the county, through its board of commissioners, and the city, through its council, took an active part. But the most efficient sources of relief were the people in their individual capacities. Special efforts were made to collect all sorts of useful articles to be distributed among the needy. In response to a call made through the press, a large number of people assembled in Mozart hall on the evening of the 22d of August, 1861, to adopt a system of extending needed aid for as long a period as the continuation of the war might deprive families of their supporting members. Such representative citizens as John S. Hopkins, W. T. Page, R. Kehr, William Heilman, Anthony Reis, C. Babcock, Philip Hornbrook, Dr. Hallock, and many others, took an active part in the proceedings of the evening. With few words committees were appointed who went to work immediately and vigorously in this work of loyalty and love. At this time there was no idea of the extent to which their strength would be tasked,—no idea that the war was to be prolonged through years of suffering to families left without the active brain and strong arms that had been wont to devise means for and achieve their daily subsistence. Nevertheless there was no halting. All through those years the loyal people of Vanderburgh county were not for a day unmindful of the soldier's family. Perhaps the most notable occasion growing out of this work, usually done in quiet and without display, was the great demonstration of November 14, 1863. At this time the farmers of the county were thoroughly aroused. They came into the city and made a gala day. They formed an immense procession, with bands of music and "jolt-wagons," loaded with wood and products of the farm, and went through the streets creating genuine patriotic joy in the hearts of the throngs that along the line of their march came to greet them and bless them for their great kindness. Patriotic music filled the air; banners and the beloved stars and stripes were everywhere to be seen; speeches were made by Judge William F. Parrett, and Capt. William Reavis, and last though not least, a sumptuous repast was served to the farmers by Mrs. Dr. Walker, Mrs. Mayor Baker, Mrs. Robert Early, Miss Victoria Cody and others, who, like these were ever ready to aid and encourage others to aid in the relief work. On this occasion 130 wagon loads of wood and vast quantities of farm produce of all sorts, were delivered to the committee for distribution to soldiers' families during the cold winter that followed. All who engaged in this work proved their patriotism and earned the continued gratitude, not only

of the direct beneficiaries of their acts, but also of every loyal person. After the war closed, the county continued to spend vast sums of money to properly care for disabled soldiers and for soldiers' widows and orphans whose circumstances would otherwise have driven them to the sheltering roof of the poor-house. The vast sum given by individuals during and after the war period, of which no account was kept, can never be estimated in dollars and cents. In addition to the intrinsic value of these gifts the good they did in encouraging the despondent and filling sad hearts with the bright sunshine of happiness can not be reckoned by any system of mathematics yet discovered by human reason. The following statement shows the amounts of bounties and relief afforded by the county and townships in their official capacities:

	Bounty.	*Relief.*
Vanderburgh county	$60,000 00	$38,600 00
Pigeon township	70,000 00	----------
Knight "	5,300 00	----------
Scott "	7,140 00	----------
Armstrong "	5,490 00	----------
Perry "	5,800 00	----------
Union "	4,550 00	----------
Center "	5,410 00	----------
German "	7,475 00	----------
All the townships	----------	50,000 00
Total	$171,165 00	$88,600 00
Grand total	----------	$259,765 00

Militia Companies. — The early militia and the Indiana Legion have been noticed elsewhere. The citizens of Evansville have never been unmindful of that wise injunction, "In time of peace prepare for war." With the close of the civil war and the return to their homes and their peaceful pursuits, on the farm, and in the shop, the victorious soldiers in that great struggle laid aside the feelings which had animated them on the march and in the battle, but the martial spirit was not allowed to die. As a result of it several independent military organizations were formed. The spirit was fostered and has grown strong in the younger generations, even to those whose memories do not reach back to the war period. One of the last of these independent companies formed after the civil war closed, and perhaps the best remembered, was the *Evansville Light Guards*, organized June, 1876, with those veterans, Capt. Charles Myerhoff, Lieut. August Leich, and Lieut. Will Warren, as its officers. Subsequently A. J. McCutchan became captain, and Phil C. Helder second lieutenant of the company. The organization was abandoned about 1883. The first Evansville company to form a part of the state militia was the *Evansville Rifles*, organized in October, 1877, with Capt. William M. Blakey, First Lieut. Jacob Messick and Second Lieut. Henry Hammersley as its officers. These gentlemen were succeeded by Jacob Messick, captain; R. L. Dawes, first lieutenant, and Walter S. Viele, second lieutenant; these by George A. Cunningham, captain; Edgar Garvin, first lieutenant, and Harry Stinson, second lieutenant; and, in turn, these by J. W. Messick, captain; Harry Stinson, first lieutenant, and Walter S. Viele, second lieutenant. The organization was abandoned in 1883, after taking various prizes at competitive drills, in which some of the best-drilled companies of the country participated. The *Bennett Rifles* (*colored*) forming Company M, First regiment Indiana Legion, organized in September, 1885, is the oldest company now in Evansville. Capt. W. Allen Street and First Lieut. James Bennett are its officers. The *Evansville Light Infantry*, Company G, First regiment Indiana Legion, was incorporated October 10, 1887, and mustered into the state service by Maj. W. D. Ewing, November 7, 1887. Its officers are: W. D.

Ewing, president; W. H. Caldwell, vice-president; I. H. Odell, vice-president; S. P. Gillett, treasurer; F. M. Gilbert, secretary; T. J. Groves, manager; C. H. McCarer, captain; Harry Stinson, first lieutenant; Henry Lubberman, second lieutenant, and B. R. Beecher, third lieutenant. The *Evansville Rifles*, Company F, First regiment Indiana Legion, organized October 24, 1887, is commanded by Capt. Henry Horster, First Lieut. Harry P. Cornick, and Second Lieut. Julius Blum.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The objects and aims of this organization, instituted in times of peace, yet composed exclusively of survivors of the war, are benevolent and fraternal. Farragut Post, No. 27, Department of Indiana, was organized June 24, 1881, with forty-two charter members. To the present time 443 have been admitted to memberships; sixteen have been lost by death, and enough by removals from this locality and other causes, to reduce the membership to 342. Among its membership are those who served in all branches of the army, and many from all parts of the country, many of whom were officers high in command and statesmen of national repute. The post commanders in the order of their succession have been: W. H. Keller, (three terms), C. H. Myerhoff, A. C. Rosencranz, Jacob W. Messick, A. J. McCutchan and Christopher J. Murphy, now commanding. From the organization to the present, Capt. August Leich has been adjutant; Dr. J. W. Compton, surgeon, and Conrad Reichert, sergeant major. The other officers at the date of organization were: Charles H. Myerhoff, S. V. C.; George H. Neekamp, J. V. C.; Michael Gorman, Qrm.; H. A. Mattison, chaplain; J. W. Messick, O. of D.; W. A. Shuder, O. of G., and J. H. Holtman, Qrm. Sergt. The other present officers are: Edward Grill, S. V. C.; H. P. Hopkins, J. V. C.; August Schmitt, Qrm.; S. B. Sansom, chaplain; C. H. Myerhoff, O. of D.; R. M. Nickels, O. of G., and Joseph E. Schu, Qrm. Sergt. The post was incorporated under state law in 1885; the present trustees are: A. C. Rosencranz, S. R. Hornbrook and C. H. Butterfield.

Under the auspices of the post Memorial day exercises are annually conducted, when that tender tribute of loving praise due the heroic dead of the nation's armies is paid with appropriate ceremonies. While ever thoughtful of those who have pitched their tents in the silent encampment on the other side of that deep river which flows between this life and the vast beyond, the post has not been unmindful of the living in its works of charity, and its efforts of love to bring back that harmonious feeling between the two sections of the country lately at war, which ought to exist for the good of the present and the greatness of the future. The reunion of the Blue and the Grey under its auspices, held at Evansville, in 1887, was a great event in the history of the city and of the country, being the most successful practical effort of its kind known to the people of the nation. The post induced by invitation a discussion of the Shiloh fight between Gen. James C. Veatch and Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, which created intense interest among ex-soldiers in all parts of the country; and through its members, has given to the literature of the war period many valuable papers. Its armory in the Masonic block is one of the finest in the state, and is handsomely furnished with every convenience for the comfort and entertainment of its members. The auxiliary branches, the *Woman's Relief Corps*, and *Sons of Veterans*, are in a flourishing condition. The former was instituted in 1885.

CHAPTER XV.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF EVANSVILLE — THE GAZETTE — THE JOURNAL — THE COURIER — THE PUBLIC — THE DEMOCRAT — THE TRIBUNE — OTHER EVENING PAPERS — THE BULLETIN — THE POST — THE CALL — THE ADVANCE — OTHER PAPERS.

THE newspaper, that agent in the diffusion of knowledge and the development of material wealth whose power is universally recognized, early made its appearance in the town of Evansville. In 1821, the Evansville *Gazette* was established, its proprietors being Gen. Elisha Harrison and William Monroe. Gen. Harrison was self-taught, honorable, and of great ability and energy. He occupied many important places of trust, and was highly esteemed for his excellent and manly qualities. During his day his individuality was stamped upon nearly every branch of his country's history. Mr. Monroe was a practical printer, and attained no especial distinction. Because of the hard times, affecting every interest about 1824, the *Gazette* suspended publication.

Ten years passed, during which no paper was published nearer than Vincennes. At the end of this time William Town, who came from the east, settled in Evansville and announced his intention of starting a newspaper. This announcement was gratifying to all classes of citizens, and much encouragement was extended. Mr. Town combined teaching with journalism, and taught a grammar school in the Presbyterian church, of evenings, while preparing his printing office in the old Mansel house, on Main street. About the middle of March, 1834, he sent out his first issue. The leading item was an account of the Buck Horn tavern, so called from the sign, a pair of buck-horns hung on a post in front of the cabin. He called his paper the *Evansville Journal*, under which name it has been published continuously to the present time. The *Journal* at the outset advocated whig principles, and was a very influential organ. It chiefly displayed its zeal and industry, however, in encouraging the development of the country. Its progressive spirit led it to favor every enterprise whose ultimate object was the advancement of the public welfare. Mr. Town's death occurred within a few years after his arrival here; and in the spring of 1839 his paper passed into the possession of W. H. and J. J. Chandler, both men of large attainments and influence. The paper on going into their hands was known as the *Evansville Journal and Vanderburgh Advertiser*, but the latter part of the name was soon dropped. Under the efficient management of its new editors and proprietors a decided improvement was made in the mechanical execution of the paper, as well as in the character of the matter that filled its columns. After seventeen months, John J. Chandler, on account of the pressure of his legal business, retired from the firm, leaving William H. Chandler sole proprietor. In 1846 the latter started the *Tri-weekly Journal*, and two years later, the daily. Capt. Chandler, in the publication of this pioneer daily, did the duty of the entire editorial and news department, and in addition, took upon himself not a little of the mechanical work, with his office hours

from 4 o'clock in the morning till midnight. He was a man of heroic mold, and had led an eventful life. He was born in New York city, March 26, 1814, son of a Vermonter, who had commanded a ship in the ocean traffic, and later was a merchant in the city. In 1818 they came west and settled at Evansville, where the father died from the "milk sickness" in the following autumn. In 1822, his mother married Maj. James Cutler, and the family moved to New Orleans by flat boat, going from there, in 1823, to New York, where William had the advantage of the first free school of the city. In 1824 they again came west to Nashville, Tenn., where William introduced himself to the printing business by entering the office of the Nashville *Republican* as an apprentice, where he remained five years, becoming foreman of the book department and saving $2,000. At twenty years of age he joined the militia and became a captain soon afterward. In 1836, news came that Santa Anna was marching into Texas, and $2,000 being tendered for the expenses of the company if they would join the Texas forces, Mr. Chandler also offered $2,000, and he soon was on his way with a command of fifty-four men. They endeavored to join Gen. Houston, but although accomplishing a wonderful amount of marching they were unable to do this until after the close of hostilities. Returning home, Capt. Chandler established a whig paper at Lexington, Ky., the *Gazette*, which did not survive the state campaign. His next venture was at Evansville, where he became a permanent resident. In 1847 he married Miss Rebecca Hugg. In 1848 he was appointed postmaster by President Taylor, and sold the *Journal* to Gen. Add H. Sanders. His tenure of the postoffice ended with the administration of President Pierce, and for four years afterward he was disabled by rheumatism. After that he started a book and job office, and published the first city directory. He retired from active life in 1862.

Gen. Add. H. Sanders retained possession of the *Journal* for six years. He was an accomplished journalist, and made the paper very popular. His editorials were clean-cut and incisive. Naturally witty and abounding in humor, he gave to his local paragraphs a flavor which made them generally attractive. Seeing the importance of a well-edited city department in a daily paper, he gave much of his personal attention to that portion of his journal. His general activity and vigor of thought imbued the paper with a spirit which caused its circulation to extend throughout the whole of southwestern Indiana. Gen. Sanders was an influential and consistent advocate of whig principles, until the disastrous campaign of 1852. Afterward he continued to oppose vigorously the democratic organization, and, in 1854, went with the know-nothing party. Two years later he supported Millard Fillmore for president, as the representative of the American party. In September of that year, while the political contest was at its height, the *Journal* passed into the hands of F. Y. Carlile, a profound thinker and scholar of large literary and scientific attainments. His pen was ready, graceful and sarcastic, and the paper in certain departments was much improved by its work. In the discussion of scientific, financial and economic questions, he exhibited rare ability and sound judgment, but his political editorials were not worthy of high commendation. Mr. Carlile found the management of the office irksome, and desiring to be associated with practical printers, admitted F. M. Thayer and John H. McNeely to a partnership. The new partners, in April, 1858, assumed control of its financial and mechanical departments.

At that time the *Journal* office was located in the second and third stories of the old Lewis building, at the corner of Main and Water streets. The paper and all the job work was printed on two hand presses. The assortment of type was what could be called fair for a country office. The weekly bills for labor, including compositors, pressmen and foreman, amounted to about $60. The new proprietors at once went to work to put the office in accord with the progressive spirit of the time and the growing importance of the city. A steam engine, power press, job press and a good assortment of job type were added to the outfit. Other improvements were in contemplation, but before being made, the office was destroyed by fire. Immediately steps to repair the loss were taken, and publication was suspended for one day. In a short time the paper appeared in an entirely new dress, and was pronounced by competent critics to be one of the handsomest in the state. In the fall of 1858, the proprietors purchased the lot on which the *Journal* building at present stands. It was at that time occupied by a two-story frame building, fifty feet deep, with a basement which was fitted out for a press room. This building was regarded at the time as ample for many years to come. In the spring of 1865, one section of the present commodious building was erected. It was a three-story brick, fifty feet deep. In November, 1867, the building now in use was completed and ready for occupancy. The establishment, at the present time, is one of the largest and best arranged offices in this part of the state, comprising all the departments of newspaper work, of job and book printing and binding, each complete in itself. In addition to his duties as business manager, Mr. Thayer generally assumed much of the labor of the editorial department. In the fall of 1859, Mr. Carlile sold his interests to James H. McNeely, who became associated with Mr. Thayer in the editorial work. Mr. Carlile had supported the candidates of the American party through 1856, and in 1858, had advocated the election of Gen. Hovey on the anti-Nebraska issue. He had given the republican party no aid or encouragement, preferring, as he said, as the least of two evils, the democratic party. With the retirement of Mr. Carlile, the new proprietors, who were, individually, republicans, in 1856, determined upon joining the fortunes of their paper with the new political organization. When Abraham Lincoln was nominated at Chicago, the *Journal* advocated his election. Throughout the memorable campaign of 1860, it boldly, with great zeal, courage and ability, championed the cause of the republican candidate. It was the chief instrument in securing a signal triumph, for the vote of Vanderburgh county was given to the party whose principles it had been advocating. Shortly after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, James H. McNeely was appointed postmaster, and thenceforth devoted all his attention to that office, leaving the editorial management of the *Journal* in the hands of Mr. Thayer, where it mainly rested for more than twenty years. During the civil war period the *Journal* was unflagging in its loyalty to the Union. Despite threatened destruction and efforts to intimidate its proprietors it was true to the nation, and received the hearty endorsement of the people among whom it circulated. In 1864 it supported Mr. Lincoln for re-election, and was one of the first papers in the country to suggest the name of Andrew Johnson for vice-president. Yet, when the latter abandoned his party, the *Journal* was among the first to denounce him. In July, 1866, Col. John W. Foster bought the

interest of James H. McNeely, and became connected with the paper as one of its editors and proprietors. In January, 1867, Edward Tabor, who had for some time been connected with the office as book-keeper, was admitted as a partner and took the position of business manager. In 1868 Col. Foster was appointed postmaster by Gen. Grant, and in November, 1872, disposed of his interest in the office to Claude G. DeBruler, an enterprising and able editor, who for many years was associated with Mr. Thayer in the editorial control. Later, Mr. Thayer's connection with the paper was terminated; he removed to the west, and but a short time since died. Subsequent to the departure of Mr. Thayer, the death of Mr. Tabor occurred, and the paper was thus left in the possession of John H. McNeely and Claude G. DeBruler. The interest of the latter was purchased by James H. McNeely, who again assumed control of the editorial rooms. Since passing into the possession of the McNeely brothers the partnership has been converted into a stock company, a controlling interest in the shares of which is owned by the Messrs. McNeely. The staff of the *Journal* is now as follows: James H. McNeely, editor in chief; John H. McNeely, river editor; Netter Worthington, city editor; W. W. Ross, foreman of the news room, and Edward McNeely, business manager.

This pioneer paper has maintained a high standing among the respectable journals of the state, and by contempories throughout this part of Indiana is quoted as authority on all political questions. Its loyalty to the republican party is unquestioned, and its clear, forcible and candid discussion of public questions has contributed largely to republican successes throughout the district and the state. At the same time it is not unmindful of local interests and champions every proper effort to build up Evansville, endeavoring to gain for it the recognition which its importance as a city deserves.

James Henderson McNeely, whose life has been so intimately connected with that of the *Journal*, to which his talents and energy have been so zealously devoted, is a native of this state, born at Lawrenceburgh, July 2, 1828. His father and mother, Elisha and Catherine D. McNeely, removed from western Pennsylvania in the early period of the settlement of Indiana. Their immediate ancestors bore an active part in the Indian troubles of their time. Two of the family names, Hamilton and Laughery, were famous in the early history of Pennsylvania and the west. Laughery creek, in southeastern Indiana, was named in honor of Col. Archibald Laughery, who, with a detachment of troops, was massacred by the Indians, near that stream, while on his way to reinforce Gen. George Rogers Clarke, in the year 1781. The primary education of Mr. McNeely was in the common schools, his college training in the university of the printing office. In 1846 he began to learn the typographical art in the office of the *Western Republican* at Lawrenceburgh, and next year went to Cincinnati, where he found employment in the offices of the *Gazette*, *Commercial* and other papers, until 1849, when, on account of the prevalence of cholera, he returned to his native town. During the summer and fall of that year, he, with two other printers, published the *Journal*, the first daily in that place. He then went to Indianapolis, and spent a year in telegraphing, being engaged in the O'Reilly office, a pioneer establishment, and other pursuits, after which he entered the office of the *Indianapolis Journal*, where he acted as local editor, proof-reader and "general utility man," until 1854. During his last year in that office he

was one of five interested with the proprietor, John D. Defrees, in the profits of the establishment. In April of the year named, he and William S. Cameron started the Capital Book and Job printing office, the first of the kind in that city, a business which occupied him for five years, during which period he was also one of the publishers and editors of the *Indiana Republican*, daily and weekly, and principal editor of the *Citizen*, an evening daily. In November, 1859, he came to Evansville, of which he has now been a valued citizen for nearly thirty years. After becoming an owner of the *Journal*, he was appointed postmaster in May, 1861, was reappointed in 1865, and held the office until May, 1867. After selling his interest in the *Journal* to Col. Foster, he was occupied as a real estate agent, was assignee in a number of bankruptcy cases, and in May, 1869, was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the First Indiana district, which office he held from the following July until May, 1873, when the office ceased by act of congress, serving the government and the public efficiently and honestly. Subsequently he was appointed and acted as superintendent of construction of the United States building at Evansville. He was married on Christmas eve, 1853, to Miss Margaret Park, of Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, and they have had four children. The only son died in 1856, and one of the daughters was lost in the year following. He is a veteran Odd Fellow, having been a member since January, 1851, and having passed all the chairs in the lodge and encampment, and served in the grand bodies of both.

The Evansville Courier.—The *Courier*, after encountering many vicissitudes in its early career, long since obtained an enduring support, and is now upon a secure basis. Before attempting to record the facts which make up its history, some mention of previous but unsuccessful efforts to maintain a democratic newspaper in Evansville may be properly made in this connection.

The *South-Western Sentinel*, edited and published by Jacob Page Chapman, was the first democratic newspaper in this city. Started in 1839, its publication was continued through the campaign of 1840, and went out of existence with the defeat of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Chapman, a man of ability, was afterward one of the proprietors, and for many years managing editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*. In the winter of 1847–8, H. C. Huntington began the publication of the *Vanderburgh Democrat*. Being vigorous and influential, it obtained a widespread weekly circulation, but in 1850, because of divisions between local political leaders, it lost its prestige, and in the next year ceased to exist. Before its publication stopped, Ben Stinson, Esq., established the *Evansville Advertiser*, the first democratic daily in the city, with Col. C. W. Hutchen, a vigorous political writer, as editor. The paper was soon sold to Col. C. K. Drew and Calvin Frary, who changed its name to the *Republican*, and later transferred it to Messrs Clark & McDonald, who continued the publication about one year. They disposed of their interests to William B. Baker, under whose auspices the paper died in 1851, again leaving the democracy of Evansville without a local organ. In the presidential campaign of the next year Charles P. Baymiller and J. W. Brewer commenced the publication of a tri-weekly sheet called the *Times*, which was managed with some spirit until the election was over, when it ceased publication for want of support.

In 1853 Capt. John B. Hall purchased the office of the *Independent Pocket*, a neutral paper, and began the publication of the *Evansville Daily Enquirer*. Col. Charles

Charles L. Wedding.

Denby was the first political editor of the paper, and conducted it during the stormy times of Knownothingism. Under his management the fame of the paper was widely extended. As a writer, Col. Denby was forcible and scholarly, and his productions commanded the respect of his most violent political adversaries. After six years Col. A. T. Whittlesey purchased the *Enquirer*, conducted it about one year, and then sold it to Capt. Nathan Willard and S. S. Whitehead. When, at the commencement of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, Capt Willard joined the federal army, the newspaper suspended publication, and was never revived. During the summer of 1862, John H. Scott published a small weekly paper called the *Gazette*, but it soon abandoned the political field, and, for a time, was conducted as an independent newspaper, and afterward as an advertising sheet.

The political campaign of 1862 resulted in complete success for Vanderburgh county democracy, and before another general election came on, the leaders of the party were encouraged to begin the publication of a daily paper devoted to the principles upon which the recent victory had been obtained. To this end a subscription of about $4,000 was raised; the office of the *Volksblatt*, a German republican paper, was purchased, and Robert S. Sproule was engaged as editor. The paper was called the *Evansville Times*, and began its existence under favorable auspices. Mr. Sproule possessed an extensive acquaintance with the leading men of Indiana, a perfect knowledge of the political history of the state, and a thorough conversance with the feelings of the democracy throughout the Union. He was assisted by Ben Stinson, an experienced and excellent business manager, and J. B. Maynard, an erudite and finished newspaper contributor, but their united efforts could not make the new venture a success. Its demise occurred soon after the election of 1864, leaving the democracy with a printing office but no newspaper. In the following winter George W. Shanklin took hold of the office, and for a few weeks conducted a sprightly little sheet called the *Evansville Dispatch*, which was not a success financially. It made its last appearance dressed in mourning for the martyred Lincoln.

The Evansville Daily and Weekly Courier came into existence January 7, 1865. The printing office was held by five trustees for the benefit of the subscribers to the fund with which it was originally purchased. The trustees were Hon. John A. Reitz, Judge William F. Parrett, Hon. Thomas E. Garvin, Hon. Charles Denby and Richard Raleigh, Esq. They were empowered to make any disposition of the presses and material that would secure the establishment of a democratic newspaper in Evansville. Alfred S. Kierolf, William M. Holeman, J. B. Cavins and H. H. Homes, four practical printers, were permitted to begin the publication of a newspaper, and so faithfully did they prosecute the enterprise that in a short time they became the owners of the old *Times* establishment. Mr. Homes retired from the *Courier* very early in its career, and Mr. Cavins soon transferred his interest to S. R. Matthews, who continued but a little time as a partner. Messrs. Kierolf and Holeman formed a partnership with Albert C. Isaacs, who also soon withdrew, being speedily followed by Mr. Kierolf, who up to this time had acted as editor, leaving Mr. Holeman sole proprietor. Robert S. Sproule was then engaged to manage the editorial department. With characteristic zeal and brilliancy he entered upon the discharge of his duties, and a marked improvement was the imme-

diate result. Bright expectations were indulged in, but the establishment had contracted pecuniary obligations which prevented its further publication without another change, and a sale of the concern was made to George W. Shanklin. A strong effort was made to induce the retention of Mr. Sproule as political editor, but the new proprietor had already made arrangements with W. T. Pickett, of Maysville, Ky., to do the editorial work. Mr. Pickett was not an unworthy successor to his talented predecessor. He was a fluent writer, and possessed a vast fund of information, upon which he drew with ease and skill. During his control, Mr. John Gilbert Shanklin returned from Europe, where he had spent three years as a student, and became connected with the management of the paper.

In March, 1869, C. & F. Lauenstein, owners of the *Evansville Demokrat*, purchased the *Courier*, and under their management it rapidly became valuable property. They bought the paper for $6,000, and after an ownership of less than five years sold it for $18,000. When they took possession Col. A. T. Whittlesey was engaged as editor and continued in charge until late in 1872. His editorials evidenced ability, good judgment, and the positive character of his mind, and were extensively quoted. A disagreement with the proprietors on a question of policy severed his connection with the paper. In 1873 the *Courier* was sold to S. D. Terry & Co., who, in March, 1874, transferred it to Messrs. J. G. & G. W. Shanklin. In December, 1876, the property passed into the possession of its present owner, Mr. J. S. Reilly, an experienced and able business manager, and has since been published under the name of the Courier company. The Messrs. Shanklin have remained in charge of the editorial department since 1874.

Hon. J. G. Shanklin was elected in 1878 as secretary of state, receiving the largest majority ever given up to that time to any candidate for that important office, and during the two years of his official life resided at the state capital. A few years later Mr. G. W. Shanklin resided in the east for one year, being the Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati News*, and managing editor of that paper during one of the Ohio state campaigns. Notwithstanding these temporary absences the editorial columns of the *Courier* have remained under their supervision during the past fourteen years. Their able, dignified, and forcible treatment of all political questions, has made the *Courier* one of the leading democratic papers in the west. Being a sound exponent and true champion of democratic principles, it is extensively quoted as authority by contemporary journals. Its influence is deservedly great, every department being conducted with candor, dignified manliness, and good judgment. For the past six years the paper has been widely noted as a steadfast adherent to President Cleveland. On the morning following his election as governor of New York it named him as its choice for the democratic presidential nomination of 1884. After his inauguration as president, it was the first paper of note to endorse his administration; and even while such papers as the *Indianapolis Sentinel* and others of equal prominence were opposing his policy, it ably defended and supported him. It was the first of the leading papers of the country to name him for a second term, and throughout the campaign of 1888 gave him a most cordial support, its editors discussing with great ability and clearness the abstruse questions of the times. The paper is earnestly devoted to the interests of Evansville, and while it fearlessly wages war upon every scheme to unjustly enrich

the few at the cost of the many, its friendly aid is extended to every effort designed to advance the public good. Progressive, and always advocating improvement, it has been for some time a most influential instrument in building up the city.

The Public, an afternoon daily, was established March 18, 1885. It is owned and published by the *Courier* company, and is marked by the enterprising spirit which characterizes the *Courier*.

The Evansville Demokrat.— The leading German democratic paper in the lower Ohio valley, and the only German democratic daily paper in the state of Indiana, is the *Evansville Demokrat*. It was established in 1864, by Peter Maier, Esq., now a prominent and well-known attorney at law, who conducted it successfully until 1866, when he sold out to Peter Gfrœrer. In March, 1867, Messrs. C. & F. Lauenstein purchased the *Demokrat*, and for six years conducted it with spirit and ability, placing it on a firm and paying basis, and commanding a broad influence with the large German population of this section, numbering many of its most intelligent citizens among their firm and unflinching adherents. In October, 1873, Dr. Charles Lauenstein disposed of his interest to his brother, Mr. Frederick Lauenstein, and left the city of Evansville for a three years' sojourn in Germany, the land of his birth. Mr. F. Lauenstein, by strict energy and an eye to business, determined to enlarge and improve his journal; and having secured neat and convenient quarters at No. 306 Upper Second street, increased his facilities and re-entered the lists for popular favor. In the month of October, 1876, Dr. Charles Lauenstein returned from Europe, and re-entered into co-partnership with his brother, taking charge of the editorial columns, and both continuing the publication of the *Demokrat* until the demise of Dr. Charles Lauenstein, which occurred on the 16th day of July, 1879, at the age of forty-two years. Mr. Fred Lauenstein then resumed the publication of the *Demokrat* alone, having bought out the interest of his late brother. From January, 1883, to July, 1884, Herman Determan and Hans Scheller possessed interests in the paper, which were disposed of to Mr. F. Lauenstein, who has since conducted the paper under the firm name of F. Lauenstein & Co. The *Demokrat* is published daily and weekly. The weekly, containing fifty-six columns, claims to be one of the best German family newspapers printed in the west. Mr. Lorenz Rohr, an editor of acknowledged ability and sagacity, is now the chief editor of the *Demokrat*. The staff is further composed of the following able gentlemen: Mr. Hans Scheller, assistant editor; Mr. Gustav Schauer, city editor; Mr. Wilhelm Keilman, telegraphic editor, and Mr. F. A. Grunder, solicitor and traveling agent. Mr. Lauenstein, the proprietor, came from Hanover, Germany, his native place, in 1866, and for a time traveled in the interests of the *Demokrat*. His first newspaper connection was with this paper. His abilities have been proved by the wonderful success, which, under his management, the paper has achieved.

The Evening Tribune.— On the 11th day of October, 1873, W. T. King established the *Evening Herald*, the first afternoon daily newspaper published in Evansville. Its publication was commenced at a most inauspicious time, and its existence was of short duration. Its successor as a vender of afternoon news was the *Tribune*, established October 15, 1877, by Frank J. Ryan and Jacob Covert. By wise management this new venture soon won its way into popular favor and obtained a good circulation. Reverses, however, came and for a

time it appeared that the paper would be unable to survive disaster. In October, 1881, its financial condition was somewhat strengthened by the accession to the partnership of Percy P. Jones. Pleasant relations between the members of the new firm were not long preserved. Messrs. Ryan and Covert soon withdrew and began in April, 1883, the publication of a paper which they called *The News*. The rivalry between these two evening papers was spirited, and for a time the *News* threatened the existence of the *Tribune*. This state of affairs persuaded Mr. Jones to purchase the *News*, which he did, merging the two papers and continuing the publication of the *Tribune*.

March 5, 1886, the *Tribune* passed into the hands of its present owner and managing editor, Mr. Frank M. Gilbert, who about the same time discontinued the publication of the *Saturday Evening Argus*, a weekly paper, which had rapidly worked its way into popular favor. The *Argus* was started by Thomas Collins, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., in November, 1879, and early in the next year was purchased by Mr. Gilbert and Hon. J. J. Kleiner. Mr. Gilbert was then a newspaper man of long experience, and had gained a wide-spread reputation as a humorous writer. The paper was conducted as a society journal, independent in all things, strikingly original and full of bright and interesting matter. Unfortunately Mr. Gilbert was stricken down with pneumonia on the very day he took charge of the *Tribune*, and for ten weeks was unable to give it any personal attention. During his convalescence he was absent on a trip of recreation, which extended through the summer. Mr. A. J. Miller had been chosen as chief editor of the paper. The selection proved to be a good one. He possessed no experience in journalism, but his efforts gave to the paper a phenomena growth, by which, in a short time, it reached a standard of subscription which closely approached that of the present time. His racy pen attracted much attention to its columns and it soon wielded an enviable influence. The efficient management and able work of the proprietor, the chief editor and their assistants, have continued the growth of the paper in public favor, until now its circulation is exceeded by that of no paper in the city. It has been ably edited in all its departments, and has deserved the high degree of success attained. It is a progressive, wide awake journal, and keeps its readers well informed on all topics of general and local news. It deals boldly and fearlessly with all public measures, and allows itself to be influenced by no unworthy motives. In religion and politics it has generally stood on neutral ground, but throughout the campaign of 1888 it worked with great ability for the re-election of President Cleveland. It now occupies commodious quarters on First street, above Main. Its present staff is composed of the following gentlemen: F. M. Gilbert, proprietor and manager; A. J. Miller, editor; Charles G. Covert, city editor, and G. W. Dannettell, river editor and solicitor.

Frank M. Gilbert was born at Mobile, Ala., July 1, 1846. With his parents, Samuel E. and Cordelia (Manson) Gilbert, he came to Evansville in 1852. He has resided in this city most of the time since that date, and consequently enjoys an extensive acquaintance. His education was obtained in the public schools, where he was graduated when sixteen years of age. He then became a traveling salesman and gave nine years of his life to that vocation. While "on the road" the natural vein of humor with which he was endowed was a constant source of entertainment to his friends and

associates. Its development, no doubt, was largely due to his associations, for the "drummer," the world over, is recognized as the personification of wit. He began writing humor for the *Saturday Herald*, of this city, in 1874, and three years later was employed as river editor on the *Courier*. Following the advice of Greely, he went west in 1877, during the excitement attending the rich mineral discoveries in Colorado, and did city work on the Leadville *Chronicle*, Denver *Tribune* and *Rocky Mountain News*. Returning to the east in the next year, he established the Evansville *Argus*, and soon had his paper in high repute. His varied accomplishments gave it a wide circulation, but it was chiefly as a humorist that his work was admired and appreciated. He had entered a new field in this part of the state, and occupied it well. Everywhere the bright paragraphs in his paper were quoted and commented upon until his reputation was widely extended. His genius was acknowledged by the famous humorists of the country. They recognized him as belonging to their species of the genus *homo*. They welcomed him among them, and he became one of the "club of 13", with Bill Nye, George Peck, Bob Burdette, George Salisbury and others. Besides his work on the *Argus*, he wrote a humorous book and composed many poems, which exhibited the brilliancy of his intellect and the richness of his wit. March 3, 1885, he purchased the *Evening Tribune*, and since that time has been its proprietor and managing editor, and displayed unusual ability as a business manager. The social qualities of Mr. Gilbert have been such as might be expected in one who has gained so enviable a position as a literary worker. He has been a delightful companion always, interesting in conversation, quick in thought, droll in expression, generous-hearted and sympathetic. Fond of his gun and his dogs, he has spent much time in the woods and on the prairies, and is a recognized leader in all manly sports and exercises. Scarcely an organization for the advancement of social, dramatic, athletic or humane interests, has been formed without seeking his aid, and finding in him a cheerful and ever-ready assistant. He is a member of Ben Hur lodge, and a major in the uniform rank, K. of P. He is past master of the A. O. U. W., and a Knight of Honor. He is now game warden First district of Indiana; was the first president of the Southern Indiana Poultry association; first president of the Evansville gun club, and first president of the humane society, and has had numberless connections with social, operatic, base-ball and other organizations. In October, 1880, he was married to Miss Annie Hudspeth, an accomplished and estimable lady, daughter of J. M. Hudspeth, formerly of Boonville, Ind.

Andrew James Miller was born at La Grange, Troup county, Ga., September 4, 1854, of Scotch-Irish parents, his father being one of the pioneer settlers of his native country, and prominently identified with its development. He received a common school education in his native city, completing a collegiate course at the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1874. The following year he was appointed clerk of the court of ordinary (probate) of his native county, serving in that capacity about two years, when he was selected by a company of Atlanta gentlemen to go upon a mission to Central and South America. From February, 1877, to July, 1878, he was employed upon this task, visiting, in the meantime, the capitals of the five republics of Central America, also Panama, Colombia, Equador, Peru and Chili. The result of his observations in these equatorial countries was sub-

sequently published in a pamphlet entitled "Life in the Tropics," and again revised and published, in serial form, in the *United States Magazine*. Mr. Miller returned to the states and entered the employ of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., at Atlanta, and in May, 1880, was appointed to the management of the branch of that company in Evansville. He resigned this post in 1882, to go into the manufacturing business, but the following year was induced to accept again the management of one of Dun & Co.'s branches at Minneapolis, Minn. In March, 1886, when the *Evening Tribune* passed into the hands of its present management, he was tendered and accepted the editorship, which position he has since occupied. Mr. Miller's parents were Thomas C. and Elizabeth B. (Ashford) Miller, natives of Belfast, Ireland, and Ayr, Scotland, respectively, the father born in 1814 and the mother in 1828. Both died at La Grange, Ga., the former when sixty-two years of age, the latter at the age of fifty-seven years. October 5, 1881, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Ella Stephens, a native of Evansville, born June 27, 1860, and daughter of Robert E. and Mary (Trible) Stephens. Her grandfather was Judge Silas Stephens, and her great grandfather, Gen. Robert M. Evans, both historical characters in southwestern Indiana.

The Evansville Bulletin was established as a weekly newspaper in 1880, by Charles F. Gould, who, in its management, has shown himself an energetic and accomplished journalist. In 1884 it began to be issued daily, and has since maintained a creditable position among the afternoon dailies of the city. In the political campaign of the latter year, the *Bulletin* gave a cordial support to Blaine and Logan, and has since been a valuable exponent of republican principles. Its circulation is particularly large among the working people, of whose interests it is a sturdy and notable champion. It is a ready and influential defender of the working classes against the oppressions of monopolies, trusts, and all wrongful combinations. On the liquor question it has always taken liberal grounds and has opposed unreasonable measures. Charles F. Gould, editor and publisher of the *Bulletin*, was born in the city of London, in 1847, and came to Evansville from his native country in 1871. He fitted himself for the practice of the law, and a few years later was admitted to the bar. During his residence here he has been occupied both as a lawyer and as an editor.

The Indiana Post, a German weekly independent republican newspaper, was established April 27, 1879, by Ernst Wilkom, its present editor and proprietor. The paper is the official organ of the Saengerbund glee clubs of the state of Indiana. Its circulation verified is 1,600. It goes to the homes and business houses of all classes of citizens, being in political, scientific, social and religious matters, liberal and progressive, clinging blindly to no party, school or sect. During its existence five papers have been started in opposition to this journal, but one by one they have gone down. Mr. Wilkom, the sole proprietor and editor, was born at Prague, Bohemia, in 1832, and came to America when twenty years old. Stopping for a time in New York, he at length removed to St. Louis, where he acted as editor of the *Westliche Post* and *Volksblatt* of that city. Coming to Evansville he did editorial work on the *Union* until his own paper was established. In politics he has always been a republican, and as an editor and orator has rendered that party efficient aid.

The Saturday Call was established March 17, 1888, by Isaac Herr, editor, and was first published at the printing house of Keller &

Paine. The paper was designed to satisfy the demand for a local and society journal, devoting especial attention to matters of interest to the members of secret orders. Its literary contributions have been of a high order, the best writers in the city (particularly among the ladies) furnishing material for its columns. Its circulation grew rapidly from the outset and is now quite extensive. The venture was shown to be profitable even sooner than was anticipated by its projectors, clearing expenses and paying a profit in the third week of its existence. It has taken a high rank among papers of its kind and receives a cordial support from the public. Mr. Herr was formerly known to citizens of this city through his connection with the *Daily Journal*. After an absence of twelve or fifteen years in Chicago, Ill., where he was connected with the editorial department of the *Journal* of that city, he returned to this place for the purpose of establishing the *Call*. Because of ill health, he was forced to dispose of his interests and return to the north. The paper is now the property of W. C. Paine and C. V. Worthington, and is published weekly at the establishment of the Keller Printing company, incorporated. Messrs. Paine & Worthington are progressive, able and enterprising newspaper men. Of the Keller Printing Co., Capt. W. H. Keller, who came to this city from Wayne county about fifteen years ago, is the president, and Capt. C. H. McCarer, one of the most prominent and best known young men in the city, is secretary and treasurer.

The Advance, published by the Y. M. C. A. for the promotion of the association interests, has a circulation of 1,000 copies, and is now in the third volume of its publication. It is ably edited, and does valuable work.

Indiana A. O. U. W. Recorder, published monthly by George E. Clarke, editor and publisher, for the diffusion of the principles of the A. O. U. W., and the extension of the order, has a large circulation in fraternal circles. It was established in May, 1883, and has proved a successful venture. The *Labor Advocate* is also published by Mr. Clarke, and has a fair circulation.

The Pilot, a democratic journal, devoted to the interests of the colored people, was established October 11, 1888, by John H. Carter.

In the past many papers have come into existence to serve various purposes, and after a time have ceased publication. Most of these have been mentioned in connection with the papers still existing, while others of less importance are passed without a particular notice. The population of Evansville is made up of such widely differing classes that a newspaper cannot have the extensive support which might be obtained under more favorable circumstances. The expenditures of a newspaper conducted on business principles must be governed by the amount of its patronage. For these reasons the triumphs achieved in journalism by the metropolitan dailies elsewhere can hardly be expected here. Therefore, while it is not intended to accord to any paper or enterprise a higher standing than it has actually attained, nevertheless justice demands the statement that the newspapers of this city equal, in their enterprising spirit and skill of management, those of any other place of equal size and with like conditions. On the whole, the news offices are ably and intelligently conducted, and those connected with this class of work are among the most affable and courteous gentlemen to be found in the city.

CHAPTER XVI.

EARLY SETTLEMENT — CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS — HARDSHIPS OF THE NEW COUNTRY — PUBLIC LANDS — FIRST ELECTION — WILD ANIMALS — HUNTING — PIONEER DRESS — AMUSEMENTS — SCOTT TOWNSHIP — CENTER TOWNSHIP — KNIGHT TOWNSHIP — UNION TOWNSHIP — PERRY TOWNSHIP — GERMAN TOWNSHIP — ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP.

THE sturdy character of the pioneer attracts a peculiar interest; and a fascinating charm gathers about the manners and customs of his time. The subduers of a new and wild country have ever been accorded heroic rank. Such were the pioneers of the American west. They braved the terrors, suffered the privations and dangers of life in the woods on the outskirts of civilization, with determined wills and brawny arms to clear and plant for themselves and their children homes in the unbroken wilderness. They shrank not from hunger, exposure, disease, or broken attachments of old homes and ties of kindred, but with an unfaltering determination launched forth to meet their destiny. It is difficult for one whose memory bears no trace of early days to realize the severity of the hardships and trials endured by the pioneer, and to appreciate and measure the delights that came into his life from the modest triumph which his environments permitted him to achieve.

It was not until 1804 that a treaty was made with the Indians by which the lands within the borders of what is now Vanderburgh county were made accessible to the white settler. Individual pioneers gradually possessed the lands, and individual effort developed the country. No colonies were led here by peculiar religious, political or economic ideas, for a field of experiment; nor did the wealthy seek large grants of land to be improved as great estates, and peopled by a class willing to surrender a portion of their independence and manhood. Many settlers were driven back from the land of their choice by the unfriendliness of the Indians, but with undaunted zeal and characteristic courage, they returned repeatedly until they were allowed to remain in peace.

The first concern of the pioneer, after finding a spot that pleased his fancy, and which he thought to be a good place for the establishment of his home, was the erection of a cabin. This was simple enough, for in its construction he used no tool save his ax, and no material save the rough timber furnished by the forests. Trees of a proper size were felled, notched at the ends and so laid, one upon the other, as to make a substantial inclosure. The spaces between these logs were chinked with smaller sticks and chips and daubed with clay. A roof of boards held to their places by poles laid upon them as weights, was provided, a door was cut at one side, and a huge fire-place at one end, over which was raised, on the same principle that governed the building of the house, a stick chimney, and then, with its dirt floor, the cabin was ready for occupancy. The size and appearance of some of these early homes may be imagined when it is known that often they were raised by

the unaided hands of the hardy pioneer and his faithful wife. As settlers became numerous there were friendly hands to assist in erecting more substantial and commodious cabins, but the style of architecture was not changed until the double cabin with its two large rooms separated by a wide, open space or hall, extending through the centre, was brought into use by the more prosperous.

The earliest pioneers had great difficulty in securing those commodities which were essential to the satisfaction of their daily wants. But the rich soil needed but little cultivation, when once the timber was removed, to produce a bountiful harvest. As soon as a small clearing was made in the woods and a few domestic animals were possessed, it was an easy task to supply the demands of his own family. As the number of acres increased the surplus for disposal grew in like proportion, and the settler started out on the broad highway of prosperity.

The Public Lands.—The lands in the state originally belonged to various Indian tribes from whom the title was procured by treaty with the general government. The treaty extinquishing the title of the aborigines to lands in Vanderburgh and adjoining counties was made at Vincennes, August 18 and 27, 1804. From the general government the title passed to individuals by purchase. To this rule there were but two exceptions in the state. The French grants near Vincennes were confirmed to the descendents of the early settlers there, and the grants near the falls of the Ohio river made by the state of Virginia to the regiment of Gen. George Rogers Clarke, for their valiant services in Indian campaigns during the revolutionary war. In all parts of the country, lands owned by the general government were surveyed and sold under one general system. In the surveys, *meridian* lines were first established, running due north from arbitrarily fixed but unchanging points. *Base* lines intersecting these were made to run due east and west. The first principal meridian runs due north from the mouth of the Miami river and is, in fact, the east line of the state. The second meridian line, the one from which surveys were made in Vanderburgh county, is eighty-nine miles west of the first, and runs due north from Little Blue river. The only base line running through the state crosses it from east to west in latitude 38° and 30′, leaving the Ohio river twenty-five miles above Louisville and striking the Wabash four miles above the mouth of White river. Congressional townships are six miles square, and are divided into thirty-six sections of 640 acres each. They are numbered north and south from the base line; and east and west from the meridian lines, in ranges. In Vanderburgh county, therefore, all congressional townships are *south* and all ranges are *west*. Fractional sections are those intersected by streams, or confirmed grants. A section sometimes contains more or less than the established number of acres—640. In every land district there was a land office, where all the public lands were sold. A register and receiver, appointed by the president, and confirmed by the senate, were the officers in charge. For the lands in this part of the state the office was at Vincennes. From 1816 to 1819 the price of land was $2.00 per acre, of which one-fourth was required to be paid in hand and the balance in three equal annual payments, a year of grace after the last installment became due being allowed before a forfeiture was exacted. If paid at the end of four years, interest was required. About this time, owing to the increase of immigration following the state's admission to the

union, lands rose rapidly in price so that vast quantities were purchased of the government by paying only the entrance money, or fifty cents per acre. The scarcity of money and the wildness of the county rendered it impossible for buyers to meet their obligations. About 1818 congress commenced passing laws to relieve against forfeitures by extending the time of payment, requiring interest, however, for the delay. Similar laws were enacted in 1819 and 1820. By the next year, 1821, the debt to the United States for public lands was altogether beyond the control of legislation, because of its large amount, the numbers from whom it was due, and the impossibility of paying it. Congress then released all interest (then about one-third of the whole debt), allowed lands entered to be relinquished and part payments thereon to be applied to pay in full for other lands, required all lands thereafter to be sold for cash in hand and fixed the price at $1.25 per acre. The immediate effect of this legislation was to reduce the value of lands already purchased and paid for in about the same proportion. The large amount of lands thrown into market by the government would have done this alone without a reduction of price, but the results to land owners was still more disastrous when only three-fifths of former prices were demanded.

On May 19, 1807, Gen. W. Johnston entered all of fractional section 25, township 6 south, range 11 west, being that part of the present city of Evansville which lies about and below the mouth of Pigeon creek. On the same day William Anthony entered fractional sections 1 and 12, township 8 south, range 11 west, in the township of Union opposite to the city of Henderson. These were the first entries made within the present limits of the county of Vanderburgh. Gen. Johnston, a native of Virginia, located in Vincennes in the year 1793, and remained there continuously in the active practice of the law until his death, which occurred October 26, 1833. He was one of the most prominent members of the bar during his day, was called by his fellow citizens to fill many offices of trust and profit under the territorial government, was president judge of the circuit court, was frequently a member of the legislature from his county, and made the first compilation of the laws of the territory. He never became a resident of Vanderburgh county. William Anthony was a sturdy pioneer of the rougher sort known in the early days of the new west, yet with those pure ringing qualties of genuine manhood which made his influence felt in molding the events of his day. He was the progenitor of the well-known Anthony family in Union township, and for many years lived on the land entered in 1807, farming and operating the widely-known Anthony ferry.

The First Election.—As soon as the new county of Vanderburgh had been established by the legislature, an election for the purpose of choosing county officers was held on Monday, February 16, 1818. After the lapse of seventy years the original tally sheets and poll books of that election, though yellow with age, are well preserved. There were three polling places in the county, one at the house of Hugh McGary, in Evansville, another at "the forks of Big creek," at the house of Zadoc McNew, in what is now Armstrong township, and the third at the house of James Johnson, in "Wagnon township," in the southwestern part of the county. At this election Hugh McGary was the only candidate for clerk and recorder, John McCrary, William Wagnon, and Elisha Harrison were candidates for associate judge, and George Sirkle, J. Anthony, David Brumfield, James Johnson,

J. Robertson, and H. Bugg, were candidates for county commissioner. Messrs McGary, McCrary, Wagnon, Sirkle, Anthony, and Brumfield were elected.

Those whose ballots were taken at the polls in Evansville were: Benjamin Grindel, George Edmore, J. Anthony, Edward Hill, Alexander Warren, Evans Vaughn, Isaac Allen, George Linxweiler, jr., Berry Anthony, John Johnson, John Harrison, Bayless Harrison, John Burket, Peter Linxweiler, Henry Bugg, George Linxweiler, James Asa, William Blevans, sr., James Russell, Parker Aydelott, Matthias Whetstone, David Whetstone, Nathan Young, Henry Whetstone, John Withrow, James Robinson, Jonathan Robinson, Samuel Scott, John McCann, Richard Carlisle, Matthew Warren, David Henson, Hugh McGary, Isaac Knight, Joseph Robinson, Jesse Holloway, Lewis Jackett, James Slover, Jesse Henson, Jesse McCallister, William Fitzgerald, Archibald McCallister, Clark McCallister, Joseph McCallister, William Wagnon, Edward Allen, Green B. Smith, Laban Holloway, John Stoner, John Neil, William Johnson, Julius Gibson, William Blevans and Zephaniah Harrison. The voters at James Johnson's were: Randolph Rogers, John Melton, George Sirkle, Benjamin Davis, Henry Mills, James J. Saunders, William Carson, Lewis Sirkle, Andrew Sirkle, Isaac Farmer, Lewis F. Ragar, Reuben Long, John Swango, John Patterson, Nicholas Long, William Greathouse, John Marrs, James Johnson, Thomas Hooker, Robert Gibbs, Jonathan Jones, Daniel Miller, Thomas Litton, Ezekiel Saunders and Jeffrey Saunders. The voters at the forks of Big creek were: William Houchens, James Martin, David Brumfield, James Patten, Thomas Martin, Charles Martin, Elisha Harrison, Major Selser, Benjamin McNew, John McCrary, Moses Pruitt, Joseph Cater, William Briant, David Rhoads, John Bowling, Thomas Saulsbury, John Armstrong, sr., John Livingston, John Kitchens, John Boyer, Zadok McNew, Patrick Calvert and John Armstrong, jr. The three last named in each of the foregoing lists were the officers of the election.

Native Animals and Their Hunters.—Among the wild animals found in the county by the early settlers were the deer, wolf, bear, panther, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, ground-hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit, squirrel and perhaps others. Many of these animals, some because of their fierce natures, and some because of their destructive foraging upon growing crops, were a source of great annoyance to the pioneers. Others of them supplied meat for his family, the deer being used most abundantly. Wild turkeys were as plentiful as the deer, and the two were the game mostly sought after by the hunter. All of the settlers had guns as a necessary part of their equipment for the life which their circumstances forced them to lead, and most of the old settlers were good hunters. Their guns were generally home made, every village having its gunsmith. The implements were made to suit the particular wishes of each patron—to run so many bullets to the pound of lead, that is to say, of a certain calibre; some were especially adapted for the hunting of squirrel, others for deer, turkeys, shooting matches, etc. Shot-guns were considered an abomination, and derisively called "scatter guns," fit only for the amusement of small boys and old dotards whose defective vision prevented them from taking aim through the "sights" of a rifle. Flint locks prevailed until the introduction of percussion caps, and many a deer was allowed to escape and roam the woods because of a

"flash in the pan," and while the hunter was "picking his flint" before trying it again. The breech of the old fashioned rifle contained a small cavity closed with a brass or iron lid on a hinge, for a bit of tallow — to grease the "patching," which was a thin piece of cloth about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, usually for convenience in carrying strung in quantities on a string and attached to the shot-pouch strap. The powder, guaged in a primer or buck-horn charger holding the proper quantity, was emptied into the barrel of the gun, then the greased piece of patching was placed over the bore, the bullet laid thereon and rammed home, the greased cloth preventing the ball from sticking on the way or fouling in the rifle groove. A shot-pouch made of dressed buck-skin, with the hair on, contained bullets, flints, wipers, etc., which, with powder-horn, completed the outfit. A man usually knew just about what he could do with his gun, and if the implement was reliable and accurate, it was petted as affectionately as a favorite child, and often given a pet name. Off-hand aim was the general rule; to shoot with a rest was boyish, and beneath the dignity of a hunter.

Wolves were at first probably the most troublesome brutes, making frequent attacks upon the settler's domestic animals, and, with most incessant and terrifying howls, rendering the nights hideous. The woods seemed to be full of them. Bears and panthers were not numerous, but were occasionally encountered by the early pioneers. Later, squirrels became most destructive pests, and their slaughter became a matter of business.

Later, at times, the country swarmed with pigeons. Great numbers of them were killed by hunters, and "pigeon pie" became a very common dish. In some places the farmers turned out and waged a war of destruction against them, for the reason that they consumed great quantities of the mast they were counting on as food for their hogs. The wild bees that swarmed in the woods gave to the early settlers a rich supply of honey. Andrew Sirkle was one of the most famous bee-hunters. It is said that he found as many as sixty or eighty trees in a single season.

Pioneer Dress.— Any information as to the dress of a people throws light upon their conditions and limitations. The head dress of the pioneer for the male sex was either a coonskin cap or a home-made wool hat. The feet were covered with moccasins made of deer skins and shoe packs of tanned leather, but shoes were worn by most of the pioneers of this county, except in summer, when old and young, male and female, went barefooted. The blue linsey hunting shirt was almost universally worn by men and boys. Pantaloons were made at a very early day of deer skin and linsey, but to the settlers of this county cotton and jeans early became most common. Women's dresses were simple, substantial and well-made. As a rule settlers raised their own flax, cotton and wool, and made their own garments. Good weavers were then the accomplished young ladies, and the spinning-wheel filled the little cabin with sweet music as it sang its song of thrift and industry. They raised their cotton, picked it, carded it, wove it, and then wore it. At the proper season the flax brake was brought into use, and the product was "hackled" and spun into skein; the wool card was then prepared for the filling; and with different kinds of bark various colors were given to the raw material, and made it ready for the loom, which, with its shuttle flying noisily back and forth soon brought out its yards of linsey striped and beautiful.

The head dress of the women was a simple cotton handkerchief or sun bonnet; and they were not ashamed to walk a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a few yards of the place of worship, when they would put them on their feet. Indeed, at early meetings, it was quite common for nine-tenths of the people, male and female, to be barefooted. These modes of dress long prevailed in the country settlements, varied, of course, and improved by those who came from beyond the seas, but in the town of Evansville the merchants who carried rather large and complete stocks of goods, encouraged the cultivation of what they considered higher tastes in the matter of dress.

Amusements.—Pioneer social gatherings usually had in view two objects—work and sport. The log rollings, house and barn raisings, wood choppings, corn huskings, bean pickings, wool pickings, quiltings, and apple parings, while attended with much labor were replete with enjoyment. During the early settlement of this county occasions of amusement were preceded by work—every good time was earned. No man undertook alone to roll his logs; all joined together and went from place to place, rolling. All houses were raised by neighborly hands. When the crops were gathered the corn was put in a long pile and neighbors were invited in to husk it, usually after night. Log rollings and huskings were followed by a dance, from which the young folks got their greatest enjoyment. In the huskings both sexes took part, the workers being divided into two parties, each with a leader. The lucky finder of a red ear reaped a rich harvest of kisses from those of the other sex, the rules governing the quantity of such rewards varying in different sections.

Besides the more violent sports in which the men sought diversion, it might be interesting and instructive to mention others of a different character among them, the quilting party where the good women of the neighborhood came together with kind hearts and willing hands to enjoy some hours of work and conversation, and departing leave permanent and valuable results of their toil. There were few distinctions of birth or wealth or circumstance. All alike were simple in their dress and habits, and no exacting demands were made by social forms. At the quilting nimble fingers plied industriously until the work was done, when songs were sung, games played and dancing indulged in; indeed, the merriment was coextensive with the jovial natures of the young folks assembled. Spelling matches and debating societies furnished amusement which some considered of a higher sort. Here the training of the intellect was the paramount ostensible object, but boys and girls not belonging to the same family often came riding one horse. The young folks were generally paired, and to bring about this *natural selection* was perhaps as worthy an object as these intellectual entertainments could have had.

In the main early days in Vanderburgh county were not unlike those about which the pens of Eggleston and Riley, with felicity and beauty, have told the world. A few have lived to note the principal changes and improvements made since the early settlers, men of iron hearts and iron nerves, pitched their tents on these fertile lands now over eighty years ago. More in detail the settlement of the various townships is referred to in subsequent chapters. The limits of Pigeon township as originally laid out have been much contracted. In its southern part a village was early located and commenced a career, elsewhere described in the history

of the city of Evansville. Able and courageous men who were instrumental in developing the country's interests are named as fully as possible in other connections.

Scott Township was organized August 13, 1821, comprising its present territory and three tiers of sections off the north side of Center. Previously it had formed a part of Armstrong township. It was reduced to its present size by the organization of Center township, September 6, 1843. Lying in the northeast corner of the county, it is bounded on the north by Gibson county, on the east by Warrick county, on the south by Center township, and on the west by German and Armstrong townships. Its surface is generally hilly, and while the soil does not equal in richness that found in other parts of the county, yet by proper care and cultivation abundant harvests are secured. Originally the township was densely timbered. The memory of the oldest inhabitant does not go back to that time when there were no cabins of the white man in the forests of Scott township. Long before Indiana assumed the dignity of statehood, pioneers had pushed their way into the vast wilderness, and had planted here the seeds of civilization.

Well known in later years as being among the first of these in Scott township were Jesse McGary and John Withrow. Their cabins were in the northwest part of the township, near the Gibson county line. Jesse McGary was a brother of Hugh McGary, whose name is closely woven into the early history of Evansville. He was a fair representative of the rough, uncouth, drinking, rowdying set, and yet withal possessing some traits of character worthy of admiration. He was the author of one of the earliest tragedies in the annals of the county. Domestic trouble of some sort had invaded his cabin, and one day as his wife came into the door, he sent a ball from his rifle through her heart. His trial engaged public attention for some time, but he was finally acquitted, on the ground that the death was the result of an accident, it being claimed that he shot at a dog, not knowing that the woman was about to enter the door. John Withrow represented a different sort of roughness. In his dress, his speech and his manners, he was always a genuine backwoodsman, but his heart was certainly in the right place. Always honorable, he dealt fairly with his fellow-men, and when his life was drawing to its close, he had the delightful consciousness that all who knew him gave him their respect. Another rough but industrious pioneer in this same neighborhood was Kenneth Compton. He raised a family that did him honor.

The township was named in honor of a hardy pioneer who settled and lived for some time about one mile south of the site of Inglefield, Samuel Scott. All of the early settlers, those who came prior to 1818, were, so far as known, emigrants from Kentucky, who had previously drifted into that state from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee. The names of some of them are forever lost. Throughout the entire eastern part of the township there was "not a stick amiss" as late as 1811, and along the Princeton road there were but four cabins between the Ohio river and the present site of Princeton, in Gibson county. Nor was there any considerable increase in immigration for several years after this time.

About the time the new county of Vanderburgh was organized, Scott township began to attract a class of immigrants differing essentially from any who had previously located within its borders. The sturdy independence and industry which led the English farmers to leave their homes across the sea, to undertake a long and trying

journey to the interior of the American continent, and then to cast their lots in life in the wildernesses of Indiana, were the qualities which animated these people. In the summer of 1818, one of the earliest of this class, John Ingle, a native of Huntingdonshire, England, then thirty years of age, came to Evansville, and very soon thereafter settled permanently in Scott township, near the present Inglefield. He was a farmer of sterling character, quiet habits and winning ways. His popularity was such that it may be said that he was without an enemy.

Mr. Ingle was soon followed by his countrymen, Edward and Spencer Maidlow, who settled in the same neighborhood. These were intelligent men, who wielded an influence for good in shaping the events of their day. They were model farmers, neat and thrifty, and in every respect good citizens. Edward Maidlow attained local prominence as a man of affairs and was called by his fellow citizens to serve them in places of trust and profit. The Maidlows became freeholders soon after their arrival, and passed their holdings to their descendants, who, as honorable people and valuable citizens, hold a high place in popular esteem.

About the same time came Saunders Hornbrook, much like the Maidlows in character and worth, and a valuable acquisition to the little settlement in the woods. He had been a woolen manufacturer in Devonshire, England, was an educated gentleman, and did much to advance the development of the new country. His wife was a lady of character and superior mental attainments, and thus well equipped to bring about a betterment in the social conditions of the earlier and rougher pioneers. Their sons, Saunders, John, Thomas and William, each achieved for himself an honorable place in the community, one rising to the bench, and all being prominent citizens. The daughters of the household contracted fortunate marriages with gentlemen of their own station. The family was enterprising and progressive, and from the first was well known. Mr. Hornbrook built the first cotton gin in this part of the country, and had in satisfactory operation a carding machine. In a very short time this industrious farmer and mechanic had enough buildings erected in the yard about the gin-house to give it the appearance of a little village. Here settlers came with their cotton from all directions within a radius of ten or fifteen miles. He established a country store, to supply the wants of the people, and accumulated much property, at one time owning over two thousand acres of land in Scott township. Soon after his death, in 1839, these early enterprises were abandoned by his sons, who saw and acted on the greater opportunities offered in the neighboring city.

About a mile north of Inglefield on the Princeton road, was the clearing of James Cawson, now the Ritchey homestead. This Princeton road was a public highway established by authority of the state, but at the time these settlers came in it winded its way about through the forest and had only the smaller trees and underbrush cut out. Huge forest trees stood in its centre along its entire course. Ingle's was said to be the first place on the road where a traveler could get a breakfast or a dinner; Cawson's was the next, and then there was none till Gibson county was reached. Cawson was a man of some means and always of good repute. On his place was the Lockyear blacksmith shop, a few years later, which was about the earliest smithy in the township.

In those days when every man extended a helping hand to a brother in every time of need, people were neighbors though they

lived widely apart. In the same neighborhood, giving the word its rich, broad meaning, lived Jerry Wyatt, a grand old man, very illiterate, but with sterling qualities of heart that endeared him to all. Much of his life was spent here and he was permitted to fill out four score years and ten before death took him away. There, too, lived Daniel Stinchfield, a good man, honest, God-fearing, and ready in every conversation with apt words from Holy Writ; and William Peck — "Old Father Peck," as he was called — a sturdy character, upright, honorable and much beloved, spending a useful life, and rearing an honorable family, whose descendants are yet in the township, occupying a high position in the esteem of the community, and preserving in honor the ancestral name. A young man, for many years a farm laborer in this settlement, and always a welcome guest at every house, was William Warren, who afterward moved to Evansville and for years served as assessor of Pigeon township. He is remembered by a younger generation as a fine old man, with a gruff manner, but of good heart and generous impulses. His descendants have acted a conspicuous part in the later development of the county.

One of the earliest Germans in Scott township was Frederick Staser, who, upon reaching the county, worked among the Sirkles in Union township, in 1819, and soon thereafter moved to what afterward became the well-known Staser homestead. He was an interesting talker, could tell a story well, and soon became popular with the pioneers. Coming here early, he acquainted himself with the congress lands and the English tongue. When the great influx of Germans occurred in later years he was thrifty and sagacious enough to mold their settlement with great pecuniary benefit to himself. His sons, John C. and Conrad, were very hospitable, and were men of more than ordinary business ability. Both grew to be wealthy, the estate of John C. being worth at least $150,000. Each generation of the Staser family has been prominent in its day.

Probably the earliest settlement east of the Princeton road was that made by the Wheelers, Mark, Joseph and Richard, which was about two miles northeast of Inglefield. These were English people who became widely known as a worthy, respectable family. Mark was a prosperous farmer, and his two brothers were best known by their devoted labors in spreading the gospel among the pioneers. They labored zealously, accomplished much good, and forever fixed their names in the grateful remembrance of the people. Their descendants have been eminently respectable always; as citizens there are none better. Among the industries engaged in by the farmers of early days with good profit was hog-raising. A well-known and successful farmer who grew wealthy chiefly through this means was David Powell. He commenced with little capital, and by industry, economy and wise management, accumulated a valuable property. He had quite a large family, all of whom were good citizens, but attained no particular prominence. In very early days, probably about 1820, Hiram Nelson settled near the present site of Darmstadt. He was a farmer, and later opened a small store. Afterward he moved to Evansville, and was engaged as an auctioneer. He died in Evansville, leaving a widow, who still survives.

The Hilliards came from Ireland in 1819, and about two years later formed a settlement in Scott township, which to the present time is known as the Hilliard neighborhood. Afterward the Hornbys, a prominent family, became a part of this neighborhood.

For about twenty years there were no other settlements in the eastern part of the township, and but few additions in numbers were made to those already established. In 1822 Samuel Miller came and stayed but one year. He was chief among the deer hunters; tall, lithe and as active as the animal he pursued. Arnold Henning was known among the pioneers as "a handy man to make a cradle or an ax-handle;" although his trade was that of a shoemaker, he was too fond of drink to accomplish much, and is remembered by the present generation as a good and honest, but unfortunate man.

Emery Cook lived and died near Inglefield. He was a good hunter, but an unskillful farmer. He won the long-continued gratitude of the pioneers for killing a particularly troublesome wolf, that was known to have done great damage to the stock.

Another interesting character of early days was John McCann, who, with his fiddle, traversed the entire country, attending all the old-time frolics, the huskings, the barn-raisings, the quilting bees, and every gathering that was likely to end in a dance. He did much to ameliorate the hardships of pioneer life by breaking its monotony, and by encouraging those indulgences which rest the mind and recuperate the body. McCann was a valuable worker in the still-houses, and often made whiskey for Samuel Scott and Richard Carlisle.

With the hard times that commenced soon after 1820, immigration was practically suspended. But from the older states and from across the sea occasional acquisitions were made to the settlements here. As "birds of a feather flock together," it was fortunate for Scott township that in her borders there was so early established an intelligent nucleus about which clustered a very desirable class of immigrants. When the state of Indiana brought herself into prominence by the inauguration of the great internal improvement system of 1835, immigrants over-ran every township in the county, looking for lands and homes. Scott township, to some extent, shared the fate of other townships, and before 1840, the lands were nearly all taken, and the settlement of the township was practically completed.

Prominent among those who came in later, though in the pioneer era, and who became closely identified with the township history were: Richard Browning, John Sansom, George and Alexander McCutchan, Thomas Bower, the Rockett family, the Rustons and many other industrious, honorable and worthy people. The Germans, who came in afterward were, as a class, good citizens, industrious, frugal and improved the country very much.

An Old Mill.— The first mill in the township was erected by Richard Browning, about 1832. Prior to this settlers patronized the Anthony or Negley mill on Pigeon creek, erected in 1814. Mr. John Sansom thus tells of the first work of this mill: "I assisted in getting out the timbers for Browning's mill—a tread-mill at first. I remember very well the day we first attempted to run that mill. All things being ready we thought we would grind our grist. The grain was put in the hopper, the team started, the mill went round, but not the smallest particle of meal made its appearance. We were puzzled. After trying in vain to discover the reason why, we acknowledged ourselves beat, and Mr. Browning concluded to send for George Linxweiler, who was then, or had been, in charge of Negley's water mill, and let him, if possible, unravel the mystery. In a few hours Linxweiler put in an appearance. Imagine our amazement when he looked at the arrangement and quietly informed us, in his German idiom, that we had been trying

to grind flour by running the mill backward! A more foolish, stupid-looking lot of lads probably never existed than that set of mill hands for a little while, when convinced of our mistake."

Towns.— On April 26, 1819, John Ingle laid out Sandersville. The plat covered 160 acres of land; and a public square 266 feet each way, was provided. An effort was made to build a town, but the project did not succeed. A number of small houses were put up, a store, a blacksmith shop, and such other conveniences as a farming community might demand were located there, and a postoffice was established. In a few years its projectors abandoned their hopes, and their supporters went to more promising localities. By 1830 the houses had all fallen into decay except the postoffice, which remained as a monument of departed glory. Inglefield, a station on the E. & T. H. R. R., is on the site of the ancient Sandersville. *Darmstadt*, a small place in the southwest corner of the township, has not been platted or incorporated, though for thirty years it has been in existence. It has a few country stores, a doctor, is the headquarters of the German churches in the neighborhood, and enjoys considerable business as a trading point. *Earle*, on the Petersburg road, near the southern township line, is without importance except as a supply depot for a limited agricultural district. Christ Stock is the only merchant. A small store was established here by John Grant, as early as 1850, which he subsequently sold to John Earle (an English settler who came about 1828), for whom the town was named.

Churches.—The pioneer preachers early pushed their way into the new west and, regardless of all hardships and difficulties, with untiring zeal and devotion, worked in the Master's cause. Often on foot, clad in the plain garments of the huntsman, with rifle or gun on his shoulder, the preacher sought the hospitable roof of some lowly cabin and there with a thrilling description of the ineffable joys that awaited the saved, or a vivid picture of the never-ending torments of a literal hell, which would be the sure portion of the damned, sought to persuade or frighten his few hearers to flee from the wrath to come. All denominations sought for supremacy, and in many cases the war waged between the advocates of different Christian sects over theological dogmas and doctrines, was fiercer and far more bitter than that waged against the common enemy. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists all struggled for a foothold. The house of John Ingle was an early preaching place for all denominations. The doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church were more generally accepted and became more firmly rooted in the minds of the people of this township than those of any other sect. The eloquent John Schraeder was the first to lift up his voice in behalf of Methodism. The first organized class of Methodists in this township was probably that made in the Hilliard neighborhood, under the leadership of John and William Hilliard, and those beloved men, Joseph and Mark Wheeler, in 1824, which flourishes to this day, having now about sixty members. At first the little congregation assembled for the purpose of worship at the humble houses of its members, and at length raising a log cabin, set it apart and consecrated it as a house of God. About fifty years ago this little structure gave way to a commodious frame building, more suitable to the demands of the growing congregation, which remains in use. In early times among the preachers here, were: Revs. Joseph Wheeler, Mark Wheeler, Robert Parrett, Enoch G. Ward, Ravenscroff, Hensler, and Tower. The church is on the

Blue Grass circuit, now in charge of Rev. Samuel McNaughten. The Sunday school, superintended by Mr. Arad McCutchan, is one of the best in the district.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, located near Inglefield, was built in 1867 at a cost of about $1,800.00, chiefly through the instrumentality of John Ingle, William Ingle, Joseph Shaw, and George Browning. This church is also on the Blue Grass circuit. The membership is now small, having been reduced by deaths and removals from the neighborhood, but regular services are held.

Noble's chapel, on the Petersburgh road, near the township border, though in Gibson county, which is attended by many of the citizens of this township, was built in 1860, at a probable cost of $1,000, chiefly through the instrumentality of Thomas McCutchan, Thomas Smith and Isaac Murphy. The society was formerly in a more prosperous condition than at present. It is in the Blue Grass circuit.

In the north part of the township an Episcopal mission was once formed by some of the best citizens, which, after flourishing for a period, was abandoned.

German Lutheran.— The followers of Martin Luther organized a church, more than a quarter of a century ago, at the village of Darmstadt, and erected a frame house of worship. It was chiefly through the zealous work of Rev. Wile, who served the congregation as pastor for many years, that this church was founded and built up. The church now has regular preaching and a good membership. In late years when the congregation had become too large for the old church, a new edifice, handsome and commodious, was erected.

German Evangelical.— On the old Hornbrook farm stands a good sized, neat, frame church built by this denomination, about forty years ago. The church has prospered, now has a large membership, and is doing good work in the Master's cause.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GEORGE C. BEIERLEIN, a native of Bavaria, was born July 15, 1813. He emigrated to America in 1846, and in the same year came to Vanderburgh county, where he afterward resided during life. He was a farmer by occupation. In July, 1856, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Klousemeier, *nee* Elizabeth Weihe. She was born in Germany, April 24, 1822, and is the daughter of Herman and Fredericka Weihe. She came to America in 1854, with her first husband, Charles Klousemeier, a native of Germany, who wedded her in that country in 1847. He was born in 1823, and died in 1855, in Newburgh, Ind., where he settled on coming to America. By the first marriage she had the following children: Louisa, born March 6, 1849; Frederick, November 27, 1850; Caroline, December 12, 1852, and Henry, November 26, 1854. The marriage of George C. Beierlein and Elizabeth Klousemeier resulted in the birth of five children: Anna K., born September 12, 1857 (deceased); Herman, born January 27, 1858; John, born January 2, 1861; Mary, born November 21, 1862, and Phillipine, born December 13, 1864. The father of these children died June 7, 1882. The mother survives and is now beyond sixty-six years of age. Her home is Scott township, this county, where she and her children own a farm of sixty acres. HERMAN BEIERLEIN, the second of these children, was born and grew to manhood in the county, and is now one of the prosperous farmers of Scott township, residing on section 18. He is an influential member of the German Lutheran church, and politically

ranks himself with the republican party. He is one of the highly respected people of the township.

WILLIAM S. BOHANNON was born in Virginia, January 21, 1828, and is the son of Booten and Nancy (Claten) Bohannon. Both parents were natives of the Old Dominion, where they were married. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Martha Jane (deceased), Sarah, Eliza (deceased), Nancy, William S., Henry, Susan, James (deceased), George W. and Daniel. The first five were born in Virginia, and the last five in Kentucky, to which state the parents emigrated in the fall of 1828, settling in Cumberland county. There they lived for a great many years, later moving to Illinois, and still later going back to Caldwell county, Ky., where the father's death occurred. Still later the widowed mother returned to Cumberland county, and subsequently came to Warrick county, this state, where her death occurred. William S. Bohannon was about ten months old when his parents settled in Cumberland county. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Cooksey, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Cooksey, both natives of Virginia, and in an early day removed to Kentucky; later they came to Warrick county, this state, and here their deaths occurred. Mrs. Bohannon was born in Cumberland county, Ky., November 18, 1834. The following children have been born unto their marriage: Laura J., Agnes, John H., James L. and five others that are deceased, of whom three died in infancy and two — Susan and Nancy — reached womanhood. Mr. Bohannon and wife settled in Warrick county, in 1852, and lived in that county for a period of thirteen years. In March, 1865, they came to this county, and have since resided in Scott township. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, and enjoy the esteem of their neighbors. In politics Mr. Bohannon is a republican. During the civil war he served as one of the active home guards, of southern Indiana. He started out in life a poor man and has become prosperous, owning 265 acres of well-improved land.

WILLIAM BOWER, ex-president of the board of county commissioners of Vanderburgh county, is a prominent farmer of Scott township. He was born near where he now resides, February 5, 1836, the son of Thomas and Lucinda (Lee) Bower. The parents were born respectively in England and Ireland, the father June 15, 1811, and the mother June 27, 1808. Emigrating to America when quite young, the parents were married in New York state, and at an early date in the history of Indiana came west, and located in what is now Scott township, Vanderburgh county, where the father followed farming. He was quite prominent and served as county commissioner for two terms, and during the late rebellion performed enrolling and enlisting service for the government. His death occurred October 5, 1877, and that of his wife September 23, 1873. To these parents four children were born, three of whom survive. William Bower was reared on the farm, and throughout his manhood has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of 250 acres, twelve miles north of Evansville, within one mile of the E. & T. H. railroad, on which he raises stock principally. Mr. Bower entered public life about 1868, when he was elected township assessor, and served in that capacity for a period of six years. In 1884 he was elected as a democrat to the office of commissioner of Vanderburgh county, assuming the duties of the office in the following year, and in December, 1887, was chosen president of the board. Fidelity to trust and an undeviating rectitude

characterized his official career. During his term of office much important public work was done. The foundations of the new court-house were laid when he was a commissioner. His good judgment and sagacity as a man of affairs made his conduct in this matter a valuable contribution to the public, and an honorable page in his own record. In the construction of bridges, the improvement of the public roads throughout the county, and the dispatch of general business, Mr. Bower always acted wisely and with a broad, liberal spirit, such as the wealth and condition of the county justified. Mr. Bower has been thrice married. His first wife was Martha J. Staser, who was born July 11, 1838, and died May 20, 1865. The issue of this marriage was three children, as follows: Maggie L., born February 13, 1861, and now Mrs. Charles W. Vogel; Clara B., born November 8, 1862, now Mrs. E. D. McAvoy, and Frederick J., born November 27, 1864, and died May 3, 1866. His second wife was Charlena Morrison, who was born April 14, 1839, and died April 7, 1871. The issue of this union was Annie J., born September 12, 1867, now Mrs. William Blankenship, and Thomas S., born December 21, 1868, and died June 26, 1888. His third wife, to whom he was married November 8, 1871, is Annie Dennison, who was born June 5, 1844, and to this union the following children have been born: D. W., born December 17, 1874; Martha E., born September 11, 1877; Kate M., born May 7, 1880; John H., born March 5, 1882, and James C., born August 17, 1885.

Richard Browning was a native of London, England, born February 8, 1791. He was reared in the city and learned the optician's trade, which he followed till he emigrated to America. He came to America soon after 1820, and after residing in Massachusetts and New York for a short time, he came to Indiana and located in Scott township about 1827. The lands he purchased of the government, and the deed to one tract has the signature of Pres. Jackson, in 1831, and another the signature of Martin Van Buren. He married in his native country, December 30, 1817, wedding Lucy Wiles, a native of Bedford county, England, born October 2, 1797. To them, in England, wore born Richard S., January 22, 1819, and Lucy C., May 16, 1821, and in America, were born Mary, February 10, 1824; William J., June 11, 1826; Anthony S., March 25, 1829; Thomas Wiles, July 3, 1831; George B., July 7, 1833; Annie E., February 5, 1835; Ebenezer E., August 9, 1836. Of these, Richard, Mary, Annie and Ebenezer are deceased. Richard died in California, Mary and Annie in this country, and Ebenezer at Nashville, Tenn., while in the federal service during the rebellion. Soon after coming to this country Richard Browning erected the first gristmill in Scott township. This was a tread-mill, and with some changes has been in operation up to date. It is now the oldest mill in the county, and has been run by steam since about 1833. It is now owned and controlled by Geo. B. Browning, the son of the founder. Richard Browning continued in the county till his death, dying on the same tract of land he settled upon June 26, 1874; his wife died in this county, August 26, 1872. George B. Browning was born and reared in this country, and has followed farming and milling for his occupation, his vocation being milling. He has made his home in the county during life, excepting a period of short duration spent in California. On October 2, 1856, he married Margaret, the daughter of George and Ellen Trimble. She was born in County Longford, Ireland, January 19, 1839. The following are their children: Mary E., William A., John T.,

Morris G., Joseph E., and Lucy deceased. Mr. Browning and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a democrat.

HENRY BURGGRABE was born in the kingdom of Prussia, Germany, November 30, 1829, and is the son of Henry and Charlotte (Kramer) Burggrabe, both natives of Germany. They reared five children, of whom Henry is the second. He was reared in Germany, and received a thorough German education. On reaching his majority he determined to emigrate to America, and in 1850, he came to this county and located June 27, at Evansville, where he continued to live for about thirty years. He came to the city when it was but a small place, and the thirty years of his life which are identified with the growth of the city entitles him to more than a passing mention in the history of the county. He came here a poor man, and on fixing the place as his future home, he set to work as a laborer, and by honest industry in the various occupations he has followed, as gardening, lumbering and railroading, he has become a prosperous and well respected citizen. In 1880 he removed from the city, and located on a farm near Inglefield, and for the last eight years he has been engaged in agriculture. He owns and cultivates a farm of 120 acres which he has all paid for and well improved, with good buildings, fences, fruit trees, etc. July 13, 1854, he was united in marriage with Mary Sagar, born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, December 24, 1833. They have had eleven children, of whom ten are living: Henry, Ferdinand, William, John, Charles, Mollie, Fred, Christian, Augusta and George. Mr. and Mrs. Burggrabe and children belong to the Lutheran church, and have a wide circle of friends. During the rebellion Mr. Burggrabe did service as a home guard.

WILLIAM CRISP was a native of England born October 12, 1812. He died in Vanderburgh county, April 20, 1878. He was the son of James and Sarah (Cranfield) Crisp. Both parents were natives of England, and to them were born the following children: William, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Sarah. In 1833, James and Sarah Crisp and family emigrated to America, and in the same year settled in Vanderburgh county, on section 10 of Scott township, where the father and mother both lived until their deaths. The father died December 9, 1863, aged seventy-six. The mother died April 27, 1863, aged seventy-two. William Crisp was twenty-one years old when his parents came to America, and up to that time his work was that of a shepherd's son. His life in this county was devoted to the cultivation of a nursery. On September 14, 1837, he was united in marriage with Avis Earl, daughter of John and Mary (Cranfield) Earl, both natives of England, who emigrated to America in 1820, and in 1822, came to the city of Evansville, and in 1828, settled in Scott township. Earl was named in honor of John Earl. He was an early settler of the township, and was identified with the history of the county for a number of years. Avis (Earl) Crisp was born in England, January 8, 1819, and died in this county, April 2, 1886. There were born to William and Avis Crisp, the following children: John (deceased), James B. (deceased), Mary Ellen (deceased), R. Fletcher, E. Wesley, Daniel N., Sarah E. and Mary A. (deceased). The surviving sons are farmers by occupation, and reside in Scott township. The surviving daughter is the wife of Isaac Wood, of Evansville. R. F. CRISP, the eldest surviving son, was born in Scott township, August 6, 1845. February 27, 1878, he was married to Margaret Henry, daughter of Robert and Mary (Laheed)

Henry. She was born in this county, July 19, 1850. The children born to this marriage are: Mary Avis and Edith. Mrs. Crisp's first husband was Robert Stinson, by whom she became the mother of one child, Annie Leona, by name. DANIEL N. CRISP, the youngest son of William, was born in Scott township, March 15, 1850, and was reared on the farm, and completed his education at the Asbury University. He was married March 24, 1880, to Sarah Ruston, daughter of Richard and Jane (Law) Ruston, born January 29, 1855. Two children, John Wesley and Ada Belle, have been born of their marriage.

THOMAS ELLIOTT was born in County Longford, Ireland, in the year 1809, and was the son of Edward Elliott, of Irish lineage. Thomas was reared on the farm, and throughout his life made farming his occupation. He was united in marriage in the year 1837, with Jane Foster, daughter of John Foster, of Irish descent. Jane was born in County Cavin, Ireland, in 1820. Unto the marriage two sons were born in Ireland, William and John. In 1842 Thomas and Jane Elliott and their son William emigrated to America, and in the same year settled in Scott township, Vanderburgh county. Here the father purchased a tract of 120 acres of land and began to till the soil in America. He was a practical and successful farmer, and though he never aspired to public life or took to politics except as a faithful adherent of the republican party, he was a man well known. He was faithful as a friend, kind as a father, and progressive as a citizen. During the time of his residence in this county, he was engaged in auctioneering a great deal in this and Warrick counties, and thus formed a wide acquaintance, by which he was highly respected. His death occurred in Vanderburgh county in 1876. His wife survives and resides with a son in Scott township. After coming to this country the following children were born to them: Edward, Margaret, James, Mary (deceased), Sarah, Jane and Thomas. It has been noted that two sons, William and John, were born in Ireland. John was left with an uncle in Ireland, by whom he was made a foster-son, and now he is a citizen of Wales. The various homes of all the other children, now living, are in Vanderburgh county. William Elliott was born in County Longford, Ireland, February 2, 1838, and was four years old when he came with his parents to America. His youth was spent on a farm, and he gained a common school education in the country schools of Vanderburgh county, where his home has continuously been. He followed farming in this country up to the outbreak of the civil war, and then enlisted October 8, 1861, in Company A, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer infantry as a private, with William Atchison as captain. The first regular engagement in which he took part, was at Perryville, Ky., where with others of his company he was taken prisoner by the enemy, and later was exchanged. Among some of the important engagements in which Mr. Elliott took part were: Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the battles of the campaign to Atlanta. About this time the three years' term of service for which Mr. Elliott enlisted, expired, and at Rome, Ga., he was, October 8, 1864, discharged by reason of the expiration of term of service. He returned to his home in Vanderburgh county, and has since lived in the county. He purchased from his father the farm he now owns, and subsequently leased it for three years, during which time he went to Evansville and followed the carpenter trade. May 10, 1868, he was united in marriage with Annie M. McCutchan, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Mc-

Cutchan, old settlers of the county. Mrs. Elliott was born in Scott township, this county, March 25, 1838. By their marriage have been born: Morris Leslie, deceased, Minnie B. and James E. In 1869 Mr. Elliott removed to the above mentioned farm, and has since been doing well at farming. Since the construction of the Straight Line railway, he has been ticket and freight agent at Elliott station. In politics he is a republican. He is not a member of any church, but has given his aid to churches, especially to the Methodist.

Robert Gray is a native of England, born in Cambridgeshire, November 24, 1822, the son of Owen and Elizabeth (Beard) Gray. Both of the parents were natives of England; the father was born in Cambridgeshire, and the mother in Huntingdonshire, and both died in their native country. Their marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary Ann, Betsy, Robert, Jane, William. Of these children Betsy, Robert, and William emigrated to America. In 1838 Betsy and Robert set sail for this country, and in January of the following year landed and settled in Vanderburgh county, where they have since continued to make their homes. In 1844 Robert returned to his native country, but remained there only a few months. Subsequently his brother William came out to this country, and is now a citizen of this county. At the time Robert made his visit to his native country, he was united in marriage, in 1844, with Lydia Low, a native of Cambridgeshire, England, born in 1823. Her death occurred in this country in the fall of 1886. This marriage has been favored with the birth of the following children: Owen, George, Sarah Jane, Joseph, Mattie, and Lewis. In the same year that Robert Gray came to Vanderburgh county, he settled on section 10, Scott township, and since his marriage in England, and his return to America, he has continued to live there, excepting a period of five months spent in a second visit to England, in 1868. He has followed agriculture for an occupation, and having been practical, has been successful. In politics he is decidedly a republican. He is a friend to schools, churches and public improvement, and is a progressive and much respected citizen.

James G. Grimwood was born in Cambridgeshire, England, February 29, 1812, the son of Thomas Grimwood. He was reared in England, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. On reaching his majority he came to America, landing in 1833, and repaired to Columbus, Ohio. Here he followed his trade for four years, and in 1837 came to this county and settled in section 3, Scott township, where he purchased land of the government. The year 1837 was an early, though not the earliest year in the settlement of Scott township, and as James G. Grimwood, after his settlement, continued in the township till his death, which occurred April 23, 1882, he was identified with the history of the county for over forty-five years. He was a farmer all his days, and was successful in the calling. Though beginning without capital he became one of the most extensive land-holders of the county, and at one time owned over 500 acres of land lying in this and Warrick counties, a portion of which he sold before his death. He also owned valuable real estate in the city of Evansville. He was reserved in nature, faithful as a neighbor, kind as a father and husband, and enterprising as a citizen. In 1838 he was united in marriage with Hannah Grant, born in Cambridgeshire, England, 1814. She died in this county in 1865. She gave birth to the following children, who survive her: Har-

riet, Samuel N., Joseph, John F. and James G., and four that died in early life.

SAMUEL N. GRIMWOOD was born June 15, 1846, in this county, and remained under the parental roof until he reached the age of twenty, and then set out for himself. Fourteen years of his life were spent in Evansville, where he was engaged in draying. Since then he has been farming. In 1867 he married Hattie Clark, who was born in England, August 20, 1843. They have had the following children: Adrian E., William Henry and Carl Mark.

JOHN F. GRIMWOOD was born in this county February 3, 1852; was reared on a farm, and has devoted his life to agriculture. In 1872 he married Laura J. Bohannon, born in Warrick county, June 15, 1854, and they have had these children: William, James, Hattie, Mary and Herbert F.

HENRY H. HOOKER, M. D., was born in Center township, Vanderburgh county, Ind., in the year 1836. He is the son of Thomas Hooker, jr., a native of Tennessee, he the son of Thomas Hooker, sr., a native of Virginia. He was a son of William Hooker, a native of England. William Hooker was a son of an early immigrant to America, who came over some time prior to the French and Indian wars, in which he was a soldier. William Hooker was a revolutionary soldier, and his son, Thomas Hooker, sr., was a soldier of the war of 1812. Thomas Hooker, sr., was an early settler of middle Tennessee, and there reared most of his children, of whom there were seven. He and family came to Indiana in 1815, and settled in what is now Center township. Thomas Hooker, jr., was but a small boy when this settlement was made. He was raised to farming as an occupation. He was married in this county to Miss Mariette Eaton, and five children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy, and four still live, by names: Ophelia, Henry H.' Madison and Monroe. Henry H. Hooker was but a small boy when his parents were called away in death, and since early life he has been left to fight his own battle. He was homeless and drifted from place to place, working at whatever farm work he could secure. Meanwhile he attended the country schools, supporting himself with the earnings gained in the summer seasons. By close application to his studies, he gained a fair common school education, and at the age of nineteen years began the profession of school teaching, and for six years continued to teach in the schools of Vanderburgh and Warrick counties. Subsequently he took up the study of medicine, reading with Thomas Runcie, M. D., once a prominent physician of Vanderburgh county. Later he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and attended two full courses. In 1864 he located at Pleasantville, Ind., and began the practice of the profession. Here he continued to practice for about three years, and then removed to Elberfield, Ind., and had there an active practice for a period of about sixteen years, afterward locating where he now resides, in Scott township. He has throughout life had a large practice and has been remarkably successful. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Headen, born in Ireland in 1843. The marriage occurred in Vanderburgh county whither Mrs. Hooker and parents came in 1846. Their children are: Brainard, Sherry, Maggie, Mabel, Kittie, DeKress, Ross and Annie. Mr. Hooker is in the best sense self-made, and is regarded as a representative citizen. He is a master Mason of Evansville lodge, No. 64. In politics he is a republican.

J. W. KNOWLES was born in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, Ind., December 26, 1832, the son of Charles and Mary Ann

Knowles. The father was born in Kent county, England, December 14, 1802, and died in Vanderburgh county, January 27, 1873. The mother was born in Hampshire, England, on November 16, 1794, and died in Vanderburgh county, October 6, 1868. Her marriage with Charles Knowles occurred about 1825. She was at the time the widow of George Potts, with whom she had been united in marriage some six years previous, and whose death occurred in 1824. The father of our subject came to Vanderburgh county, in 1822, and thereafter continued in the county, residing in Scott township, following farming for an occupation. His marriage resulted in the birth of Charles, Eliza, James Edward, Joseph W., Ellen J. and Edmond M. All are living except the youngest, who lost his life in the late rebellion, in which he was serving as a captain in the Union army. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated in the country schools. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successful. January 1, 1857, he wedded Mary Ann Peck, daughter of John and Esther Peck. Mrs. Knowles was born in Scott township, July 31, 1835. This marriage has been blessed by five children, of whom four are living: Clara, born November 18, 1857: Charles A., born August 18, 1859; John R., August 12, 1861; Gertrude, October 20, 1863. Mr. Knowles is in politics a warm republican. During the civil war he served as a home guard.

James and Mary (Lockyear) Maidlow were both natives of England, and came to America and located in Scott township in 1818. Unto their marriage were born the following offspring: James, Henry, George, Mary Ann, William, Salina, Edmond, John Spencer and Emma. The father was called away in 1851, aged eighty-seven years, and the mother died in 1822, aged sixty-two years. John Spencer Maidlow was born in Hampshire, England, April 7, 1803, and died in this county April 7, 1852. He came with his parents to this county in 1818, and in 1824 was united in marriage with Barbara Hornbrook, born in Devonshire, England, June 6, 1803, and died in this county August 26, 1865. Their marriage gave to them the following children: Mary, Henry, Sarah Ann, Phillip, Edward, Elizabeth, James, Emma Salina, Anne, Alice, Edmond, Alfred Spencer and Charles W. Henry Maidlow was born in Scott township, January 28, 1827, and is the oldest son among the above named children. He was reared on a farm, and received a fair education for his day. His life has been devoted to farming, in which he has achieved success. January 11, 1849, he wedded Elizabeth Earl, daughter of John and Mary (Cranfield) Earl, born in this county September 10, 1830. They have had the following children: John Earl (deceased); Leslie James, born January 15, 1852; Eliza Alice, born December 9, 1853; William Earl, born December 16, 1855; Sarah Mariah, born January 31, 1858; Emma Salina, born March 16, 1860; Mary Ann, born April 24, 1863; Kate Ellen, born June 8, 1866; Fannie Avis, born April 6, 1869; Richard Henry, born October 26, 1872, and Elizabeth Susan, born January 18, 1875; Edward Maidlow, the third son of John Spencer and Barbara Maidlow, was born in Scott township, November 12, 1831, and was reared and educated on the farm, and his entire life has been devoted to agriculture. In 1870, June 12, he was united in marriage with Matilda Jane Ruston, daughter of Edwin Ruston, a native of England. She was born in this county, January 21, 1851. The fruit of their marriage has been the following: Sarah Ellen, born May 14, 1871;

Thomas Edward, born January 22, 1875; Florence, born March 27, 1877, and Irene Bertha, born December 23, 1879. Charles W. Maidlow, the youngest son of John Spencer Maidlow, was born in this county November 10, 1851, and was also reared on the farm. His early schooling was received in the country schools, and at Racine College, Wisconsin, he completed a practical education. Farming has been his chosen occupation. November 25, 1873, he wedded Eugenia Jarred, born in this county, July 7, 1853. By her he had two children: Charles E., born October 31, 1874, and Dora E., born October 13, 1876. Their mother died May 6, 1879, and on November 21, 1880, their father married Martha E. Short, daughter of Lewis W. and Lucinda (Kirkpatrick) Short. Martha E. was born in Illinois, February 27, 1859. This second marriage has resulted in the birth of three children: Wilbern, born September 6, 1881; Clarence, born March 23, 1884, and Lucinda, born October 6, 1885.

WILLIAM D. MILLER was born in Gibson county, Ind., May 5, 1860, the son of Jacob and Margaret (Winkleman) Miller. The parents were born in Germany, the father in 1813 and the mother in 1826; both died in Gibson county, Ind., he in 1867, she in 1873. The father came to America about 1830, the mother in 1847. Shortly after their coming to America, they settled in Vanderburgh county, where their marriage took place. This was blessed by the birth of the following children: Mary, Carrie (deceased), Annie, Lizzie and William D. (twins). The subject of this sketch is the youngest of these children, and when he was but seven years old his father was called away in death. His father was a tailor by trade, and up to one year prior to his death lived in town; thus the childhood of William was spent in town. When his father left town he removed to a farm in Gibson county, and thereafter his home was on a farm up to the age of twenty years. He received a common school education in the country schools. When he was thirteen years old his mother died and he was left to the mercies of the world; his home was here and there, and up to the age of twenty years he worked by the day at farm work. On reaching the above age, he obtained employment in the railroad office at Patoka, Ind.; and here he assisted eighteen months, becoming acquainted with the office work, and learning telegraphy. In July, 1882, he was made depot agent and telegraph operator at Inglefield for the E. & T. H. R. R. Co., which position he has since held. He is also the agent for the Adams express company at that point. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Joseph Ruston, and began merchandising at Inglefield. Subsequently he purchased Ruston's interest, and is now the only merchant at Inglefield. He is also engaged in the buying of grain. In March, 1884, he was appointed postmaster at Inglefield, and holds the position now. He is a practical business man, shrewd, energetic and prosperous. In October, 1886, he was united in marriage with Mattie Rowland, born July 27, 1866, daughter of Thomas J. and Laura Rowland. Her father was born in Cumberland county, Ky., May 4, 1833, the son of Wade and Winnie (Murphy) Rowland. Mr. Rowland was reared in Kentucky. Soon after reaching his majority he removed to Warrick county, and there married Laura Bush, March 12, 1856. She was born in Illinois, November 14, 1839, the daughter of William and Sally (Simmerman) Bush. Mr. Rowland and wife have had the following children: Dora, Wade, William, Grant and Mattie. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland came to

this township in 1865, where he has followed farming.

William Peck was a native of England, and emigrated to America in 1820, and settled at Evansville. He was the father of the following children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha and John. John Peck was born in England in 1800, and died in this county in 1845. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1832 he was united in marriage with Esther Marshall, and the marriage was blessed by the birth of Mary Ann, John W. and Nancy C. (deceased). John W. Peck was born in this county September 7, 1837. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He began farming at an early age and devoted his life to the calling, excepting a period of three years' service in the United States army. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Indiana cavalry, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to his native county, where he has since resided. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Ann Bower, daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Bower. Mrs. Peck was born in Scott township in 1842. Her marriage has been blessed by the birth of the following: Thomas William, Gertrude, John F., Robert and Albert (deceased). In politics Mr. Peck is a decided republican. In the spring of 1872 he was elected as trustee of Scott township, and afterward served four terms of two years each. He is not a member of any church, but is of Methodist inclination. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a representative citizen.

John G. Potts, one of the best known farmers and citizens of Vanderburgh county, was born in Scott township, October 14, 1824, the son of George and Mary Ann (Maidlow) Potts. The father was born in Lancashire, England, came to America in 1817, and located in this county, purchasing the homestead on which the son resides. He was married in this county in 1820, to Mary Ann Maidlow, born in Hampshire, England. She came to this county in 1819. She had by this marriage three children; Ellen (deceased), Emma (deceased), and John G. Mr. Potts was born shortly after the death of his father, but the widowed mother continued on the old homestead where the son was reared. The mother was wedded later by Charles Knowles. Subsequently and after John G. had reached his majority, he took possession of the homestead in the main, and here has since engaged in farming. In this he has been successful, due to his untiring energy and perseverance. In the fall of 1851, he was united in marriage with Susan Stephens, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Stephens. She was born in Dartmouth, England, March 22, 1822. She and a brother emigrated to America in 1849, and located in this county, where their uncle and aunt, James and Esther (Weeks) Cawson, had settled in 1818. The latter emigrated to America the year previous, and were detained in Pennsylvania during the winter of 1817–18 by being ice-bound. In the spring the ice broke up, and an ice gorge destroyed their boat, and, in consequence, much of their effects were lost. A second boat was constructed and then set afloat. In the same year they landed at Evansville, and made their settlement in Scott township, where they continued for a number of years, dying in this county eventually. Yet they made several removals, visiting their native country (England) in later life. A short time after Miss Stephens and her brother came to this country, she was married to Mr. Potts. To them have been born four children: Esther, Edith, John and Cawson. Only the first and last are living. In politics

Mr. Potts is a republican. For twelve years he has served as trustee of Scott township.

SIMPSON RITCHEY was born in North Carolina, the son of James and Elizabeth (Simpson) Ritchey, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America some time prior to the American revolution, in which struggle James Ritchey was a soldier from the beginning to the end. To James and Elizabeth Ritchey were born the following: Adam, James, Simpson, John, William, and Mary and Isabella. On coming to America these parents made their first settlement in North Carolina, but after peace had been declared, the family removed to east Tennessee and settled at Knoxville, where they remained a short time; later, they went into Kentucky, and finally the parents removed to Arkansas, where they died. The third son, Simpson Ritchey, was married in Livingston county, Ky., to Mary Bowling, a native of Maryland. She was the daughter of Alexander and Patsie (Williams) Bowling, he a native of Scotland and she of Wales. They emigrated to America a short time previous to the revolution and settled on the frontier of Maryland, where their daughter Mary was born. Later this family came to Kentucky, and here Simpson Ritchey and Mary were married. This union gave them the following children: Simpson, William, Wesley, Orilla, Franklin and James, all of whom are dead but William. Simpson Ritchey and wife, and the first two children, removed, from Kentucky to Indiana, October 14, 1812. The family joined the McCallister settlement, above the present site of Evansville. Subsequently removals were made, and eventually the father and mother became citizens of Gibson county, where their deaths occurred. WILLIAM RITCHEY was born in Livingston county, Ky., in 1810, July 3, and was but a little over two years old when his parents brought him to this county. April 18, 1840, he was united in marriage with Nancy Rodgers, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Marquess) Rodgers; he was of Irish descent and she of French. Mrs. Ritchey was born in this county March 18, 1820, and died in the county, March 17, 1883. She gave birth to the following children: Orilla, James S., Elizabeth (deceased), Mary (deceased), Newton, Lucian, Matilda, Martha, Nancy, Alice, William, Robert, Anne, Thomas, Julia Ann (deceased), and two others who died early. William Ritchey has followed farming for an occupation, and his life has been one of industry and honesty. He is one of the oldest and best respected citizens of Vanderburgh county. He has always been active in politics, first as a whig, then as a republican. JAMES S. RITCHEY, a son of William R., was born in Armstrong township, April 4, 1841. March 19, 1863, he was united in marriage with Mary Daley, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Daley, both of Kentucky origin. Mrs. Ritchey was born in Daviess county, Ind., January 1, 1844. To them has been born one child, Charles Lincoln, born February 6, 1864. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Ritchey settled on his present homestead, in section 4, of Scott township, and here has been a successful farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie are members of the Free Methodist church. In politics he is a republican.

RICHARD RUSTON was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1820, where in 1840, he wedded Jane Laws, also a native of that shire, born in 1820. While they remained in England, they had five children: George, Emma, Ann, Jane and Elizabeth. In 1852 the family emigrated to the United States, and on January 7 of the next year landed at Evansville. They went into Scott township

in the same year and made a settlement. After remaining one year, they moved to Warrick county, where they stayed four years, and then returned to Scott township, since when the homes of the family have been in this county. Five other children were born to them in this country: Susan, Sarah, Thomas, Joseph (deceased), and Hannah. The mother lived to see all her children grown, and was laid to rest, her death occurring in the fall of 1878. The father survives, a respected resident of Evansville. His active days were spent so wisely and prudently, that although unaided by anything but his own industrious habits, he is able to spend old age in comfort, congratulating himself on having raised to manhood and womanhood a family worthy of and holding the esteem and neighborly affection of a wide circle of friends. GEORGE RUSTIN, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, October 17, 1843, was but nine years old when his parents set sail for America. Consequently much of his childhood was spent in this state, and much of his education received in our common schools. He chose agriculture as his occupation and has followed it very successfully. In 1875 he was married to Caroline Emma Peck, daughter of Richard and Mary Ann Peck, born in this county February 3, 1847. They have three children, Percival Edgerton, and Albert Leroy and Alfred Lambert, the latter twins.

JOHN RUSTON, one of the best-known farmers of this township, is a son of John Ruston, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, March 5, 1814. The latter was the son of Richard and Mary (Farmer) Ruston, who came to this country in 1853, and afterward passed their lives in Scott township. The husband died April 1, 1857, and the wife April 21st of the same year, and both lie at rest in the Hornby graveyard. Their children's names were Robert, John, Elizabeth, Edward, Richard, Daniel, Farmer, and Mary C. The senior John Ruston was raised on the farm in England and followed the occupation to which he was bred. In 1838 he was married in England to Mary Swanson, also a native of Cambridgeshire, born September, 1814. In 1840 they emigrated to America with the child they then had, Emma, and arrived at Evansville January 1, 1841. In the same year they settled in Scott township. In this country the following children were born to them: John, Charles, Harriet, Ann, and James. All the children are deceased but John, Emma, and Harriet. The daughters live in Kansas. The mother died September 29, 1877, and the father February 17, 1886, and both are buried in Oak cemetery. John Ruston, the eldest son, was born July 7, 1841. He was married January 17, 1866, to Ann, daughter of Matthew and Catherine Park, born December 10, 1844. They have two children, Charles Alfred, born January 28, 1867, and Maggie, born February 10, 1869.

JOHN SANSOM was born in Huntingdonshire, England, March 4, 1810, and is the son of William and Elinor (Saunders) Sansom. Mr. Sansom was reared in his native country, where he received a limited education by attending night school. At the age of twenty years he determined on emigrating to America, and accordingly came to the United States in the year 1830, locating in the same year in Vanderburgh county. Subsequently he purchased at different times, two tracts of government land which he still owns. He has become an extensive landholder and is one of the most prosperous men of the county. May 4, 1832, he was united in marriage with Eliza Elliott, a native of England, born in 1811. This marriage resulted in the birth of fourteen

children, and the mother was called away in death. In 1853 Mr. Sansom paid his native land a visit of some six months' duration and then returned to this country and since has continued on his farm in Scott township. In 1874 Mr. Sansom married for a second wife Sarah Pickett, a native of England, born in 1821. Mr. Sansom throughout life has been a democrat. In the early history of Scott township he served as a school trustee for several years. He is not a member of any church, yet is of the "Hard-Shell" Baptist persuasion. He has ever taken a deep interest in the preservation of the history of his community, and relates some interesting reminiscences. He has a bureau made of lumber from walnut trees which grew from nuts he planted himself. Mr. Sansom is one of the oldest and best known citizens of Scott township.

SAMUEL SCOTT was a native of Virginia, and was married in that state. In an early day he came west and settled in Kentucky, and as early as 1817, came to Vanderburgh county and settled in section 17, of what is now called Scott township, which township was so named in his honor. He was the father of the following children: Mary, Eliza, Lizzie, Grandville, Maria, Jane and Washington, all of whom are deceased. Samuel Scott was the builder of the first house in Scott township. He lived to be quite aged, and lost his life while making a "flat-boat trip" to New Orleans. GRANDVILLE SCOTT, the elder of his sons, was born in Kentucky, October 20, 1813, and was but a boy when his parents came to this county. He was reared on a farm and followed farming for an occupation. He was united in marriage with Ann Farr, May 14, 1836. She was a native of Pennsylvania, born September 5, 1814, the daughter of George Farr, an early settler of Vanderburgh county. Her marriage with Grandville Scott was blessed by the birth of the following children: Lavina, Lizzie, Edward (deceased), Washington (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Richard, Winfield, Abbie, Cornelia (deceased). The only children now living in the county are Richard and Abbie. Their mother was called away in death, September 3, 1861, and their father July 11, 1867. RICHARD SCOTT, who occupies, with his sister Abbie, the old homestead, is one of the representative farmers of the township. He was born in the township September 26, 1848. He owns over 200 acres of land, of which about 100 are under cultivation. In politics he is a democrat. WASHINGTON JACKSON SCOTT was born in this county, February 12, 1820, the younger of the sons of Samuel Scott. He died May 19, 1886, in Scott township, his birth place. He was raised on a farm, and that was his vocation during life. He was married February 15, 1848, to Delia Ann Jarred, born August 21, 1829, died November 21, 1854, daughter of Samuel Jarred, an early settler of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had the following children: James Washington (died), Mary Ann, Eliza Jane, Delia Ann, and Sarah Elizabeth.

JOHN C. STASER, at one time one of the most prominent farmers in Vanderburgh county, was born in Baden, Germany, November 6, 1812. His father, John Frederick Staser, was a farmer, and in the year 1817, with his wife and two sons, Conrad and John C., came to Indiana. They were Germans, and could not understand the English tongue. In Evansville, then a very small village, they found but one person who could talk in their native language. They remained but a short time in Vanderburgh county, and decided to move to Harmony, in Posey county, there to join the German socialists. This action was necessitated by the fact that they found themselves

nearly destitute of means and out of employment. In 1818 the family returned to this county, and after a residence of nine years in Union township, the elder Staser settled upon a tract of land he had entered in Scott township, about nine miles north of Evansville, where he remained until about 1850. He was a successful pioneer farmer and a fine type of the German citizen of that day, industrious, thrifty, cordial and hospitable. His death occurred in 1863. CONRAD STASER was a prominent man, well known throughout the county, and for a time occupied the office of county judge. JOHN C. STASER, the younger of the two brothers, grew to manhood amid the stern hardships of life in the woods in pioneer days. He was without the simplest educational advantages, his entire youth being spent in the various forms of hard labor incident to clearing and cultivating the fields. In 1837, he married Miss Margaret Clinton, daughter of Jonathan Clinton, of Warrick county, and after his marriage his wife taught him to read. He possessed considerable natural ability, a retentive memory, and quick perceptions. By dint of his own persistent efforts he became well informed. He had a special fondness for legal learning, and unaided became sufficiently versed in law to try cases in the county and justice's courts. As a farmer he was thrifty and successful. At one time he owned about 1,500 acres of land. He was always energetic, watchful and shrewd. He was thoroughly familiar with the lands in Scott and adjoining townships, and when the great influx of German immigrants occurred in the latter part of the thirties, he did much to mold their settlement. Many sought his advice and assistance, on account of which he became an acknowledged leader among the German population of that section of the county. His life was comparatively uneventful, his energies being devoted to the development of his estate, which at his death amounted to at least $150,000. Mr. and Mrs. Staser had ten children — four boys and six girls. The sons are all living; three of the daughters are deceased. His death occurred March 10, 1886; that of his wife nearly twenty years earlier, April, 1866. JOHN C. STASER, a prominent young farmer of Scott township, was born in Vanderburgh county, November 8, 1857, and is the son of John and Margaret Staser, above mentioned. He was reared on a farm and educated in the country schools. He chose agriculture as his vocation, and remained with his father until the latter was called away by death, and then he received possession of the homestead. October 19, 1885, he was united in marriage with Margaret Major, who was born in this county, June 1, 1867. Mr. Staser is an enterprising and progressive young man, and much respected. In politics he is an ardent democrat.

WILLIAM SCHOMBURG, the present trustee of Scott township, was born in that township October 18, 1858, the son of Christian and Charlotte (Lipking) Schomburg. The father was born in Germany in 1824, and died in Vanderburgh county in 1882, coming to this county about 1850. He was a farmer by occupation. In this county he was united in marriage with Charlotte Lipking, also a native of Germany, born in 1826, and yet living. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are living: Henry, Christian, William and Ferdinand. The mother, when wedded by Christian Schomburg, was the widow of Florence Buchenfield, who was also a native of Germany, and who, by his marriage with the mother of our subject, became the father of two children: Frederick and Lewis. William Schomburg was reared on a farm, where he worked as a youth, and where the

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honest and industrious efforts of his manhood have been successful in gaining him a support in life, and established for himself a good name and character. He was married November 2, 1882, wedding Louisa Frohbieter, daughter of John H. and Ingel Frohbieter, both natives of Germany. She was born in Scott township, August 16, 1859. To this marriage have been born two children, John, born September 20, 1883, and Ola, born September 13, 1885. At the time of his marriage Mr. Schomburg settled down where he now lives and began farming for a life occupation. He began life with a limited capital, and now owns eighty-one acres of good land. In the summer of 1887, by accident he lost his right arm, and was thus disqualified for farm labor. In the spring election of 1888, his fellow-citizens called upon him to fill the important position of township trustee, and to this position he was elected in April of the same year. He is a man of clear judgment, and is able to fill the office with credit. He has a fair German education, and although he attended the English schools but little, he reads and writes the English language, and is generally well informed. He is a warm friend to education and educational interests, as all intelligent citizens should be. In politics he is a democrat. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church.

Center Township was organized September 6, 1843. Originally its territory was divided between the ancient townships of Pigeon and Armstrong, and later its northern part belonged to Scott township, and for three years its southern part to Knight township, as at first constructed. It is now bounded on the north by Scott township, on the east by Warrick county, on the south by Knight and Pigeon townships, and on the west by Perry and German townships. Its surface is hilly and the soil thin, though, by proper cultivation, productive. The southern border is swept by Pigeon creek, the largest stream traversing the interior of the county of Vanderburgh. Other smaller streams are found among its hills, chief of them being Blue Grass creek, so named by the earliest settlers, who found blue grass growing about its vicinity. To this day a considerable part of the township is called "blue grass country." Originally the entire township was heavily timbered.

Early Settlers.— In the spring of 1808, the progressive pioneer, James Anthony, while exploring Pigeon creek, discovered what he considered a good mill-seat, and believing in the early and rapid settlement of the country, proceeded to Vincennes, where, on July 28, he made the first entry of land in the township. His mill was not built until 1814, and whether or not he took up his residence here at an earlier date can not be determined. It was not until 1810 or 1811, that settlers came in with the intention of making this new country their homes or becoming freeholders, and of establishing a civilized community in forests where still lingered the smoke from the savage's wigwam, and the constant howl of the wolf.

Among the first, came John Sharer, Matthias Whetstone, George Linxweiler, Absalom Vann and Nathan Young. John Sharer, with rare good luck, discovered what was later known as the Ingle spring, and near there raised his rude cabin. He at once cleared a garden spot and cornfield, and planted a peach orchard, which in a few years bore excellent fruit. He was a good citizen, for some time a magistrate, and in the later years of his life a part owner of the Negley grist-mill. The Matthias Whetstone farm on the old Princeton road a short distance north of Mechanicsville, in section 32, was a well known locality in

early times. For many years the residence there was kept as a public-house or tavern-stand and became justly celebrated. There were three brothers of the elder Whetstones, David, Matthias and Henry. The Vanns and Youngs formed a part of the Whetstone settlement. They were all Kentuckians, and valuable pioneer citizens. Peter, a son of David Whetstone, fell into disgrace. He stole a horse, was apprehended, examined and held to bail, his father becoming his surety. When court met Peter did not appear, and the bond was forfeited. The payment of the forfeiture completely ruined David Whetstone.

George Linxweiler, the progenitor of the large and well-known family of that name, and one of the first Germans to migrate to this part of the great west, who landed in Indiana territory opposite the mouth of Green river, in March, 1806, and for a time lived on the widely known J. B. Stinson farm in Perry township, came to the Whetstone settlement in 1811 and there founded his home. Industrious, economical, and honorable, he at once gained the respect of the settlers and through a long life of usefulness maintained a high position in popular esteem. His sons, William, Christ. and Isaac, and their descendants, have been conspicuous in developing the township and county.

To the south of this settlement, on the high hills near Pigeon creek, a few years later, Thomas Skelhorn settled; and soon afterward came Jonathan Goss. This place was long known as the Skelhorn hill. Between Skelhorn's and Whetstone's, Ashley Stanfield entered land and built his humble home. For some time his cabin stood solitary and alone in all that section. Then George France pushed his way into the wilderness and became Stanfield's neighbor. A dozen years or more passed, however, before this locality struck the fancy of any other settlers.

From the oldest states, and from across the sea, came enterprising and intelligent men and women. Among the first of these were D. F. Goldsmith and Everton Kennerly, both useful and prominent men in their day, each serving as county commissioner at different times, and being closely connected with the public affairs of the county. The former built the first court-house in Evansville, and the latter was well known as a faithful guardian of the public interests. In 1818, Judge William Olmstead emigrated from New York, and David Negley from Pennsylvania. These men were intelligent citizens, and did much to give tone and sentiment to society. Judge Olmstead was early called to the bench as an associate justice, served acceptably as county commissioner, and by his pure and wise private and public life rose to a lofty place in the esteem of his countrymen. Deacon Negley, as he was called, soon became the proprietor of the well-known mill site on Pigeon creek. Here with apparent fitness, a few words of description may be devoted to this useful institution of the olden times. The first mill was erected by James Anthony, as early as 1814. This was a rude log structure about twenty-four feet square, with a clapboard roof, the boards being pinned on with wooden pegs — not a bit of iron being used in its construction. One side of the house rested on posts set far out in the stream, and the other on the edge of the bank. There was one run of buhrs driven by an undershot wheel of small dimensions, against which the water was turned by a little log dam generally in bad repair. The meal produced by this mill was of a very inferior quality. Deacon Negley paid $5,000 for the mill property, the favorable location being the

only valuable part of the purchase. Joel Lambert, of Henderson, Ky., a man of means, associated himself with Mr. Negley, and they soon added improvements which became a great help to the surrounding country. The mill was the centre of attraction for all the settlers within a radius of forty miles. Previous to its operation, settlers had their grinding done at Red Banks, or resorted to the old-fashioned pestle and mortar to pulverize their corn. The Negley mill stood for many years, being at length destroyed by fire.

Most of those who came from the shires of England passed on to Scott township, but the good influence of their integrity and intelligence spread through all the settlements. For convenience sake most of the settlers occupied lands along the state road, running from Evansville to Princeton, then an established highway, though but partially cut out. The first to push to the eastward and open up the forests away from the road was Charles McJohnston, the elder, a progressive Irishman, who, in 1819, floated his boat up Pigeon creek, and landed at the Skelhorn hill. There he unloaded his household goods and farm implements, among which were two wagons, the first brought to this part of the country. After looking about for a desirable location he settled in the northern part of the township, and very soon thereafter became a freeholder. He acted an honorable part in the early history of the county, and his children and his children's children have preserved in honor the ancestral name. Charles McJohnston, who as a boy, nine years of age, came with his father, still lives on the lands which in those early days, with many a sturdy blow, he helped to rescue from their wild state. Near McJohnston's, to the southward, was the home of William Erskine, who reached the county about Christmas, 1819, with his three sons, John, Andrew and William, and one daughter.

About this time came Joshua Stephens, a tanner by trade, who afterward became well known in all parts of the county. In about two years thereafter a brother of this man, Silas Stephens, a saddler who had learned his trade as an apprenticed lad, also came into the neighborhood, and afterward the two were joined by their father, David. These were as honorable and clever men as could be found. They were men of principle, of integrity, and of considerable natural ability, but without the adornments of polite education. By industry and economy they rose rapidly; Silas to the bench as an associate justice, and Joshua to a high place in the affections of the people. At first Joshua conducted a tannery, and Silas a saddlery, both on a small scale; they enlarged their business as the country grew and became leading citizens and wealthy men for their day. While working at his bench in a small shop, Silas won the affections of Julia, the daughter of Gen. Evans, whom all were wont to praise as a sweet character. The marriage was solemnized in the good old-fashioned way, and the "infair" was attended by all the leading people of the day.

The first settlers in Blue Grass were Alanson Baldwin, William Patterson, Cyrus Paul, Gen. Ramsey, and others who came in about 1819. They were all from New England, and composed what was known as the Yankee settlement. They were intelligent, industrious people, all of them; knew how to make ax-handles, cradles, shingles, and all sorts of devices to add to the comfort of frontier life. The backwoodsmen had not been used to the many contrivances devised by these ingenious Yankees and looked with amazement at the results of their work. William Blevans, an old-time

shoemaker, Davis Bullock, a grand rail-splitter, Julius Gibson, a successful hunter, Parker Aydelotte, James Russell, Porter Fuller, Sylvester Boardman, W. C. Osborn, Benjamin F. Barker, Henry Wagoner, Daniel and Zera Fairchild, Thomas Ward, James Collins, E. Waters, S. M. Ross, Thomas Hooker, and Eli Higens were among the pioneers not elsewhere mentioned, who came in prior to 1825. What here appears shows that there was quite an influx of people, which reached its climax about 1819, and then subsided. There was a great run after land, and in a year or two buyers regretted their purchases. Hard times followed, and the era of cut money came on with that distress which forms a part of the general history of the county. Settlers poured in rapidly from all quarters soon after the general improvement plans of 1835–6. Land speculators bought large bodies of land, chief of these being Robert Barnes and Francis Amory. This inrushing of people was the final act in the complete settlement of Center township. Among those who came at an early day, and yet not among the first, who have wielded an influence for good, and have occupied an honorable place in the community, are the McCutchans, Knowlses, Brodies, Moffits and many others.

Early Industries, Games, etc.—Departures from primitive methods of husbandry were very slowly made during the first years of the new west's history. Up to 1830 the farmers of Center township sent to New Harmony to procure plows to break their lands. The establishment of Presley Pritchett's blacksmith shop in Evansville, and of Col. Seth Fairchild's in Mechanicsville, were great improvements in the county, but it was some time before all wants of this kind were conveniently supplied. New Harmony was also the favorite resort for those who had wool to be carded. The German socialists there were progressive and ingenious enough to have these valuable improvements. There were no cotton gins in the country until Nicholas Robinson, of Big Creek in Gibson county, put up one. That of Saunders Hornbrook, in Scott township, was the first and perhaps the only one in this immediate vicinity. The first horse-mill was built by Charles McJohnston some time prior to 1830. In this township in early days there were no industries pursued aside from farming except a tannery, the Negley mill already described, and some still houses. The making of whiskey became quite an industry. The market for corn was limited, and the distillers offered better prices than the merchants and traders. Up to 1825 the woods of Center township were full of all kinds of game.

Churches.—In the early days the settlers of Center township attended divine worship in the log cabins of pioneers, or at the schoolhouses whenever a minister of the gospel pushed his way into the wilderness and announced his readiness to expound the word of God. Annually they went to the camp-meetings held by the Presbyterians and Baptists. In early days the Baptists predominated in this locality. The Wheelers were about the first to preach the doctrines of Methodism in the township, though the gifted John Schraeder preceded them in the county. For a long time the house of John Ingle was the regular place for the assemblage of Methodists throughout the surrounding country.

Blue Grass Methodist Episcopal Church.—In his will, the pioneer, Charles McJohnston, made a valuable bequest "to help to build a house to worship God in." Mr. McJohnston was a Methodist in Ireland; there at his father's

house he had seen John Wesley, and had heard the great man preach, but by the terms of his will this house was to be free to all Christian denominations. It has, however, been a distinctively Methodist church, because the church-going portion of this community is so largely of that denomination. The church was erected under the supervision of Charles McJohnston, the now aged son of the benefactor, in 1846. It was a neat frame structure, and when finished was dedicated by that illustrious pioneer preacher, Rev. Robert Parrett. The first preacher was Rev. Charles C. Danks, and the first class was composed of about twenty members. In 1882, on the site of the old church, a handsome, commodious brick edifice was erected, at a cost of $6,000, and was dedicated by that powerful and learned man, Rev. Joseph Wood. Charles McJohnston has ever been a devoted, faithful member, and much of the church's prosperity has been due to his great liberality. The church is now exceedingly prosperous, having about eighty active members. It has always been on the Blue Grass circuit. Rev. Samuel McNaughton is the pastor now in charge.

German Methodist Church.— This denomination began to hold services about 1843, first at the houses of members, then at the Richter school-house, a rude log building, when finally in 1849 a church building was erected. This stood on the edge of German township; was a frame structure, all the material, except the flooring, being sawed by hand. In 1859 another building, also a frame, was erected near the site of the present church, at a cost of $1,000, which served the congregation until April 29, 1888, when a handsome new brick church, costing $3,000, was dedicated to the service of God. Among the early ministers were Revs. Muth, Smoker and Wittenbach, and of later times Revs. Koerniger, Beer, Baker, Bruening, Lukenmeir and Speckman, now in charge. The first class was composed of but four families, the Gottschalks, Millers, Molls and Karts. The membership now numbers about seventy-five. Since 1847 Rev. Ulrich Schraeter, a local preacher, has been a true and faithful friend to the church, and by his many good deeds has won the love of all its people. The Sunday school is very prosperous, with about eighty regular attendants. There is another church of the same denomination in the township near the Hooker school-house. It was built in 1886, is a comfortable brick structure, and cost about $1,700. It has a good membership, is prosperous and belongs to the same circuit as the church last mentioned.

German Evangelical Church. — In late years this denomination has built a small, neat frame church on the Petersburgh road near Mechanicsville. The congregation is weak in numbers, but composed of highly respectable citizens. Among its early leading members were Jacob Kunz, Nicholas Keil, and Mrs. Rech.

Kratzville Methodist Episcopal Church.— At least fifty years ago the Methodists had a preaching place at Samuel Kirkpatrick's, in German township, and frequently used for the purpose of divine service the Kirkpatrick school-house. When the Germans came in and changed the social aspect of that neighborhood, the preaching place was moved to the Kratzville road, and then, about fifteen years ago, a neat church was built and has been known generally as "the Ridge church." A class was organized in very early times. Among its members were Mother Grimes, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mother Short, and Henry Morgan. Among the old-time preachers were Revs. J. N. Ryan, William Ingle, Isaac Owen, and some

others. Among the early members in the neighborhood of the new church were: Lewis Short, Webster Goldsmith, Oliver Goldsmith and Jackson Reed. The congregation is prosperous at present, though not large.

Blue Grass Catholic Church.— Among the Irish settlers in the central part of the township were a few faithful followers of the Roman Catholic church. Under the leadership of Richard Raleigh, these people succeeded, about 1846, in building a frame church of comfortable size and neat appearance. The membership has always been small. Priests from Evansville occasionally hold service here.

Towns.— The principal village in the township is Mechanicsville, commonly called Stringtown, because its houses are strung along the road, and known officially as Zipp's postoffice. At a very early date, the point where the Petersburgh road left the State road was selected as a good place for a smithy and wagon shop. It was a busy place in early times, and when a postoffice was established, old man Zipp, then a resident of the town, was appointed postmaster, and thus gave the place its present official designation. At present there is a small general store, several blacksmith, wagon and carriage shops, but beyond this the place is unimportant. Mr. Ira Fairchild, a son of Col. Seth Fairchild, and grandson of Jonathan Fairchild, who came with his family from New York to Indiana in 1818, thus pictures the early days of this village: "In 1829 my father removed to Mechanicsville and opened a blacksmith's shop, which he carried on two or three years, when he purchased the old Hutson distillery, removed it to the State road and converted it into a smithy, which was a famous institution in its day. This house was built of heavy hewed logs, 30x40 feet square, had five forges and worked a force of seven or eight hands. All the livery horses of Evansville were brought there to be shod, and all sorts of iron work was done. At this time Mechanicsville seemed in a fair way to outstrip Evansville in the race for position. Thomas Smith had built a saw-mill on Pigeon creek, and on the hill where he afterward kept tavern he carried on a cabinet shop, working several hands, and supplied the demand for furniture for miles around. It was in this shop that that the distinguished John Ingle, jr., learned his trade, which he plied for several years industriously before he became an attorney at law. The village also boasted of a well-kept hotel, a wagon shop, and country store, and was withal a place of very considerable local importance."

McCutchanville, in the northern part of the township, was brought into existence about 1845 by the establishment of a postoffice and the appointment of Mr. McCutchan as postmaster. It is without present importance.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Alleon, of Center township, was born in Germany, February 24, 1826. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Seeman) Alleon, who were both natives of Germany. They came to America about 1832, and settled in Marion county, Ohio, where they remained about nine years, after which they removed to Vanderburgh county, Ind., and settled on the farm where John Alleon now resides. The father died soon after reaching this county, but his wife survived until the fall of 1880. Our subject is the oldest son, and when the family came to this country was only a little over fifteen years of age. He has devoted his entire life to the farm and now owns 140 acres of good land. He was married to Miss Caroline Becker, who was born about

1839, in Germany, the daughter of John and Emma Becker. She died May 31, 1880. Of their three children, two died when quite young. The other, John, was born February 14, 1860, and married Miss Caroline Ahles, daughter of John and Theresa Ahles, December 13, 1883. He and wife live with his father. They have one child, Edwin, born October 25, 1884. Mr. Alleon is a member of the German Methodist church. In politics he is a republican.

GOTTLIEB W. BAUMANN, a citizen of Center township, was born in Switzerland, May 18, 1849, the son of Rudolph and Susannah Baumann. They emigrated to the United States in 1853. They proceeded at once to Evansville, Ind., where the father became engaged at work as a carpenter. He remained but a few years in Evansville, and then removed to Posey county, Ind., where he continued until his death, about 1880, his wife dying about 1854. Gottlieb was educated in the schools of Evansville, both in English and German. At nineteen years of age he determined to learn a trade, and accordingly began life for himself in Posey county. He first worked on a farm for a time, and then learned the blacksmith's trade in St. Philips, that county. He worked there nearly three years, and then went to Henderson county, Ky., where he spent four years. He then removed to Evansville, and after ten years' work in Blount's plow factory, he came to his present home in Center township, where he has since been engaged in general blacksmithing. He was married January 1, 1873, to Miss Amelia Riechelt, who was born in Warrick county, Ind., April 16, 1852, the daughter of Gottlieb and Philipina Riechelt. Her father is still living in Evansville, and her mother died April 1, 1888. They are the parents of four children, viz.: William, born October 7, 1873; Julia, born October 27, 1875; Virginia, born July 7, 1880; Allan, born December 2, 1882. Mr. Baumann and family are members of the German Methodist church.

FREDERICK BRANDENBERGER, a farmer of Center township, was born in Switzerland, October 3, 1846. He is the son of Henry and Magdalena (Schorri) Brandenberger. They came to Vanderburgh county in October, 1848, remained one year in the city of Evansville and then settled on a farm in the southwestern part of Center township, and remained until 1865, when they removed to another farm, which the father occupied until his death, March 22, 1880. His wife survived him about two years, her death occurring November 16, 1882. Frederick attended the common schools and was employed chiefly in farm work until November 27, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer infantry, and served until August 4, 1865. During his term of service the only hard battle in which he participated was that of Bentonville, N. C. He was mustered out at Louisville, and received his discharge at Indianapolis. After returning home he went into the saw-mill and threshing-machine business, but was engaged in farming at the same time. This he followed for about ten years, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to farming. He was married November 7, 1867, to Miss Mary Schwartz, who was born in Scott township, this county, February 14, 1848, the daughter of Henry Schwartz. He owns a farm of eighty acres. He and his wife Mary were the parents of eight children: Amelia (deceased), Louisa, Martha, William W., Mary E., Bertha, John H. and Minnie M. Mrs. Brandenberger died August 14, 1885. He was married August 17, 1886, to Miss Mary Newmaster, who was born in Louis-

ville, Ky., in November, 1854, the daughter of Charles and Dorothy (Loudonberg) Newmaster. Mr. Brandenberger and part of of his family are members of the German Methodist church. In politics he is a republican.

HENRY BRANDENBERGER, farmer and dairyman in Center township, was born in this county December 7, 1848. He is the son of Henry and Magdalena Brandenberger, who are noticed in this volume in connection with Frederick Brandenberger. When he was about sixteen years of age his father removed to the farm, on a part of which he now resides. Here he and his brother John own 160 acres of good land, nearly all of which is in cultivation, and is well improved, and supplied with buildings for carrying on the dairy business. With the exception of a few summers spent in threshing wheat, he has given his entire attention to the farm and the dairy. He and his brother have built up a very extensive trade in the latter business, and supply their customers twice a day with the products of the dairy. Mr. Brandenberger was married October 24, 1875, to Miss Sarah Strobel, who was born in Center township, June 27, 1855. She was the daughter of Jacob and Catherine Strobel, who were both natives of Germany, and are still living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Brandenberger are the parents of three children: William H., George S., and Edward G. He and his wife are members of the German Methodist church. In politics Mr. Brandenberger is a republican.

JOHN BRANDENBERGER, a prominent citizen of Center township, was born in this county February 9, 1858. He is the son of Henry and Magdelena Brandenberger, elsewhere noticed in this volume. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Center township, where he obtained a good common school education. He has devoted his entire life to the dairy and farming. He and his brother Henry own 160 acres of good land, and are well established for carrying on the dairy business on an extensive scale. He was married January 4, 1880, to Miss Rose Miller, who was born in Switzerland, November 5, 1859. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Miller, who were both natives of Switzerland, and are now living in this county. They began married life at their present abode, the old Brandenberger homestead, and their happy home circle now includes six little ones, as follows: Charles, Rosalie, Frederick, John, Flora and an infant. Mr. Brandenberger is a member of the Methodist church, his wife of the Reformed Protestant church. In politics Mr. Brandenberger is a republican. He is a young man of energy and enterprise, and bids fair to become one of Center township's most substantial citizens.

JOSEPH BULTMANN, a worthy and prosperous farmer of this township, was born in Prussia, December 15, 1817, the son of Adam and Francisca (Kruz) Bultmann. He spent his time from six to fourteen years of age in school, and after this time he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until he was about eighteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to this county and settled on the farm where he still resides. The father bought eighty acres of land and settled down in the woods. Soon after settling on the farm Joseph went to New Orleans, where he spent about ten years in the boot and shoe business. At the end of that time he came back to this county, and here met Elizabeth Osterman, whom he married July 13, 1847. His wife was born in Germany, January 24, 1827, and is the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Floehr) Osterman. Mr. Bultmann owns 250 acres of good land, most of which

is in cultivation and is well improved. He has risen from a small beginning to be one of the most prosperous and substantial men in this township. He is the father of six living children: Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Henry, Josephine, Frank. Mr. Bultmann and family are members of the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Bultmann is a liberal democrat.

JAMES F. CRANE was born in the state of New York, May 6, 1831, the son of Arza Lucy (Boynton) Crane, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, in 1800, and the latter in Vermont, in about 1803. When three years of age his parents removed to the state of Ohio. Here he attended school principally at Steubenville, and acquired a good common school education. At about twelve years of age he began river life as cabin boy, and since that time has served as cook, mate, pilot, and captain, almost continually to the present time. He has navigated the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and all their principal tributaries. He was married October 20, 1856, to Miss Urania A. Blake, who was born in the state of Ohio, September 17, 1834, the daughter of Simon and Hannah (Cunningham) Blake, both of whom were natives of Maine. Since 1865 or 1866 they have resided in this county, and for nearly four years have occupied their present comfortable home in Center township. Mr. Crane was steamboating during the war, and was in the service of the government the greater portion of the time, serving on the transports, and was frequently in greater danger than if he had been serving on the field, it being a frequent occurrence for the guerillas to fire upon them while navigating the Green and Cumberland rivers. Mr. Crane and wife are both members of Grace Presbyterian church of Evansville. Mr. Crane is a member of Crescent lodge, I. O. O. F., at Evansville, and in politics is a republican.

HENRY EISSLER, a farmer of Center township, was born in Evansville, October 12, 1854, and is the son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Steiger) Eissler. His parents were born in Germany, and emigrated to the United States more than forty years ago, settling in Evansville. After spending several years in the city, the father began on rented land until he was able to buy the sixty-six acres where he still lives. He has risen to be a prosperous and substantial farmer by reason of his energy and enterprise. His wife died January 13, 1888. Henry is their oldest living child. He secured a good common school education, and also received instruction in German in the city of Evansville. He has devoted his entire life to farm work, and now owns 105 acres of good land, about seventy-five acres of which is in cultivation. Mr. Eissler has obtained this farm by his own industry and economy. He was married May 6, 1879, to Miss Johanna Happel, who was born in German township, this county, June 8, 1857, the daughter of John and Magdalena (Damm) Happel. Mr. and Mrs. Eissler have only one child, Harry, born March 23, 1888. They are members of the St. John's Reformed church in Evansville. Politically Mr. Eissler is independent, voting with whichever party best suits him, and taking but little interest in politics.

LEVI ERSKINE, son of John Erskine, was born January 21, 1833, on the farm where his father first settled. His life, until he was twenty years of age, was spent on the farm, where he worked during the summer, and then in the winter attended school. In this way he obtained a good knowledge of the common branches, and an introduction to some of the higher ones. At the age of twenty he entered college at Greencastle,

Ind., where he remained about two years. After leaving college he divided his attention between farming and school-teaching, working the farm in summer and teaching school in winter, until he had taught six terms. In 1868 he busied himself as a railroad contractor and bridge builder, which he followed for five years. The latter part of 1872, he became engaged in work for the county, graveling and macadamizing the roads, which he followed for two or three years, during which time more than 100 miles of roads were thus improved in Vanderburgh county. Since then he has been in the employment of George P. Heilman as general shipper and manager of the erection of buildings. He was married February 22, 1860, to Miss Sallie L. Benjamin, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Waters) Benjamin, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Erskine was born December 31, 1838, in the city of Evansville. By this marriage were born five children: Lottie, born December 19, 1860, died March 12, 1883; Wilbur, born January 8, 1863; Erwin F., born October 5, died December 22, 1872; Annie L., born September 14, 1874, and Levi, born August 9, 1876. Mr. Erskine is a liberal republican, but has never sought nor held office, except one or two terms as township trustee. Mr. Erskine and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly respected citizens of Center township.

Jacob Euler, jr., was born March 9, 1845. He is the son of Henry Euler and his wife, Mary Ann Steinmetz, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States in 1836, and settled on land in Center township. Henry Euler died in January, 1860, his wife surviving until December, 1871. Our subject spent his early life on his father's farm, and attended school a few months each winter. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Indiana cavalry, and was mustered out July 9, 1865. During his term of service he was in the battles of Chickamauga, Fayetteville, Mossy Creek, Talbot's, Dandridge, Fair Garden, in the Atlanta campaign, and Wilson's campaign in Alabama and Georgia. He was married December 22, 1871, to Miss Louisa Korb, who was born in this county, October 18, 1846, daughter of Adam and Catharine (Schmidt) Korb. Her parents were natives of Wachenheim-on-the-Hardt, Germany. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: Frank A., Ella N., Oscar, Florence, Louisa, and George J. Mr. and Mrs. Euler are members of St. Peter's Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Euler is a republican, and is a member of Farragut Post, No. 27, G. A. R.

Oliver Goldsmith.— The ancestry of the subject of this sketch, as far as can be determined, is as follows: Zaccheus Goldsmith, of Wenham, Mass., was the father of Richard Goldsmith, who married Hannah Dodge. They were the parents of the following children, born between the years 1732 and 1747: Hannah, Abigail, Mary, Thomas, Richard, Lucy, Josiah, our subject's grandfather, born September 9, 1744, and Jeremiah. Josiah Goldsmith married Sarah Fox. They were the parents of the following children, born between the years 1768 and 1786: Thomas, Sally, Hannah, John, Lucy, Betsy, Daniel F., born May 22, 1784, and Roxanna. Daniel F. came to Vanderburgh county, Ind., locating at Evansville about the year 1818. Here he went to work at his trade, that of a mason, and was one of the contractors who built the first court-house in 1820, and afterward erected many other buildings of more or less importance. He was married March 27, 1823, to Miss Melissa Hopkins, of this county, who was born in the state of Ver-

mont February 3, 1804, the daughter of Stephen Hopkins and wife, the former of whom was born about 1766 and died in this county May 17, 1849. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith made their home on the farm in Center township, but his engagements as a contractor claimed the greater portion of his attention. They were the parents of ten children: Mary Ann, Cordelia, Electa, Daniel Webster, Oliver, Elmira, Hester, Lucy Roxanna, Chauncey, and John Henry. Mr. Goldsmith died December 5, 1855. His wife had preceded him a number of years, her death occurring April 27, 1844. Oliver Goldsmith was born on the old homestead April 8, 1834, and with the exception of fifteen months in California, has devoted his entire attention to farming. He was married November 18, 1858, to Miss Mary Smith, who was born in this county January 18, 1839, daughter of Robert and Mary (Skinner), both of whom were natives of England. They are the parents of eight children, as follows: Moses R., Hester, Katie, Walter C., Jessie Elmer, Cora, Bertha, and Oliver, all of whom are living except Hester and Oliver. Mr. Goldsmith and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of the most substantial citizens of the township, and he and family are highly respected.

Moses Russell Goldsmith, the oldest son of Oliver Goldsmith above mentioned, was born on his father's farm in this township September 18, 1859. He was educated in the district schools. He has devoted his entire attention to agriculture, and, having been raised to the business, is quite a successful young farmer. He was married, December 18, 1883, to Miss Lena Hanning, who was born in Spencer county, Ind., June 29, 1859. She is the daughter of John and Susan Hanning. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith spent the first few years of their married life on the Goldsmith homestead. In June, 1886, he bought a farm adjoining his father's, on which he erected a comfortable house, and has resided there since. Mr. Goldsmith is the father of two children: Emma Estella, born December 20, 1884, and Fletcher Webster, March 6, 1887. Mr. Goldsmith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the German Methodist church.

Theodore Hanning, of Center township, was born in Germantown, Ohio, June 22, 1841. He is the son of John D. and Dora Hanning, the former of whom was born near Bremen, Germany, on August 26, 1806, where he grew to manhood, married, and in 1839 came to the United States. He removed to Spencer county in 1847, and now resides with Theodore, the only child living. Our subject has spent the greater portion of his life in farming, but in connection with this has at times been engaged in commercial pursuits and milling, and since coming to Vanderburgh county has been in the dairy business. He was married December 24, 1866, to Mrs. Susan Hanning, his brother's widow. She is the daughter of Jacob and Susan Fryhofer, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mrs. Hanning is a native of Jackson county, Ind., where she was born March 19, 1838. Mrs. Hanning had two children by her first husband, John and Lena. Mr. and Mrs. Hanning are the parents of seven children, viz.: Albert, May, Dania, Wesley, Addie, Edwin and Oscar W., all of whom are living and unmarried. Mr. Hanning and family are members of the German Methodist church, and are as highly respected as any one in the county.

James Henry, of Center township, was born about the year 1820, in Johnston, Scotland. He is the son of Robert and Margaret (Fyfe) Henry. He spent his

early life in a cotton factory of his native country. About the year 1850 Mr. Henry came to America and settled in Center township. Two years after this he returned to Glasgow, and in July, 1854, he was married to Miss Margaret Brodie, daughter of David and Janet (Anderson) Brodie. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Henry remained five years in Glasgow, and then returned to America, about 1859, and settled on the farm where they now reside. From that time until the present he has given his entire attention to farming. He owns more than eighty acres of good land, nearly all of which is in cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are the parents of twelve children. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his family have a large circle of acquaintances, by whom they are held in high esteem.

Robert R. Henry, a well-known school teacher and farmer of Center township, was born in Scotland, October 27, 1855, son of James and Margaret Henry, an account of whom is given above. Mr. Henry was reared on his father's farm in Center township, where he worked each summer and in the winter attended the schools of this township and gained a good education. He began teaching about 1876, and has continued in the same profession during the winter of each year until the present time, and is regarded as one of the most successful teachers of the county. During the summer he devotes his attention to farming. He was married September 15, 1886, to Miss Sarah McCutchan, who was born in this county, March 2, 1857. She is the daughter of Samuel and Isabella (Brown) McCutchan. His wife was also a school teacher, she having taught for seven or eight years before her marriage. They are the parents of one child, Isabella, born August 4, 1887. Mr. Henry and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly respected citizens.

Peter Heubner, deceased, was born in Germany, June 8, 1824, son of John G. and Anna Margaret Heubner. At fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to America, locating first in Posey county, Ind., and after a few years they came to Vanderburgh county, settling in Center township, on the farm where his widow now resides. He was married, June 16, 1847, to Miss Harriet H. Inwood, who was born in this township October 20, 1828, the daughter of William and Hannah (Chester) Inwood, both of whom were natives of England. Mrs. Heubner's parents emigrated to America, arriving at Evansville in August, 1819. Here Mrs. Heubner was born. They are the parents of ten children, whose names are as follows: Hannah M., Annie E., George M., Sarah R., William W., Edward R., Lawrence, David, John H. and James C. Mr. Huebner died July 31, 1882, and in his death Center township lost one of its oldest and most highly respected citizens. His widow resides with her youngest son at the old homestead. Mrs. Huebner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which her husband was also a member, and is loved and honored by all who know her.

William H. Hornby.—The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was William Hornby, sr., a native of the north of England, and by occupation a sea captain. His grandfather, William Hornby, jr., was a native of Cerne, Dorsetshire, England, and married Sarah K. Ridout. Their family consisted of three sons: William, Charles, and Henry F. The latter, the father of William H. was born in Chickerell, near Weymouth, Dorchester, England, March 17, 1811. When he was eight years of age, he accompanied his parents to America,

landing at Philadelphia, in April or May, 1819. Thence they made their way to Pittsburgh, by wagon, and from the latter place by flat-boat down the Ohio river to Evansville, Ind. From Evansville they came to what is now Scott township, this county, where they settled on a farm and where their family grew to manhood. Here Henry F. Hornby was married March 10, 1831, to Miss Caroline Mansell, daughter of Samuel Mansell, of Vanderburgh county. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Bellamy, was born in London, England, December 29, 1813, and came with her parents to Evansville, in 1819. Henry F. and wife had three sons and three daughters, of whom the sons only are living: William H., Charles J. and George W. William H. is the eldest son and was born April 10, 1836. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Scott township, where he worked and attended school, attaining both a thorough knowledge of farming and a common school education. He was married October 29, 1863 to Mary J., daughter of James Hayhurst, a pioneer of Vanderburgh who has lived in the county since 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Hornby have only three children living: Oliver W., Cicero G., and Herbert F. Mr. Hornby served as justice of the peace from 1882 to 1886, giving entire satisfaction. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES KELLAWAY HORNBY was born in Dorsetshire, England, March 4, 1829. He is the son of William and Mary (Burgh or Burch) Hornby, natives of the same county, the father born in 1800, and the mother about five years later. At the age of nine or ten, Charles accompanied his parents to America, and came at once to Scott township. They settled on the farm where his father resided until his death. Here he passed his youth on his father's farm assisting in its culture. The opportunities for school being somewhat limited, he only succeeded in obtaining such essential instruction as was sufficient for transacting his own business. He was married February, 1863, to Miss Martha E. Paul, daughter of Cyrus and Ann (Hayhurst) Paul. They had four children: Charles E., Margaret, Anna E. and Martha E., the first two dying when quite young. When the youngest child was only two years of age Mrs. Hornby died. August 29, 1881, he was married a second time to Mrs. Harriet (Burtis) Brown, who had one daughter, Ada. He has resided in this township continuously, and three or four years on the farm where he now lives and owns about 200 acres of good land. Mr. Hornby is an Episcopalian in belief, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

PHILIP KAISER, ex-soldier and well-known citizen of Center township, was born near Frankfort, Germany, May 8, 1845, and is the son of Frederick and Mary (Binghemer) Kaiser. He remained in his native country until he was nine years of age, and then accompanied his parents to the United States. They made their way at once to Vanderburgh county, and settled on the farm where the son now resides. Here the parents continued to reside. Mr. Kaiser procured the greater portion of his education in the schools of Center township. August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirty-second volunteer infantry, and served until February 14, 1865; when he was mustered out as captain at Chattanooga, Tenn. While in the service, he was in the following battles: Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign, and then did guard duty mostly in the vicinity of Atlanta and Chattanooga until March 21, 1873, when he was mustered out of the ser-

vice. In the battle of Chickamauga he was severely wounded in the leg. Since coming home, he has devoted his attention to the farm. He was married April 21, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Linxwiler, who was born in this county, May 25, 1845, the daughter of William and Jane Linxwiler. They are the parents of six children: William, Elizabeth, Letitia J., Erma, Clinton DeWitt, and Katie. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser are members of the German Methodist church.

WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK is a native of Center township, born January 21, 1848. He is the son of Alfred and Hannah (Smith) Kirkpatrick. His mother's parents were natives of England, coming to the United States and settling at Evansville in 1832. Our subject was raised in this county, and obtained his education in the public schools. He enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana, under Capt. Hollingsworth, and served three months. He was engaged mostly in doing guard duty in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tullahoma and other places. After remaining at home a short time, he re-enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana, under command of Capt. Kellogg. He was promoted to the rank of a corporal, which position he held until he was mustered out. He was married March 14, 1867, to Miss Mary Jane Niehous, who was born in Allegheny, Penn., December 17, 1847, and is the daughter of John H. and Catharine (Muntz) Niehous, both of whom were natives of Germany. They are the parents of eight children: Ella S., Edward, Katie S., Emma A., Mary J., Charles, William H., and Harry W., all of whom are living except Edward and William H., who both died in infancy. In March, 1871, he was employed as sexton of Locust Hill cemetery, which position he still holds. Mr. Kirkpatrick and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a member of Farragut post, G. A. R., and of the Order of the Iron Hall.

JOHN H. KNIGHT was born in Center township, this county, September 8, 1846. He is the son of William G. and Caroline (Alleon) Knight, the former of whom was born in this county, November 18, 1822, and the latter in Germany, November 24, 1828. They were the parents of six children: John H., Elizabeth J., William L., Mary B., Caroline A. and Charles A., only two of whom are living, John H. and William L. John H. Knight spent his early life on his father's farm. He managed to acquire a good education, and taught school from the time he was twenty until he was twenty-three. With this exception he has devoted his entire life to farm work. He was married February 25, 1875, to Lucy S. Troup, who was born in Vanderburgh county, February 19, 1854, and is the daughter of William and Jessie (Jarvis) Troup, both natives of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have three children living and have lost two. Their names are: John W. (deceased), James O., Jessie May, Charles Ira (deceased) and John H. Mr. Knight resides on the old homestead, forty acres of which he now owns.

JOHN R. KRATZ, son of John and Louisa (Beauchle) Kratz, was born in this township July 1, 1860. He was educated in the schools of Center township, and was occupied on the farm for a few years afterward, and then learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop in Kratzville. In October, 1883, he formed a partnership with his brother, and the following spring the two bought their father's shop and have since continued in partnership. He was married October 13, 1886, to Miss Hannah Rhine, a native of this county, but who, when young, removed

with her parents to Louisville, where she resided when married. She was the daughter of Frederick and Frederica Rhine, both natives of Germany. Her father is deceased, but her mother still resides in Louisville. Mr. Kratz and wife went to housekeeping in Kratzville, where they still reside. They have one child, Viola, born July 26, 1887. Mr. Kratz is an honest, industrious young man, and he and wife are highly respected. They are both members of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Kratz is a republican.

CHRISTIAN W. KRATZ, trustee of Center township, was born in this county, July 2, 1855. He is the son of John and Louisa (Beauchle) Kratz, the former of whom was born May 31, 1830, the latter July 3, 1831, both natives of Germany. They came to the United States when quite young with their parents. Our subject's grandfather Kratz, settled first at Pittsburgh about 1834, where he remained about four years, and then moved to this county. He settled in German township in the first place, and then in Center township in 1857 or 1858. The grandfather Beauchle came to this county about 1841. Here the father and mother of Christian grew to manhood and womanhood, and were married August 10, 1854. They were the parents of eight children: Christian W., Elizabeth, Louisa, John R., Peter, Christiana, Karl and Martha, all of whom are living except Louisa and Peter, the former of whom died from the effects of a burn after she was about twenty-one years of age, and the latter died in childhood. Christian W. spent his early life, in good part, in school, and thus acquired a very good common school education. At the age of seventeen he entered his father's blacksmith shop, which was established in 1854, and learned that trade, and continued to work with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, when he went into partnership with him. They remained in partnership until October, 1883, when he formed a partnership with his brother, John R., in the same business. In the following spring the two sons bought the shop from their father, and have continued the business to the present time. Christian W. Kratz was married November 3, 1880, to Miss Minnie Schemet, who was born in this township January 14, 1860, and is the daughter of Louis and Caroline (Stahl) Schemet. In April, 1888, Mr. Kratz was elected trustee of Center township, and is filling the office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. The Kratz family is one quite prominent in Vanderburgh county, and is noted for its industry and enterprise. The late Christian Kratz, of Evansville, is an uncle of this subject. Mr. Kratz and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican.

JACOB LAUBSCHER was born in Switzerland, November 4, 1832. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gygi) Laubscher, both of whom died in Switzerland, the year of his father's decease being 1836. He was educated in his native country, where he attended school until he was fourteen years of age. He then learned the watch-maker's trade, at which business he worked until he was twenty-three years of age, and then he emigrated to the United States, arriving in Pennsylvania in 1855. There he did farm work for about one year. He then spent six months in traveling, and settled down in Hamilton county, Ind., where another year was spent in farm work. From there he came to this county in the fall of 1857–8. Here he did farm work for about two years, then went to Spencer county, Ind., and worked on a farm for another year. On July 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Indiana cavalry, and served until September 12, 1864, when he

was mustered out at Indianapolis. During his term of service he was in the following battles: Farmington, Mo., 1861; Cotton Plant, in 1862; Yazoo Pass; Augusta, Ark., July 4, 1862, where he was struck in the left leg above the knee by a spent ball, causing a wound which though somewhat painful did not disable him from duty; Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; Little Rock; Pine Bluff, and numerous other smaller engagements. At March's Mill, Ark., April 8, 1864, his command had a desperate encounter with an overwhelming force of the enemy, and he was severely wounded by being shot through the fleshy part of the left arm, also in the left elbow, his left thumb shot off, and he also received a scalp wound, which rendered him unconscious. He was taken prisoner, and was held until July of the same year, when he was paroled. He then returned to his regiment, but did not engage in any other battles until he was mustered out. Mr. Laubscher is grievously disabled by his wounds and exposure, and yet the pension he draws is only $12 per month. After the war he returned to Spencer county, where he remained until about 1876, engaged in farming. He then came to Center township, where he has since remained, with the exception of one year spent in Knight township. He was married in 1876, to Mrs. Emily Schide, who was born in French Switzerland, May 18, 1832. She was the mother of two daughters, Ida and Caroline, who still make their home with their stepfather. Mr. Laubscher is a member of Farragut post, G. A. R., and politically is a staunch republican. He was a brave and gallant soldier, who never faltered from duty, and is in civil life an upright and industrious man, and his family are highly thought of.

JOHN W. LAUBSCHER, one of the leading men of Center township, was born March 31, 1838. He is the son of Christian and Mary Ann (Swahlen) Laubscher. They were both born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1812, and emigrated to the United States late in the year 1837. They remained a short time in Pennsylvania, where John was born, and then settled in Ripley county, Ind., where they lived seven years, working on a farm. Coming to German township, this county, the father worked on a farm for two years, and then settled on the farm where his son now resides. They reached Evansville in 1846, and settled finally in 1848. Christian Laubscher died December 2, 1885. His wife survives and resides with her daughter on a part of the old homestead. Mr. Laubscher's early life was spent on the farm, while in Center township. After coming to German township, he assisted in clearing the farm and burning lime for ten years. In about 1863 he and his father formed a partnership in the steam machine business, owning a threshing machine, saw-mill, etc. This partnership lasted until about 1867 or 1868, when Christian S., another son, bought his father's interest, and the two brothers formed a partnership that has lasted to the present time. In 1876 they founded a grist-mill, with a saw-mill attached, and have since built up a splendid trade. In addition to the grist-mill, the brothers still run a threshing machine every year, and each owns a small farm. The Laubscher brothers are among the most substantial citizens of Center township, and are known far and wide for their industry, enterprise and fair dealing with every one. John W. Laubscher was married October 6, 1861, to Miss Anna Kisling, who was born in Switzerland, June 10, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Laubscher are the parents of seven children: Simon J., born July 22, 1863; William F.,

August 29, 1864; Edward C., July 6, 1866; Adolph, November, 1868, died when sixteen months old; Adolph L., April 26, 1871; Andrew C., March 11, 1873; Samuel R., June 16, 1875, all of whom are engaged with their father in the business. Mr. Laubscher and family are members of the German Methodist church. In politics he is a republican. He was elected township trustee in April, 1884, and that he served the people well was proven by the fact that he was re-elected by a largely increased majority to the same office in 1886.

GEORGE LINXWILER, grandfather of Isaac W. Linxwiler, was born in the town of Two Bridges, Germany, April, 1768, and attended school in his native country from six to fourteen years of age, receiving a good common school education. He then served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the miller's trade. He emigrated to the United States, landing at New York in 1785, and going from there to Pennsylvania. He was married in 1790, to Miss Catherine Stull, a native of the same place in Germany, born June 5, 1767. After coming to New York in 1785, she worked three years in the city to pay her passage to America. They probably resided in Pennsylvania foi several years after their marriage, removing to Vanderburgh county previous to 1809. George Linxwiler died February 22, 1857, his wife early in November, 1858. William Linxwiler, father of Isaac, was born in this county February 12, 1809, being the third white child, and the *first* male white child born in the county. He was the youngest of thirteen children, one of his older brothers having been a soldier in the war of 1812, and wounded during that war. William Linxwiler was a farmer, his father having been the first to locate a number of farms in different places in the county. He was married February 10, 1833, to Jane Clinton, who was born in Warren, Ohio, January 20, 1815, the daughter of Jonathan and Letitia (McAlree) Clinton, both natives of Ireland, who came from that country to Ohio and settled in Trumbull county. Thence they came to this county in 1831. Mrs. Clinton died August 24, 1874, aged eighty-seven. They were the parents of seven children: Henderson, born March 12, 1835, died January 22, 1839; John D., born July 11, 1837; Margaret E., born September 10, 1839; George H., born January 21, 1842, died September 5, 1858; Mary J., born May 25, 1845; Isaac W., born September 14, 1847; Benjamin L., born October 7, 1849, died January 8, 1867. William Linxwiler died February 10, 1882, his wife March 13, 1888. William Linxwiler settled on the farm where his son resides, in 1833. ISAAC W. LINXWILER was born and reared on this farm, and was educated in the schools of this township. He has devoted his entire life to farming, and now owns sixty-two acres of land, a part of the old homestead, nearly all in cultivation. He was married October 31, 1872, to Miss Cidney W. Hanson, who was born in Ohio, January 20, 1852, daughter of William and Joanna Hanson, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and came to this county in 1865. They went to housekeeping on the farm where they still reside. They are the parents of seven children living and one dead: Emma E., born July 25, 1874; Daisy L., June 28, 1876, died October 9, 1876; Charles E., March 14, 1878; James C., February 13, 1880; William H., July 5, 1881; Laura B., July 17, 1883; Jane J., April 28, 1885; Isaac L., August 11, 1887. Mr. Linxwiler is a republican in politics. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Vanderburgh lodge, No. 34. He is an honest, industrious man, and represents one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, families in the county.

Samuel C. Longbine, a prominent citizen of Center township, was born in this township, December 10, 1849. He is the son of George and Catherine (Severe) Longbine. The former is a native of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, and the latter of Virginia. After their marriage they resided in Vanderburgh county, where Mr. Longbine gave his attention to farming until his death, which occurred August 24, 1880, his wife having preceded him about twenty-five years, October 11, 1855. Samuel was educated in the schools of Center township, and worked on the farm with his father until he was fourteen, and the greater portion of the time until he was twenty-three. He was married May 24, 1873, to Miss Clarissa Brown, who was born in this township, November 20, 1849. She was the daughter of John M. and Clarissa (Linxwiler) Brown, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and the latter on the farm where she and her husband now reside. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Longbine settled down to farm life, and have occupied their present home for seven years. He has devoted his time entirely to agriculture, except the time spent in filling various township offices, such as constable for six years, tax collector two years, and road supervisor, as which he is now serving his second term. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Ida (Willis) Longbine, who was born January 10, 1877. Mrs. Longbine is a member of the Methodist church. In politics Mr. Longbine is a republican. He and wife own a farm of forty acres, nearly all of which is in cultivation. He is an honest, industrious gentleman, and he and family are well-known and highly respected.

Charles F. McJohnston, a native of County Longford, Ireland, was born September 30, 1810. He is the son of Charles McJohnson, sr., who was a native of the same county in Ireland, and was born in 1781. He married and lived in his native country until he had seven children, three sons and four daughters, when his wife died. He then took his children and emigrated to America, and landed at Philadelphia in August, 1818. Here he left his children while he spent some time in looking for a location in New York and elsewhere. Failing in this he procured wagons and made the journey across the mountains to Pittsburgh, where he arrived at the end of four weeks. He then built a flat-boat and started with his family down the Ohio river, but, after reaching Beaver Dam, a short distance below Pittsburgh, he landed, sold his boat and spent the winter at that place. In the next spring, however, he built two other boats, on one of which he placed his family, and on the other his horses, and continued his journey down the Ohio to Evansville, which place was reached about March 25, 1819. Here he left his children on the boat, and went out into what is now Center township, this county, and entered 1,000 or more acres of land, his being the first land ever entered in that vicinity. He returned for his family, and took them onto his land, where he settled down in the wilderness. He, with the help of his sons, at once began to clear the land for farming. The remainder of his life was spent here, and his home soon became known as one from which no wayfarer would be turned away. In August, 1827, he was elected to represent the counties of Vanderburgh and Warrick, in the state legislature, but did not live to serve his term out. Nothing shows his popularity at home more than the fact that in this election only two votes were cast against him in his own township. He died May 3, 1828. Charles F. McJohnston spent but eight years of his life in Ireland, a

part of which he attended school and then he accompanied his father to this county, where he assisted his father in clearing the land, and he has lived up to the present time on some one of the farms he helped to make. He was married February 14, 1833, to Miss Mary Wasson, of Gibson county, who was born September 15, 1815, and was the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Adams) Wasson. Mr. Wasson was a Unitarian minister, and both he and his wife were natives of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McJohnston are the parents of nine children, viz.: Catherine, born February 6, 1834; Arthur F., born February 19, 1837; Joseph W., born February 18, 1839; Maria J., born February 24, 1841; James W., born May 30, 1843; Melissa, born October 16, 1845; William H., born June 14, 1848; Levi I., born April 5, 1851, and Katie, born February 21, 1854. All are living except the first two, Catherine, who died in her seventh year, and Arthur F., who died at the age of fifty, from the effects of exposure in the civil war, he having been a member of Company K, Sixty-fifth Indiana volunteers. Mr. and Mrs. McJohnston are now among the most venerable citizens of the county, and it is very interesting to hear them relate the many things of importance that have taken place within their recollection. They live all alone on the farm where they have been continuously for about forty years, but Mr. McJohnston has divided the estate among his children, and four of them live in sight of their parents. For their advanced age they are hale and hearty, and seem to bid fair to remain some time yet. They were present at the birth of the county, and have witnessed its growth and advancement through all its stages of progress, and have taken no small share in making their portion of the county what it is. Mr. McJohnston's father was a Wesleyan Methodist, and he has been a member of the Methodist church for more than sixty years, and his wife for nearly as long. In politics he was a whig, and is now a republican.

JOHN F. MOFFETT was born on the farm where he now resides, October 31, 1840, son of James and Wilhelmina (McJohnston) Moffett. The father was born in County Armagh, Ireland, March 10, 1805; the mother was born in Longford county, Ireland, June 14, 1814. Mr. Moffett's father settled on the farm where his son now resides, entering the land from the government. Here he lived until his death September 5, 1869. His wife survived until February 2, 1885. On this farm John Moffett passed his early life. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-fifth Indiana regiment, served three years, and was mustered out a corporal in July, 1865. While in the service he participated in the battles of Resaca, Nashville, of the Atlanta campaign, and various other engagements. March 19, 1868, he was married to Miss Janet Brodie, who was born April 3, 1844, in the city of Mexico, daughter of Andrew and Janet (Henry) Brodie, both natives of Scotland. The first seven years of their married life were spent at the home of Mr. Brodie in this township. They next removed to the farm where they now reside. He owns eighty acres of good land nearly all in cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Moffett are the parents of two children: James B., born January 1, 1869, and Mamie, born May 16, 1871; the latter died July 25, 1872. Mr. Moffett is a member of Farragut post, No. 27, G. A. R., and he and his entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican.

RACHEL H. PURDUE. — Daniel Williams, a native of Wales, immigrated to the United States before the revolutionary

war, and made his home in Virginia. Here he was married to a Miss Denton. They raised a family of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter. One of these sons, William D., was born March 30, 1760. He worked on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the revolutionary war, and served until independence was achieved. He then returned to Virginia, and afterward emigrated to Tennessee, where he was married to a Miss Shelton. They were the parents of twelve children; subsequently, this wife having died, he married in 1816, Mrs. Susanah Hudson, a widow with eight children. She was a native of North Carolina, born March 12, 1781, daughter of William and Amelia (Retherford) McDonald. To this marriage these children were born: Calvin McDonald, born 1817; James L., born July 1, 1819; Henry M., born April 26, 1821; Rachel H. born September 16, 1823, and Isabel P., born January 29, 1826. Rachel H., was born in Butler county, Ky., and when four years of age she accompanied her parents to Warrick county, Ind. They settled in the vicinity of Boonville, in the fall of 1827. What little schooling she obtained was in that county, being often compelled to walk three miles or more to find a school of any kind. She was married in Warrick county to Richard Robeson Purdue, July 18, 1841. Prior to the revolutionary war, Richard Robeson Purdue, Louis Gregory Purdue, and another brother emigrated from France and settled in South Carolina. When the war broke out one of the brothers went with Washington and the other with Marion, and both fought until the close of the war. Richard was married before he entered the army and had three children. In all, he was the father of twenty-two sons, when his wife died. He was married the second time and had one son, Howell Gregory Purdue. His second wife dying, he was married again and had another son, Jarrett Purdue. He then died, and his widow married a Frenchman, Gabriel Visor. Howell Gregory, Richard Purdue's only son by his second wife, was married August 25, 1814, to Miss Nancy Jane Dixon, whose mother was Ellen (Evans) Dixon. She and her husband were both natives of South Carolina, where he was born October 21, 1790, and she December 30, 1795. They were married in Kentucky, but made their home in Tennessee. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Richard Robeson, born February 3, 1816, Jarrett G., Ellen E., William D., Andrew V., Howell G., Basil B., Susan, Oliver L., and Nancy J. They were born in Montgomery county, Tenn., except the last four, natives of Warrick county. The parents emigrated from Tennessee to Kentucky in December, 1829, and the next fall reaching Warrick county. His death occurred July 5, 1850, and she passed away February 4, 1868. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Purdue resided in different parts of Warrick and Spencer counties until 1853, when they removed to Marion county, Ill., in which place they resided until his death, October 2, 1858. They were the parents of nine children: Jarrett G., born June 10, 1842, who enlisted in 1861 as a private in the Twenty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, and after participating in the battle of Shiloh, died near Corinth, Miss., June 10, 1862; Susan M., born September 5, 1843, died November 2, 1844; William H., born August 30, 1846; Orrin C., born June 24, 1848; Richard H., born April 9, 1853; Samuel D., born March 13, 1856, and James B., born February 6, 1858. After her husband's death, she returned to Warrick county, where she was married to Rufus Roberts, the marriage taking place in April, 1859.

Two sons resulted from this union: Rufus J., born October 12, 1860, died in infancy, and Union B., born April 14, 1862. When the latter was only a few weeks old, she and Mr. Roberts separated, since which time she has remained a widow, and made her home in Warrick county, until the summer of 1886, when she removed to the city of Evansville, where she still resides with her youngest child.

DR. S. RUARK, an old and prominent physician of Center township, was born in Richland county, Ill., July 17, 1825. He is the son of Reason and Mary J. (Banks) Ruark. The former was born in Maryland about 1800, and the latter in the south a few years later. In 1844 he left the farm and came to Evansville, where he remained a short time, and then went to Memphis, Tenn., and spent the winter. In the spring of 1845, he returned to Evansville, and entered upon the study of medicine, reading with Drs. Wilcox and Lane for two years, and then with Dr. Casselberry for one year. He graduated from the old Evansville Medical College about 1850, having practiced for two years before graduating. After graduating, he continued the practice of medicine in Evansville for two years, in Henderson county, Ky., for six years, in New Harmony for six years. He then returned to Evansville, and has remained in that city and vicinity until the present time. At present he resides four miles north of the city on the Fulton avenue road, where he owns a farm of over sixty acres of land, on which he has a pleasant, comfortable home, and an orchard containing a large variety of fruit grown in this vicinity. Dr. Ruark was married November 6, 1849, to Julia Ann Rogers, a native of this county, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Marquess) Rogers. Mrs. Ruark died May 3, 1869, aged forty years, nine months and eighteen days. On April 6, 1870, he was married to Miss Sophia Blakey, who was born in Virginia about 1848. They are the parents of a son, born May 19, 1888. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics the doctor is a republican.

ROBERT RUSTON, a prominent citizen of Center township, was born in Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, April 6, 1812, the son of Richard and Mary (Farmor) Ruston. He was married October 25, 1835, to Lydia Grant, born May 2, 1812. On April 6, 1837, he left England, bringing with him his wife and one son. He stopped en route at Cleveland, after which he came to this county and settled in Scott township, where he engaged in farming. Here he remained about ten years and then removed to Campbell township, Warrick county, where he lived about thirty years, when he returned to Vanderburgh county, this time settling in Center township, where he now resides. Mr. Ruston is the father of six children by his first wife: Matthew, born July 26, 1836; Mary, December 30, 1838; Daniel, May 24, 1840; Henry, October 13, 1841; James C., March 10, 1843, and Andrew, July 22, 1844, all born in this county except Matthew, who is a native of England. Three are dead, Ephriam, Jane and Henry, a member of the Sixty-fifth Indiana, died at Knoxville, Tenn., December 14, 1864. Mrs. Ruston died February 3, 1846. Mr. Ruston was a second time married August 26, 1846, to Mrs. Mary Dodd, a widow with three children. Mr. Ruston was the father of one child by his second wife, Ephriam, who was born August 31, 1850. Mr. Ruston was again left a widower April 29, 1880. September 25, 1881, he married Miss Maria Carr, born August 11, 1833, daughter of Henry and Mary (Toland) Carr, natives of the north of Ireland. Mr.

Ruston is a member of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Ruston is a devout Catholic.

H. WILLIAM SCHNELLE was born in Brunswick, Germany, December 2, 1840, the son of William and Hannah (Bertram) Schnelle. He accompanied his parents to the United States, landing at New Orleans in the spring of 1854. They settled first in German township and then removed to the farm in Center township, where the son now resides. Here his father died in March, 1881, his wife having preceded him, February 20, 1879. In August, 1862, Mr. Schnelle enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirty-second Indiana volunteer infantry, the first German regiment from Indiana. He was mustered out June, 1865. During his term of service he participated in some of the principal battles of the war. At Perryville he was taken prisoner, but was paroled the next day. At Chickamauga he was severely wounded in the left side of the head, which gives him a great deal of trouble yet, the bone pressing against the brain. This wound rendered him unfit for duty until the spring of 1864, when he returned to his regiment, then in east Tennessee, and was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and after Sherman went on to the sea his regiment remained in the vicinity of Atlanta until he was mustered out. After he returned home he took a course in the Evansville Commercial College, kept books for nearly two years, and was in the grocery business one year, and then came to the farm, where he has since resided. He was married in the spring of 1867 to Miss Margaret Soesser, daughter of Simon Soesser. He is the father of seven children, viz.: Henry W., William S., Minnie, Edward, August, Frederick and Simon. Mr. Schnelle and family are members of the Evangelical church. He is a republican politically. He owns a farm of about forty acres, nearly all in cultivation. He and family are among the best citizens of the township. His wound, received at Chickamauga, causes him to be subject to attacks of epilepsy. He draws a pension of $30 per month for this injury, which but slightly compensates for it.

JACOB KUNZ, an old resident of Center township, was born in Germany May 19, 1828, son of Conrad and Elizabeth Kunz. His father died when he was only a few months old, and his mother ten years later. He emigrated to the United States in 1850, arriving at New York in January of that year, and in May reached Evansville. January 27, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Caroline L. Schlag, the widow of John Schlag. She was born in Germany February 2, 1822, daughter of John Haberer. Her parents both died in Germany. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kunz settled on the farm where he still resides, where at first there was but little cleared land on the place of ninety-four acres. Now it is all cleared except twenty-five acres. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, born November 11, 1857, who died September, 1869; Anna, born 1864, who died in infancy, and David G., born September 16, 1859. Mrs. Kunz died October 12, 1884. Mr. Kunz and family are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican. He is one of the well-to-do farmers, and has always been an honest, industrious man.

CHRISTIAN F. SCHLAG, son of John Schlag and his wife Caroline (afterward Mrs. Kunz), is now a prominent farmer of this township, where he was born September 16, 1852. He was married November 19, 1879, to Miss Anna Freyling, who was born in Warrick county, April 8, 1857, the daughter of Stephen and Anna (Pickett)

Freyling. They are the parents of two children: Louis S., born June 2, 1882, and David G., born February 25, 1884. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican.

CONRAD SCHMIDT, a venerable farmer of this township, was born in Bavaria, February 15, 1810, the son of Andrew and Christina Schmidt. When he was fourteen his mother died and his father married again. After leaving school he was employed as a shoemaker. In 1832, he, together with his father, stepmother, four brothers, one sister and two step-sisters emigrated to the United States. After two years at New Orleans they came to this county in the spring of 1834, and settled in the woods on the farm where he now resides. Conrad's father died in 1839, and his stepmother lived until about ten years ago. Mr. Schmidt was married September 10, 1839, to Miss Mary Schwab, who was born in Switzerland, July 8, 1822, daughter of Christian and Catherine Schwab. When about twelve years of age she accompanied her parents from Switzerland to this county, spending four years at Pittsburgh, and arriving at Evansville in the spring of 1838. They remained about three years in Evansville, and then came to this township, where the father died about 1869, and the mother a year later. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have spent nearly forty-nine years together on this farm. They raised a family of twelve children, seven of whom are still living, and the youngest to die was seven years of age. The children's names are: Mary, deceased; Christina, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Elizabeth, Philip, Henry; Wilhelmina, deceased; Simon, deceased; Louisa, Margaret, George and Ida. Mr. Schmidt owns eighty acres of land, all of which he assisted in clearing himself. He and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Schmidt is a republican. None are more highly respected than this aged couple.

ANTON SCHMITT, an aged and respected farmer of Center township, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, at Wachenheim-by-the-Hardt, February 14, 1814, the son of David and Justina (Haller) Schmitt. When he was fourteen, he was engaged in a vineyard, which business he thoroughly understood. Mr. Schmitt was married May 16, 1838, to Miss Barbara Kunz, born in Germany, December 4, 1817, daughter of Conrad and Susan Kunz. Her father died in his native country in 1828, and her mother died when Mrs. Schmitt was an infant. In 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt, together with their oldest child, Mr. Schmitt's father and mother, one brother and one sister, emigrated to the United States, reaching Evansville in June. Anton and wife settled in a little log cabin on the farm where he still lives, and his father and mother on another near his. Here his father, who was born in 1776, died, October 9, 1844, and his mother then went to Evansville and resided with her daughter until her death, May 3, 1873, at the age of ninety-four years. Mr. Schmitt was eminently successful, and increased his farm of forty acres to one of 167 acres, and the eight or ten acres of cleared land that he found, to more than 100. The log cabin has been replaced by a substantial frame structure, which is comfortable and commodious. In addition to this he has erected quite a handsome two-story residence for his son, which together with fifty acres of land he gave to him. He and wife are the parents of five children: Margaret, Elizabeth, David (deceased), Catherine, Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt, have passed a little more than fifty years together, forty-eight at their present home. They are members of the United Evangelical church. In politics Mr. Schmitt is a republican. CHARLES

SCHMITT, son of Anton, was educated in the schools of Center township, and studied German at Darmstadt. He has devoted his entire life to farm work, and owns a farm of fifty acres, nearly all of which is in cultivation, and is well improved. He was married August 31, 1874, to Miss Louisa Kuster, who was born in this county January 14, 1855, daughter of Christopher and Louisa (Swarz) Kuster, natives of Germany, who emigrated some thirty-five or forty years ago, and now resides in Scott township. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt are the parents of five children: Otto (deceased), Clara, John, Victor, Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt are members of the Lutheran church. In politics he is republican. He is an honest, industrious young farmer.

JOHN HENRY PETER SCHMIDT was born at Casseburg, Lauenburg, Prussia, July 29, 1831, the son of John Henry and Mary (Ludemann) Schmidt, both of whom died in their native country, the father about 1880 and the mother about 1863. In the fall of 1856 he emigrated to the United States, and from New York went to Milwaukee, where he was variously employed, principally in a printing office, for a year and a half. From Milwaukee he went to Tell City, Ind., where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixtieth Indiana infantry, under the command of Col. Owen, and served three years. He participated in the battles of Munfordville, Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bottoms, Vicksburg, Black River, and in skirmishes near Jackson, Miss., and at Carencro, where he was taken prisoner and held for six or seven weeks. After being exchanged, he was with Banks on his Red River expedition. He was discharged in the spring of 1865, and then returned to Tell City and engaged in the shingle business for one year. He then came to Evansville, where he followed the wharf-boat business for nine or ten years, after which he came to Center township and bought the farm where he now resides. He was married April 1, 1875, to Mrs. Sophia (Andres) Bremer, the widow of Henry E. Bremer. She was born in Holstein, Germany, about 1834, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Bank) Andres. Her father died in Germany about 1852, and her mother in Tell City, Ind., about ten years later. Mr. Schmidt and wife have one child, Mary Christina Francisca, born January 16, 1876. They are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Schmidt is a republican. He was a gallant soldier, and is now an honest, industrious and successful farmer.

REV. ULRICH SCHROETER, an old and highly respected resident of Center township, was born near Berne, Switzerland, August, 1826, the son of John and Elizabeth Schroeter. His maternal grandfather was John Swahlen, who immigrated at the age of eighty years, and lived over nine years after reaching this country. Ulrich Schroeter acquired a good academic education, and some knowledge of the French language. In March, 1847, he, with his parents, brother Christian, sisters Anna and Elizabeth, and his grandfather, emigrated to the United States, and reached Evansville, in July, 1847. The family settled on a farm in German township, nearly all of which was in the woods. The father died about five years later, but the mother lived about twenty years. Ulrich made his home principally with his uncle, Christian Swahlen, in Center township, and was variously employed. At about the age of twenty-six, he made a profession of religion, uniting with the German Methodist church. He was licensed to preach, and was a local preacher for some time. He became an itinerant

minister, his first circuit including Logansport, Wabash, Peru, and other places. In this work he remained about one year, when his health failed. A year later he again entered the itineracy, visiting Santa Claus, New Boston, Santa Fe, Grandview, and other places in Spencer county. There he was married May 11, 1858, to Miss Mary Fryhofer, who was born in Jackson county, Ind., May 29, 1840. She is the daughter of Jacob Fryhofer, born March 11, 1806, and his wife Susanna born December 18, 1805, both natives of Canton Cirach, Switzerland. They came to the United States about 1835, and settled first in Jackson county, then in Spencer county, where Mrs. Fryhofer died February 12, 1863. Mr. Fryhofer now resides in Riley county, Kansas. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Schroeter gave up his circuit and returned to Vanderburgh county, and purchased the farm in Center township, on which he now resides. He has cleared most of it, and erected a substantial house and two large barns. During the time he has been engaged in farming he has been a local minister and a leading member of the German Methodist church. He has been in demand to preach funeral sermons, far and near, and he was never too busy to respond to all the demands of this kind. At present there is an elegant brick church erected near his farm, the successful completion of which was due, in great part, to the efforts of Mr. Schroeter. He and his wife are the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living. Their names are: Lydia E., John W., Hannah S. (deceased), Emma L. (deceased), Louis F. (deceased), Emma Clara (deceased), Wilhelm Jacob, Henry Edward, Albert Walter, Jesse F., Samuel T., Irwin Benjamin and Arthur Clemens.

CHARLES F. W. SCHWARTZ was born in Prussia, December 26, 1839, the son of Ernst Henry and Louisa (Redemeir) Schwartz. At the age of seven he accompanied his parents to the United States, arriving at Evansville in December, 1846. They occupied a farm in Scott township about eight years, and then removed to German township, where Mrs. Schwartz died about the year 1854. Mr. Schwartz survived her until September, 1874. October 20, 1862, Charles enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-fourth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served until October 19, 1865, when he was mustered out at Galveston, Tex. Some of the principal battles in which he participated were Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Blakely, Ala. After coming home he worked at the carpenter's trade and then resumed farming. He was married July 22, 1869, to Miss Caroline Schemet, who was born at Wittenberg, Germany, May 3, 1851, the daughter of Louis and Caroline Schemet, who now reside in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz have had the following children: Caroline C. (deceased), Wilhelmina R. and Mary B., (deceased); Louisa R., Louis F., William H., Anna Catherine, Ella Augusta, Christian Gottlieb, and Edward Arthur. Mr. Schwartz and family are members of the German Methodist church.

ERNST HENRY SCHWARTZ was born in Scott township, January 2, 1850, the son of E. H. and Louisa Schwartz, above mentioned. He was married May 5, 1885, to Miss Kate Krieger, who was born in this county May 16, 1868, daughter of William and Lizzie (Stichert) Krieger, natives of Germany; he died in this county December 23, 1886, and she December, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz are the parents of two children: Emma M., born February 15, 1886, and Wesley W., born August 28, 1887. In religion, they are German Methodists.

Frederick Steinmetz, an old and prominent farmer of this township, was born in Wachenheim-by-the-Hardt, Germany, June 11, 1811, the son of Bernhard and Elizabeth (Koehler) Steinmetz, who died in that country, his father in 1829, and his mother in 1838. Frederick attended school until he was fourteen years of age, becoming an exceptionally good penman, and afterward was engaged in his father's vineyard until he was about twenty-seven years old. March 16, 1837, he married Miss Elizabeth Schmidt, who was born in Germany, April 11, 1811, daughter of David and Justina (Haller) Schmidt. Her parents afterward came to the United States and settled in Center township. Mr. and Mrs. Steinmetz emigrated to the United States, leaving home April 24, 1837. They reached Evansville June 19, and on October 27, 1837, purchased a farm of eighty acres in Center township. He worked there about eleven years and then bought his farm of 160 acres, which was then entirely wooded. Now there are about 100 acres cleared, and all the work of opening this farm has been done by him and his sons. They are the parents of seven children: Henry, Anna Marie (deceased), Justina, Conrad (deceased), Elizabeth, August and Bernhard. Mr. Steinmetz and family are members of the Evangelical church. Mr. Steinmetz was for several years secretary of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance company of Vanderburgh county.

John Ulrich was born in Switzerland, July 29, 1842, the son of Joseph and Anna (Schroeter) Ulrich. Mr. Ulrich's parents immigrated and landed at New York, July 12, 1847, and came at once to Evansville, and settled in this township. In the spring of 1862, Ulrich took a trip up the Tennessee river on a government boat, and on the 20th of July, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served two years, ten months and five days. He participated in the battles of Blountsville, Tenn., where he was painfully wounded in the wrist, Dallas, Resaca and other engagements of the Atlanta campaign. Near Decatur he was shot through the right side, breaking two of his ribs and producing a very dangerous wound. This was so serious and so long in healing that he was unable to return to his regiment. When he was mustered out May 25, 1865, the wound had not yet healed and it still disables him. He was married October 15, 1866, to Miss Hannah M. Heubner, who was born in this county, March 18, 1847, daughter of Peter and Harriet Heubner. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich are members of the German Methodist church, and he belongs to Farragut post, G. A. R. They are the parents of nine children: Anna Eliza (deceased), William H., Edward R. (deceased), Harriet F., Walter W., Elizabeth M., Jesse Martin, Sarah Esther and Ada Belle (deceased).

Karl Volkmann was born in Germany, September 15, 1844. He is the son of Andrew and Caroline Volkmann. When Karl was about nineteen years old he emigrated to the United States, and reached this county in May, 1864. He was variously occupied for a time, and then purchased sixty acres of the 120 acres which he now owns. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, and has been very successful. He was married about 1866 to Miss Justina Meyer, a native of Germany, daughter of Christian and Charlotte Meyer. They are parents of eight living children: Ernest, Charles, Frederick, Mary, Alvina, Gusta, Otto, Louisa, and two deceased, Caroline and August. Mr. Volkmann and family are members of the Lutheran church.

He has held the office of supervisor for two years. Mrs. Volkmann's father was sheriff of the court in the old country, was highly educated, and filled that position nearly all his life.

MICHAEL WEBER was born in Germany, July 2, 1839. He is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Hoomel) Weber, the former of whom was born in Germany, August 3, 1812, and the latter about 1801. In 1852, the family, which consisted of the parents and four children: Nicholas, Michael, Mary and Catherine, landed at New Orleans, and reached Evansville June 7. In August of the same year, his father settled in Center township. Here they chopped cord-wood out of all the available timber, made rails, and prepared thirty acres for agriculture. In the spring of 1856 they bought fifty-two acres of land, where Michael now resides. They afterward bought eighty acres more of woodland. This land is now all cleared, except about four acres, and the Webers did the greater portion of the work themselves. Michael's mother died October 3, 1861, but his father still lives at Evansville. Michael Weber and Miss Mary Schmidt were married December 10, 1867. She was born in Pennsylvania September 18, 1850, the daughter of Michael and Christina Schmidt. Her parents removed from Pennsylvania about 1855, and settled in Center township, where they still reside. Mr. Weber has been frequently called upon to act as administrator in settling various estates, and he has given entire satisfaction in this regard. He and wife are the parents of five children: Jacob, Michael, John, Mary and Michael. The first named Michael was killed by a horse when only one year, three months and three days old. In 1881 Mr. Weber's health failed, and he took a trip to Germany, where he remained three months, but after he returned he suffered a relapse, and then took a trip to Alabama and Florida. He and family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He has been a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F., for about thirteen years.

BENJAMIN S. YOUNG, ex-county commissioner, was born December 18, 1830, in Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England. He is the son of William and Ann (Briggs) Young, natives of England, who came to America about 1835. They landed at New Orleans, and at Vanderburg county, in the spring of 1836, first settling on the Kratzville road in this township, thence moving to the Blue Grass flats. From there they came to the farm where Benjamin now resides, and the father purchased jointly with his brother, eighty acres of land from Ephriam Hall, paying $200 for what is now worth $60 an acre. William Young died a year or two later, from the kick of a horse. In a few years Mrs. Young married William Skeels. Mr. Skeels took a trip to California, accompanied by Benjamin, where he remained some five or six years. On his return, the family removed to the eastern part of Center township. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Skeels enlisted in the sixty-fifth regiment, Indiana volunteers, and was taken prisoner and died in Andersonville prison. His widow died at the home of her son, in 1882. Benjamin spent his early life in working on the farm, saw-milling, and steamboating, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In the latter part of 1854, he returned to Evansville, and on April 25, 1855, wedded Miss Harriet Lawrence, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Cartwright) Lawrence, natives of New York. Mr. Young bought out the other heirs to the old homestead, where he and his wife have since resided. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living: Mary, Olivia, Anna J.,

Charles S., Fletcher, died in infancy, Robert L., John H. (Francis, twin brother of John, died in infancy), Laura, Katie, Emma, Esther. Mr. Young was elected constable about 1863, and served in that capacity for about eight years. In 1872 he was elected county commissioner, which office he filled with honor and credit for three years. Mr. Young and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican. He cast his first vote for president for Gen. Scott. Mr. Young is a popular and worthy citizen.

Knight township, prior to 1840 and after the establishment of Vanderburgh county, formed a part of the extensive township of Pigeon. It is now bounded on the north by Center township and Warrick county, on the east by Warrick county, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by Pigeon township. Along the river border the surface is low and subject to inundation. Here are found the rich alluvial lands of the river bottom. Along the old canal bed, or the present line of the L. E. & St. L. R. R. are rich lands, at one time swampy, but now, through modern system of drainage, considered as good as any lands in the county. In the greater part of the township, aside from the localities named, the surface is gently undulating and the soil of a productive character. In early times the entire township was covered with dense forests, but these have disappeared. The north border of the township is washed by Pigeon creek, but no considerable streams traverse its interior.

Early Settlers.— Most of the settlers here crossed over from Kentucky; indeed, it may be said that all of the earliest settlers in this township came from that state, to which many of them had previously emigrated from Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and other states of the south. About the winter of 1806 Æneas McCallister, the progenitor of a large family of that name, made a settlement opposite the mouth of Green river. Though others may have preceded him, he was doubtless the first to settle in the township which afterward became identified with the history of its growth and progress. He subsequently removed to what was known as the Knight settlement some four miles from Evansville in the direction of Newburgh. His sons were, Jesse, Archibald, and Joseph, all men of great worth and good standing. Jesse McCallister's was a favorite place for the early religious workers to congregate. The camp grounds were on his farm, and he himself was a devout worker. Joseph, the youngest, was a clever man and had an influence for good in his day, but the rougher traits of the pioneer were among his possessions. Between 1810 and 1812 a number of pioneers braved the dangers of life in the woods, and came to share the experiences of the McCallisters. Daniel Noble settled in the vicinity of Three Mile Island, and Daniel James, the uncle of Nathaniel and John James, still below him. Next came Samuel Lewis and settled on the place afterward so well-known as the homestead of Gen. Joseph Lane. These people claimed as their neighbors, John Sprinkle, William Briscoe, Solomon Vanoda and Julius Wiggins, though the cabins of these settlers stood as far away as the present site of Newburgh, the mouth of Cypress creek and beyond. Among other early settlers along the river were: Henry James, David Aikin and John Garrett. Here also lived the Lane family, Joseph, Jesse, Simon and Floyd, and their parents. These settlers did not come until 1818, though for some years they had lived on the opposite bank of the river.

This little settlement in Knight township

gave to Vanderburgh county, to the state and to the nation a man whose name adorns the brightest pages of history. Gen. Joseph Lane came with his father in 1818 and settled a short distance below the foot of Three Mile Island. In 1820 he married and became part owner of his father's land where his ten children were born and where his family resided until 1853. When but twenty-one years of age he made the race for the legislature and won, though pitted against such men as Gen. R. M. Evans and Judge William Foster. He was five times elected to a seat in the lower house of the general assembly and twice to the state senate. In shaping the legislation of the state he acted a conspicuous part, and by his vote and influence contributed largely to a satisfactory and honorable settlement of the financial complications which followed the downfall of the great internal improvement system of 1835. When war was declared against Mexico in 1846, he vacated his seat in the state senate, and enlisted to serve in the ranks under that gallant officer Capt. Walker. In rapid succession he rose to the rank of brigadier general, and acted a military career which was without spot or blemish. In 1848, after his return from the field of battle, he was appointed by the president governor of Oregon, and subsequently represented that state in the United States senate. At the advanced age of seventy-nine years he died April 19, 1881, at Roseburg, Ore.

Another settlement was made about 1813, some four miles above Evansville on the Newburgh road. There lived Isaac Knight, Martin Miller, Samuel Kinion, John Fickas, Adam Fickas, Robert Gibson, Humphrey Barnett and the McCallisters. John Beach settled near what is now known as Howard or Asylum farm. Peter Linxweiler lived north of the Knight settlement and near Pigeon creek; Ambrose Kelsey was between the settlement and the city. Isaac Knight received the honor of having his name perpetuated in the christening of the township. He became a freeholder in the township in 1815, and lived on the lands bought from the government until his death. His family was among the most respected in the township. The other pioneers named as residing in this settlement were sturdy men, skillful hunters and good citizens.

After the first settlements were made the growth and development of the township was for many years very slow. North of the Knight farm, out toward Pigeon creek, and especially through the lowlands, afterward traversed by the Wabash & Erie canal, there was not a stick amiss. Indeed, it was not until 1830, and even later, that the land in this locality began to be cleared up and settled upon. Nor were there any settlements whatever in very early times east of Isaac Knight's and west of the county line, except that now and then along the Newburgh road a patch was cut out in the forests and a cabin was raised. With the great increase of population that was ushered in about 1835, Knight township received a very small proportion of the foreigners that came into the county. It, however, filled up with a good class of citizens. A considerable portion of the lands were entered by non-residents, the chief of these being the well-known Robert Barnes, who made the last entry of land made in the township. This outline of the condition of the township during its early existence is, of necessity, imperfect.

Reminiscences.—Adam and Eve Fickas settled near Race creek, in Henderson county, Ky., in the winter of 1806, and thence removed to the Kentucky bank of the Ohio river, opposite Three Mile Island, in 1808, where they remained until 1817, at which time they removed to a farm in War-

rick county, in recent years known as the Simon Lane farm, now owned by Frank Staser. Jacob B. Fickas was one of nine children born to these pioneers. From an account of his recollections of early times in Knight township, the following brief extract is made: "I have vivid recollections of the earthquake which, in 1811, upset the town of New Madrid, Mo., and caused the earth to sink to such an extent that a lake appeared where before the town had stood. The shaking up reached even this part of the country; the shock was sensibly felt all along our river settlement. In consequence a religious furore seized upon the minds of the people and they thought of little else than attending religious worship. About this time James McGrady, who was the founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, appeared in this section and preached to the people. Phineas Ewing and Hiram A. Hunter followed McGrady, and under their inspiration the camp meeting system sprang into existence. A camp ground was opened on the farm of Jesse McCallister in 1815 or 1816. In about two years it was removed to the farm of Isaac Knight in the same neighborhood. The next season the Baptists had a camp meeting in the upper bayou settlement on the farm of Jesse Lane. This system of religious worship was kept up year after year for a period of thirty or forty years.

Churches.—The Cumberland Presbyterians from the earliest times have been strong in Knight township. But at the present time there is but one organized class of this denomination in the township, that on the Newburgh road called Hebron. The church was first called Nebo, the name being changed after the erection of a house of worship. The church edifice is a small, neat, frame structure, built about 1858, mainly through the instrumentality of Rev. John T. Bates, then pastor of the church. The class had been organized about ten years prior to this time, probably by Rev. William Lynn. The early meetings were held at what was afterward known as the Terry school-house. Among the ministers to this charge, besides those named, have been: Revs. Ritchie, White, Bowden, Cleveland, Darby and Miller, the present pastor. Prominent among the early members were: Mrs. Julia Terry, John Hall, Sqiure Vann, John Fickas and Isaac Knight. The congregation is now in a prosperous condition, though its membership is numerically small.

Christian Order.— Through that part of the township called in early times the upper bayou settlement, or along the river near the Three Mile Island, there has grown up a strong society of those who worship according to the faith of the Christian Order. This sect is an offshoot from the Christian church as established by Alexander Campbell, and was founded by John McCrary, Joseph Wasson and John Boren. The Rev. George Grimm first came preaching in this neighborhood. He was succeeded by Rev. Tibbetts, and he in turn by Rev. John T. Phillips, who for several years has been the faithful pastor in charge. Preaching was first held in the district school-house, but in 1868 a neat frame church was erected. Mrs. Elizabeth Aikin is recognized by all as probably the most devoted and earnest supporter of this church. The congregation is very large, and the Sunday school is in a prosperous condition.

Little Sisters of the Poor.— A branch of this order was established in Evansville in 1887, through the kindness and charity of Mr. John A. Reitz, the generous millionaire, and thoroughly practical Catholic. He donated seventeen acres of land on Lincoln avenue, in Knight township, one half mile from the city limits, whereon was erected a

splendid and spacious building, fitted with all modern improvements, to be the home for the aged poor in charge of the Sisters. The land and building are worth more than $50,000. The building is of brick, three-stories, 225x75 feet in dimensions, with two wings half the size of the main building. A statue of St. Joseph, the gift of Mrs. John A. Reitz, ornaments the front of the structure. Sister Albertine is the Superior, and has eight assistants. At present there are forty-seven inmates (male and female), of all nationalities, ranging from sixty to ninety years of age. No needy person who conforms to the mild rules of the institution is excluded, regardless of color, condition, or religious belief.

Hospital for the Insane.— This state institution is located in Knight township, on what was formerly known as the Howard farm, on the Newburgh road, about three miles from the city of Evansville. The county records show that in 1882, Mr. Samuel Barker, then county commissioner, presented resolutions to the board of commissioners setting forth the needs of additional accommodations for the insane in the state of Indiana. Through the efforts of Hon. William Rahm, jr., state senator, Hons. John F. Pruitt and J. W. Spain, representatives, the county and city officers and a committee of citizens composed of Capt. H. C. Gooding, Hon. J. A. Lemcke, Dr. M. Muhlhausen, and Mr. Thomas P. Byrnes, the state legislature was induced to visit Evansville with a view of selecting a site for such an asylum as the needs of the state demanded. The legislature was handsomely entertained by the citizens of the city, and the advantages of the location were so clearly presented that favorable action was secured. A handsome edifice, built of brick, at a cost of about $250,000, and capable of accommodating 1,000 inmates, was erected in 1886, by P. H. McCormick, of Columbus, Ind., contractor, under the supervision of the hospital commissioners, and after a design prepared by E. H. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, Ind., architect. The asylum farm cost $20,000.

Towns.— On April 1, 1837, William Walker laid out a town in the southeast quarter of section 13, township 6 south, range 10 west, and called it Smyrna. The Wabash & Erie canal was expected to lift the place to greatness, but with the decay of that waterway, Smyrna was abandoned. At present there are no towns of importance in the township. Smythe's station on the L., E. & St. L. railroad is the site of Mr. Henry Smythe's extensive tile factory, which has been in successful operation for several years.

HENRY H. BARNETT, ex-trustee of Knight township, was born in this township December 31, 1846, the son of Humphrey and Emily R. (Caldwell) Barnett. His father was born April 5, 1811, in this township, and was married to Emily R. Caldwell, April 12, 1838. He and two other men were killed by a stroke of lightning, in Knight township, while moving a threshing machine, August 19, 1850. The mother was born in Kentucky, March 2, 1820. She was married to Nathaniel J. James, July 12, 1853, and died in 1866. The early life of Henry H. Barnett was spent in his native township, and in early manhood he adopted the vocation of a farmer. He has in connection with farming, dealt in live stock for a number of years past. He was married October 8, 1872, to Victoria Harper, a native of Knight township, born about 1853, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Fields) Harper. She died January 18, 1877, and on May 21, 1878, Mr. Barnett was married to Nellie E. Harper, a sister of his first wife, born in Knight township, April, 1859. She died

September 23, 1887. Mr. Barnett is the father of five children: Harry D. (deceased), Ivy M., Charles H., Nellie, and Russell, of whom the last four are the children of his second wife. In 1882, he was elected assessor, which position he resigned in 1884, to accept the office of township trustee. He was re-elected to this latter office in 1886, and has lately retired from six years' creditable service.

GEORGE D. BOWEN, proprietor of the Crescent City Nursery, was born in county of Norfolk, England, October 6, 1837, the son of John and Harriet (Burton) Bowen, who spent their entire lives in that country. As early as twelve years of age he became employed in a nursery, and he has made the nursery work the vocation of his life. When seventeen years old he emigrated to America, and at Rochester, N. Y., worked in a nursery from two to three years. He then went to Eaton Rapids, Mich., and was a partner in a nursery about two years. In the fall of 1858 he returned to Rochester, where he entered into a contract with ex-Mayor William Baker and his brother, Conrad Baker, in pursuance of which in November, 1858, he came to this county and established a nursery, which he conducted until 1863. It was styled the Crescent City Nursery by Gov. Baker in the spring of 1859. In 1863 Mr. Bowen became the proprietor of the nursery himself, and he has developed it into one of the best nurseries in the state, and his reputation is not confined to Vanderburgh county. He was married February 16, 1859, to Elizabeth Jackson, who was born in Daviess county, this state. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, William C. Bowen, now ten years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in politics is a republican. Mr. Bowen has the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, and all of his dealings have been characterized by integrity.

JOHN J. BYRNE, trustee of Knight township, was born in Beaver county, Penn., March 2, 1832. He is the son of Michael and Eleanor (O'Brien) Byrne, both natives of County Kerry, Ireland. His father was born in 1800, and was the son of Daniel and Mary Byrne. The father and mother emigrated to America in 1824, and located in Beaver county, Penn., but when John was about twelve years old, they removed to Allegheny county. He was married in Allegheny county, Penn., March 13, 1862, to Margaret Riddle. She was born in that county July 12, 1837, and is the daughter of Samuel and Jane (Turner) Riddle. Her father was born May 4, 1794, son of Samuel and Jane Riddle. Her mother was the daughter of Samuel and Anna (Ewing) Turner, who came across the Allegheny mountains on horseback in a very early day. A pair of baskets was suspended across the horse's back in the form of saddle-bags, and in these baskets the children found a place to ride. For one year after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Byrne resided on a farm in Allegheny county. In 1863 they emigrated to Vanderburgh county. They moved to their present home on the Washington avenue road, section 35, in November, 1887. Mr. Byrne owns in all 140 acres of land, 100 of which lie in Knight township, and the remainder in Warrick county. The wife of Mr. Byrne is a member of the Christian church, and he is a member of the Catholic church. In 1888 he was elected trustee, raising his party's majority from thirty-six to seventy-three.

G. W. CLARK was born in Posey county, this state, August 16, 1855, the son of Erastus A. and Sallie A. (Grant) Clark, the latter of whom was a second cousin of

Gen. U. S. Grant. In 1861 his parents removed to Gibson county, and a year later located in Evansville, where, until he was a man, the subject of this sketch remained. During his boyhood and youth he was variously employed. At twenty years of age, on August 15, 1875, he was married to Miss Ann D. Knapp. She was born on the farm where she and her husband now reside, November 12, 1858, the daughter of William D. and Margaret A. (Housley) Knapp, the former of whom was born in Natchez, Miss., and the latter in Warrick county. Her father was the son of Artemus Knapp, once a prominent business man of Natchez, who died there of yellow fever prior to the war. Mr. and Mrs. Clark began housekeeping on the farm they now occupy. In November, 1884, they removed to Evansville, where for about two years he was engaged in the grocery trade. In 1886 they returned to their farm of fifty-three and one-third acres. They have four children: Vashti L., Lizzie A. (deceased), William A. and Rosa A. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Christian church.

Maj. Francis M. Ewing was born in Knox county, this state, November 6, 1836, the son of Robert W. and Temperance M. (Cook) Ewing, who were respectively natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. His father was born February 22, 1808, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Booker) Ewing, both natives of Virginia. Robert Ewing was the son of James and Sarah (Edwards) Ewing. The Ewing family, of which the major is a descendant, fled from Scotland during the time of the persecution of the Protestants by the Catholics. They settled on the Foyle in Ireland, near Londonderry, where they suffered in common with others, all the horrors of the famous siege of that city some ten or twelve years prior to the American revolution. Three brothers, named James, Alexander and Samuel, emigrated and settled in Virginia. Francis M. Ewing is a descendant of the first-named James Ewing, who is his great-grandfather. His mother was born October 10, 1808, the daughter of Joshua Cook. She was married to Robert W. Ewing May 20, 1827. When Francis was eight years old his parents removed from Knox to Sullivan county, this state, and at fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Edgar county, Ill., and located in the town of Paris. Shortly afterward the family removed to Wapello county, Iowa, where his mother died. His father then returned with his children to Paris, Ill., in the vicinity of which Francis remained until the year 1861. In addition to a district school education, he was a student in an academy at Paris, Ill., two years. In April, 1861, he became a volunteer soldier and was mustered as a private in Company E, Twelfth Illinois infantry, with which he served until July 20, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of captain and was placed in command of Company B, Fifty-fifth United States colored infantry. September 19, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of major. He was honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, La., October 12, 1865. He performed faithful service at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and the siege and battle of Corinth. In the engagement at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, he received a painful, though not dangerous, gunshot wound in the left lower limb. The ball lodged between the tibia and fibula bones, from which place it has never been extracted. For two years after the war he was engaged in the cotton business at Vicksburg. Late in 1867, he went to Kansas, where he resided for five years, the greater part of the time in Neosho county, where he conducted farming interests. In July, 1872, he came to Evansville. During three

years he was traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house, and during two years he conducted a retail grocery store. In January, 1877, he removed to his present home in Knight township. His attention since 1877 has been given to farming and the dairy business. December 16, 1869, Mr. Ewing was married to Mrs. Nancy Caroline Phar. She was born in this county, October 25, 1841, the daughter of Humphrey and Emily R. Barnett. She was married to Jonathan Phar January 28, 1864. He died September 16, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have had six children: Estella M., Nettie E., Charlotte T., Grace (deceased), Walter L., Carrie and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are members of the First Baptist church, of which their children, Estella, Nettie and Charlotte are also members. Mr. Ewing is a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. lodges.

SAMUEL R. FICKAS was born on the farm he now occupies December 11, 1828, son of John and Hannah (Barnett) Fickas, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in this county. His father was born about 1795, and was the son of Adam and Eve Fickas. His mother was born in the year 1800, daughter of Humphrey and Nancy Barnett, the former of whom was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and afterward became one of the earliest settlers in this part of Indiana. John Fickas served in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of New Orleans. He died in Knight township August 4, 1862. His wife survived him until the 2d of the following November. The early life of Samuel was spent on the old homestead. In 1849 he went to California, where for two years he worked at mining. He then returned to Knight township, but in 1853, went to Oregon. In the fall of 1854 he removed from Oregon to California. During his residence in those states his chief occupation was mining. In January, 1858, he again returned to Knight township. After 1858 his undivided attention was given to farming, and in this connection he has been very successful. He owns 320 acres of good land in Knight township, about 250 of which are in cultivation. In October, 1852, Mr. Fickas was married to Nancy E. James, also a native of this township, the daughter of William and Winnie (Lane) James. She died in Oregon City, Ore., June 3, 1853. His second marriage was June 3, 1859, to Miss Sarah James, a cousin of his first wife, and daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Parker) James. She died September 8, 1873, and on the 6th day of October, 1877, Mr. Fickas was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Schofield. She was born in Vincennes, Knox county, January 20, 1837, and is the daughter of Richard and Mary Mills Schofield. Her father was born in Rochdale, England, August 22, 1810, son of John and Elizabeth (Clegg) Schofield. Her mother was born in Unsworth, England, May 2, 1814, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Woods) Mills. Her father came to America at seventeen years of age, and her mother came in 1819. When Mrs. Fickas was born her father was manager of Bonner's Cotton factory at Vincennes. In 1861 her parents came to Vanderburgh county, and located in Knight township. Her mother died June 12, 1865, and her father, February 26, 1878. By his second wife Mr. Fickas became the father of five children: John (deceased), Ruth J., Sarah E., Edna and Clara (twins), Clara (deceased). By his present wife Mr. Fickas was the father of one child, Russell O. (deceased). Mrs. Fickas is a member of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an Odd Fellow.

JOHN PETER GRAF was born in Germany,

August 7, 1830, the son of Phillip David and Margaret (Bittinger) Graf. He came with his parents to America in 1837. The family landed at New Orleans, where they remained nearly a year. They then proceeded to Cincinnati, where they lived three or four years. Afterward they settled on a farm in Clark county, about 1841. There Mr. Graf was married, November 15, 1860, to Mary Catharine Kramb. She is a native of Germany, born March 15, 1842, daughter of Phillip Henry and Mary Catharine (Webber) Kramb, the former of whom died when Catharine was but four years old. Her mother came with her children to America in 1858. For about three years after his marriage Mr. Graf worked at coopering in Clark county. In about 1865 he became the proprietor of an eating saloon in Jeffersonville. In October, 1866, he removed with his family to Evansville and engaged in the grocery business, to which he gave his attention for about thirteen years. In November, 1878, he and family removed to their present beautiful home, one mile east of the city. He and wife have had nine children: David (deceased), George (deceased), Philip (deceased), Emma M., John (deceased), Katie V., Ida C., Lutie M. and Henry C. Mr. and Mrs. Graf are members of the Lutheran church.

Samuel Grainger was born on a farm three miles east of Evansville, April 6, 1835, son of Ira P. and Phoebe J. (Brumfield) Grainger, the former of whom was born in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1809, and the latter is a native of Kentucky. He grew to manhood on the old homestead in Knight township. In February, 1857, he was marrried to Jennie Gibson, the daughter of Robert Gibson. She died March 1, 1858. August 26, 1860, Mr. Grainger was married to Frances M. Barnett. She is also a native of Knight township, who was born on the farm where she now lives, October 14, 1845. She is the daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Gillett) Barnett. Mr. Grainger has spent his entire life in Knight township, with the exception of two years,—from the spring of 1884 to 1886—during which he was a resident of Evansville. He has been extensively engaged in the growing of potatoes, having crops as great as 16,000 bushels in a single year. He is the father of eleven children: Jennie F., Mary (deceased), Ira P., James W., Charles (deceased), Henry H. (deceased), Carlos (deceased), Samuel R., Esther, George C., and Maggie O. Mr. Grainger is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. He has served his township as constable one year, as assessor fourteen years, and as trustee seven and one-half years; in all capacities in a faithful manner. The parents of Mrs. Grainger were both born in Knight township. Mrs. Grainger owns a farm of 101½ acres, all of which is in cultivation. She is a good manager and a worthy and esteemed lady.

John James was born near his present home, May 26, 1826. He is the son of Henry and Nancy (Barnett) James, the former of whom was born in Virginia. His father and mother were married in this county and settled on the farm where he was born in a very early day. His mother died there May 28, 1830. His father afterward married Mrs. Cynthia Shultz, with whom he moved to Henry county, Iowa. In the spring of 1846 he returned on a visit to this county and died at the home of his son, Hon. Nathaniel J. James, on April 2. John James was married to Martha J. Ringer, August 8, 1850. She was born in Kentucky, January 11, 1831, daughter of Michael and Martha Ringer. The sole occupation of his life has been farming, and he is now one of the

wealthiest farmers and most extensive freeholders in Vanderburgh county. He owns 619 acres of good land in Knight township. His home farm contains 300 acres, about all of which is in cultivation. The first wife of Mr. James died April 23, 1878. On the 5th day of September, 1878, Mr. James was married to Mary Frances Dewees. She was born in Jackson county, W. Va., July 3, 1858, and is the daughter of John and Sarah (Davault) Dewees, both natives of West Virginia. The first marriage of Mr. James resulted in the birth of three children: John J., Henry and Frances M. (deceased). Mr. James and his present wife have had two children: Arthur and Winnie. Mr. and Mrs James are members of the Christian church.

ALEXANDER MADDUX was born in Meade county, Ky., May 7, 1820, the son of Thomas Maddux, who was a native of Green Brier county, Va. The mother died when he was but seven weeks old. His father afterward married Elizabeth Boesinger. When he was fourteen years old he accompanied his father and stepmother to Perry county, Ind., where his stepmother died about six years later. Shortly after the death of Mrs. Maddux, her husband returned with his children to Kentucky, and located at Cloverport, where he died within a year or so. For a year or two after his father's death, Mr. Maddux farmed in Perry county, this state. About 1845 he went to Clay county, Mo., where, during the winter of 1845–6, he taught school, then he returned to Kentucky, and attended school at Hardensburg. He was then a clerk in a general store at Stevensport about one year, and in 1847 entered the employ of Dr. James Graves, of Louisville, with whom he was engaged as traveling salesman three years. February 14, 1850, he was married to Susan Edmond; she was born in this county, May 9, 1822, the daughter of John Edmond, who was a native of Somerset county, Penn., Mr. and Mrs. Maddux lived on a farm in Union township, this county, for a period of fourteen years, and during the first seven years he was extensively engaged in supplying wood to the Ohio river steamboats. In March, 1863, Mr. Maddux removed to Evansville, where he resided about twenty years. His attention during that time was given to his farming interests, which were very extensive, and to the renting of various properties which he owned in the city. In January, 1882, he removed to his present elegant home, one mile east of the city. He owns at this time about 500 acres of farm land in Vanderburgh county. He is also the owner of a number of valuable properties in Evansville, the rentals of which bring him a considerable income. Mr. Maddux and wife have an only child, whose name is Talitha J. She was born December 20, 1852, and was married September 23, 1872, to John J. Brose, by whom she is the mother of two children: Susie B. and Effie M. Mr. Brose was born April 7, 1844, and died July 1, 1878. Mr. Maddux is a member of the Baptist church and of the I. O. O. F. Besides serving as justice of the peace he has served as a member of the board of county commissioners one term.

ROBERT A. POLLOCK was born in Scotland, April 2, 1840, the son of James and Elizabeth (Gray) Pollock, with whom he came to America when he was between two and three years old. His father was born near Glasgow, Scotland. They found a home in the province of Ontario, where Robert grew to manhood. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and also owned a farm. In addition to a good common school education, he completed a course in a commercial college at Toronto. About 1863 he came to the United States, and after a

few weeks at Pithole City, Pa., came to Vevay, Ind., where for three years he had charge of the wharf-boat. He was then in the employ, first, of John and William Charlton, and afterward of W. B. Owen, and it was his duty to attend to the business of the American Express company. During this time, however, he spent the winter of 1865–6, in the city of New Orleans. In the spring of 1867, he left Vevay and passed the following summer in Cincinnati. In the fall of 1867 he went back to Northumberland county, Ontario, and in 1868 visited Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., Vevay, Ind., and Hamilton, O. In November, 1868, he came from Vevay to Vanderburgh county, and soon afterward purchased a farm in Knight township. Here he settled, and he has since given his attention to farming. Mr. Pollock was married on New Year's day, 1871, to Elizabeth H. Aiken. She was born in Knight township, March 7, 1851, the daughter of Moses and Nancy J. (Fickas) Aiken. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of seven children: Mamie J., Ella M., deceased, Mora D., Cicero D., and Cora A. Mrs. Pollock is a member of the Christian church; he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Henry B. Smyth was born in Evansville, March 21, 1849, the son of Thomas D. and Mary L. (Rowley) Smyth, the former of whom was born in the County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1824, and the latter in the city of Evansville. At the age of fifteen he became a student in Behme's Commercial College, of Evansville, in which he obtained a good knowledge of book-keeping. In March, 1864, his parents removed to Knight township, and settled on the farm where he now resides, in section 24. This has been his home ever since. He helped to clear and cultivate the farm until 1871, and in connection with his father, engaged in the manufacture of tile. The firm continued under the name of Thomas D. Smyth & Son, until it was dissolved by the death of his father on the 14th of May, 1880. Since then Henry B. has conducted the business alone. He has also in connection with the manufacture of tile, controlled extensive farming interests. His farm of 176 acres contains a handsome residence and other substantial improvements. There is probably not another farm in Vanderburgh county upon which so much work has been done in the way of under-drainage. It now has between six and seven miles of tile drainage, to which additional lines are added each year. Mr. Smyth was married March 13, 1872, to Emma J. Stroud. She was born in Union township, this county, March 16, 1854, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah J. (Cloud) Stroud. Mr. and Mrs. Smyth have had five children: Harry B., Richard G., Helen M. (deceased), Mabel C., and Clarence B. Mrs. Smyth is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In 1880 he was elected trustee of Knight township. He served one term to the entire satisfaction of the public.

Hon. Jesse M. Stone, born in Genesee (now Wyoming) county, N. Y., August 3, 1825, is the son of Bela and Sarah M. (Heacox) Stone, the former of whom was born at Greenville, on the Hudson river, and the latter near Canandaigua, N. Y. When he was three years old his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y. His father was a blacksmith by trade, which vocation he pursued in various places in the western part of the state of New York. At nineteen years of age Jesse M. Stone became employed with an older brother in Rochester, who was a manufacturer of steel springs. He entered upon a course in the commercial college of George W. Eastman, and after he attained a high degree of proficiency with the pen

he became the assistant of Mr. Eastman, and for some time thereafter he was engaged at teaching writing at different places in New York; also studied in an academy at Canandaigua. In 1847 he came to Illinois by way of the lakes and reached Waukegan on July 4. He joined his father's family in McHenry county, Ill., but during the winter taught a writing school in Racine, Wis. He then returned to Woodstock, McHenry county, and for some time acted as deputy county recorder, afterward taking a position as clerk in a store, being so engaged until the fall of 1851, when he went to St. Paul, Minn. There he was employed in the recorder's office, and afterward as bookkeeper and clerk for John R. Irvine. He became the partner of Mr. Irvine and with him was engaged in the real estate and banking business until the latter part of 1858. In the summer of 1859 he went to Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North, where he was afterward appointed sutler. In June, 1862, he purchased a stock of goods in St. Louis and went to Memphis, Tenn., where he had intended to retail them. He soon disposed of the stock, however, but remained in Memphis, where he conducted a bakery until the fall of 1863. In December, 1863, he leased a plantation of 4,000 acres, 2,500 of which were under cultivation, on the west bank of the Mississippi river in northern Louisiana. He afterward leased two other plantations in Concordia parish, La., and during the season of 1864 he controlled the three. His cotton crop during that year covered over 2,000 acres and he had over 700 acres of corn. Early in 1865 he became a controlling partner in a wholesale grocery store in New Orleans, in which he retained an interest until 1868, when he sold to one of his partners and purchased a plantation in Madison county, Miss., upon which he resided until 1875. In the fall of 1869 he was elected a member of the Mississippi legislature and served three consecutive terms. In the fall of 1875 he came to Vanderburgh county. His chief attention for a number of years past has been given to the lumber business. Mr. Stone was married September 10, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Stone, who was born in Rome, N. Y., May 30, 1833, the daughter of Jesse M. and Mary Stone. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of seven children: Dakota H. (deceased), Lizzie M., Jesse M. (deceased), Harry B., Lulu, Franklin B., and Charles H. Mrs. Stone is a member of the Cumberland church.

William R. Vann was born in Center township, July 28, 1830, the son of Absalom and Delight (Comstock) Vann, who were respectively natives of South Carolina and Connecticut. Mrs. Vann had been previously the wife of Oliver H. Williams, to whom she was married in Connecticut. Absalom Vann settled in Henderson county, Ky., opposite, and a little above, Evansville, in the year 1806. He served in the war of 1812, after which he came to Vanderburgh county, where he spent the rest of his life. Mr. Vann died January 8, 1845, and his wife on the 5th of March of the same year. She had been a church member over forty years. When Absalom was between one and two years old, his parents removed from Center to Knight township, and located on the farm he now occupies. He was married March 22, 1855, to Mrs. Ellen Carney, born in Washington county, Ohio, October 3, 1832, the daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Racer) Middleswart. She was married September 6, 1849, to Andrew J. Carney, who died in February, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Vann have had three children: Olive S., George L. and Ernest E. (deceased). By her first husband Mrs. Vann had two children: Eugene M. (deceased), and Mary F.,

who was accidentally shot by a man who was firing at a hawk. Mr. and Mrs. Vann are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has served his township as justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He became a member of a temperance society in 1847, and has ever since been a total abstainer.

Union township was organized May 10, 1819. It lies in the southwest corner of the county, and is really at times an island, being surrounded by the bayou and the Ohio river. Here the river makes a bend like a horseshoe, there being one place where it is scarcely three miles across the township. Its surface is very low, being almost entirely composed of "river bottom" lands. In 1884 the entire township was submerged, with the exception of two or three very small spots of land. The soil in the lower part of the township is sandy and very productive. Its yield of corn, tobacco and potatoes is exceedingly great. In the northern part there is more of a clay soil, and wheat, hay, and clover are more generally grown. Its surface, as is usual in the alluvial lands along the river, is much cut up by ponds and sloughs. When cleared and drained, the beds of these water reservoirs furnish the richest and most productive soil to be found.

Early Settlers.— Being on the river border, and thus easy of access, Union township was one of the first to invite the adventurous pioneer. As early as 1806 or 1807, a number of settlers had invaded its limits. The settlement most widely known in early times, and probably among the first in the township, was that of William Anthony, opposite Henderson or Red Banks, as it was then called. William Anthony was a sturdy, independent, manly character, a farmer, hunter and ferryman. For years his place was known as Anthony's ferry. His sons, James and Frank, were honorable men. James went to the front with the Union armies in 1861, rose to the rank of captain, made a bright record, and died in the service. The Anthonys were Kentuckians, possessed some means, and became influential in local political matters.

Another of the earlier settlements was that made in section 15 and thereabouts, some five miles below Evansville, by George Sirkle, Nicholas Long, Jonathan Jones, and others. George Edmond and John Stoner afterward, but in early times, came into this neighborhood from the adjoining township of Perry. George Sirkle, a Virginian, was a man of character and influence. He had proved his patriotism in the country's early wars, and became a valuable citizen. He served on the first board of commissioners for Vanderburgh county, and occupied other positions of trust and honor in the community, always with credit to himself and profit to the public, whose confidence he had won. His sons, Lewis and Andrew, were useful citizens in their day. Nicholas Long was a German, who came to the west from Virginia. He was industrious and thrifty, and accumulated considerable property, considering the limited advantages of his times. His family, large in numbers, was eminently respectable, and his sons attained local prominence. Jonathan Jones, an upright, sterling character, was the father of Judge James G. Jones, a brilliant lawyer and prominent man in his day. George Edmond was a sturdy pioneer, who raised a respectable family, one of whom, Michael, still lives in Union township, and is, perhaps, the oldest resident native born citizen in the county.

Between the Sirkle and Anthony settlements there were many cabins. Along the old Red Bank trail many favorite spots for the building of a cabin presented themselves to the pioneers. The Kings, Neals, and

Chapmans were tolerably early settlers, though not among the first. Subsequently these names represented large and influential families. Jacob Sprinkle came into the township before 1817, and afterward became well-known.

One of the most prominent and most widely known of the early settlers in this neighborhood was Joseph M. McDowell. He lived about four miles above Henderson, and his house early became a favorite stopping place for the weary hunter or traveler. It became a public tavern, and the genuine hospitality found there gave the host an enviable reputation in all the country round. His sons, Joseph P. and William G., became well-known and useful citizens.

Below Henderson ferry, the Strouds, Damons, Gerards, Allens, Chisenhalls, Wrights, and Williamsons were among the early settlers. These people of simple habits and manners were never drawn aside from the pioneer customs. They dealt fairly with their fellow men, lived uneventful lives, but were good and valuable citizens. In this same strip of territory lived in early times, Fred Ensley, of German descent, a thrifty, economical, God-fearing man, who gave to the community a good family, supporters of the church and one a Baptist minister. By great industry this pioneer cleared a farm, and accumulated a very comfortable estate. Still further up on the western side of the township, following the river in its curve, in or near section 20, lived William Greathouse, whose name was well-known in early days though now, his descendants having gone to other lands, it is unknown in these parts.

The farmers of Union and other townships immediately on the river had a better source of revenue than the ordinary work of the farmer. The as yet almost unbroken forests were in demand for the fuel of the steamers then passing up and down at frequent intervals. The use of coal had not then been commenced. Many farmers engaged in chopping wood, and the wood yards established along the river were well-known points. That of William Greathouse was the chief factor in his property accumulations. Another industry common among the farmers of that day, and engaged in prominently by Mr. Greathouse, was pork-raising. The mast furnished excellent food, and at times the woods were full of hogs. Many of the Union township farmers got their start on the road to wealth by the prosecution of these industries, and not by a strict application to tilling the soil.

Among the first settlers in the interior of the township were Chapman Carter, Lewis F. Ragar, and the Chapmans. Owing to the low and at times inundated nature of this locality, there were no particularly large settlements. A single cabin on some high point was generally surrounded for miles by an unbroken forest. This condition remained until long after the entire settlement of the other more favorable parts of the township. A sturdy settler who came as early as 1818 or 1819, was John Shaffner, a hardworking, honest German, who was not known out of his township, but was respected by all his neighbors as a quiet, good man. He was industrious enough to buy his land; there he lived and died; his sons, worthy people, grew to manhood, lived and died on the same place; but there are now no survivors of the name in the township. Among the early settlers not elsewhere mentioned, were Lewis Rouse, the head of a large family of eleven people, the Darnels, Asas, Slovers, and Harmons. James J. Sanders was an old settler, a farmer and blacksmith. He had a shop in early times about a mile from the Henderson road and three miles from Henderson, which was a

well-known smithy and one of the first in the township.

The early settlers used the mortar and pestle for crushing corn, and later went to mill at Red Banks, or that favorite place, Negley's, on Pigeon creek. Andrew Sirkle built a horse-mill about 1830, and operated it for ten or twelve years. William Grayson, of Kentucky, bought the mill and moved it over the river. There were no saw-mills in the township until thirty or thirty-five years ago. Mat Burns constructed the first stationary mill, though previously many portable mills had worked in the township, and in early days many logs were taken from here to Audubon's mill at Red Banks. As late as 1840, it was common to use the whip-saw. The logs were first hewed to the desired size, lines were struck, it was elevated to a scaffold and with one man above and another below, the saw was slowly worked through it.

Thus brief mention has been made of the earliest settlement of the various parts of the township. The names of many of the pioneers, well worthy of honorable mention, are forever lost. The development of this township — its growth following the settlement — was very gradual. In 1828 there were but twenty-three voters in the township. There was never any rush of foreigners or colonists. The lands were taken by settlers that drifted in singly, mostly from Kentucky, and by the descendants of the first settlers. Much of the land in the township is held by non-residents, who purchased it from the government or from the unfortunate or reckless descendants of the pioneers. Of those who came in afterward, not as earliest settlers, but still what may now be called an early day, there were the Asterholts, the father and his sons Frank and Joseph, Andrew Hoppe, Charles Kamp, Christian Schneller, John Gerloch, John Roth, and many other well-to-do, good citizens. Carroll Saunders and his descendants and relatives have occupied a leading place in the township. Samuel Barker, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the county, has been since 1832 a resident of the township. He is a man of great worth, intellect, character and influence. He served the public as county commissioner, and in all the walks of life has commanded the esteem of his cotemporaries.

A Squatter.— One of the most typical representatives of that class of easy-going, free-from-care pioneers, who rejoiced in the excitement of the chase, and ever loved to recount their exploits, was "old man Flat, the yarn-teller," as the settlers often spoke of him. His chief delight was to pass away time in spinning yarns, many of which had not a grain of truth in them. He was a hunter in the woods most of the time, and the owner of a vivid imagination. He kept many a fire-side circle laughing with good humor at his unreasonable stories, and thus served a useful purpose. To this day the young folks of Union township are amused at the stories of old Flat, which have lost nothing in all these years, though told so often. Some of them surpass, in their portrayal of desperate hunts, and the wonderful achievements of the narrator, the most thrilling recitals of Baron Munchausen. There were many of these squatters who lived in the woods and went away when the game was thinned out. They lived for the day, and did nothing to perpetuate their names. A generation passed and they were forgotten.

Incidents.— The trying experience of Philip Cheaney and Harvey Wheeler during the high water of 1884, was equal to any which might have beset the path of the pioneer. In that year the water was higher than it had been since 1832, and caused

great destruction to property and stock as well as much suffering among the families in the low lands. These two men were in a house dangerously situated, and making up their minds that the house was bound to be swept from its foundation and probably dashed to pieces by the swift current, the the wind and waves, they put out in a skiff in the darkness and storm, and at length reached a small pine tree into which they climbed for safety. Here they remained all night through intense suffering. The night was so cold that hogs in some parts of the township were frozen to death. Though almost exhausted they were rescued soon after the dawn of the day following their terrible exposure. Their miraculous escape was attributed in part to the fact that the rolling waves frequently dashed entirely over them and kept them so actively engaged that freezing was avoided. About the same time three men saved themselves from death by climbing into a pecan tree near the Henderson ferry, and remaining over night.

Churches.— In early times the Baptists and Methodists predominated in this township. Early meetings were held at the houses of members, and such men as John Schraeder, Richard and Joseph Wheeler, Robert Parrett, for the Methodists, and Benoni Stinson, for the Baptists, preached to the people. As results of the faithful labors of these men, two churches were built. Zion Baptist church was near the Henderson ferry, and flourished for a number of years, doing much good, being the scene of many large meetings and good revivals. It has long since passed away. Victor chapel, a Methodist Episcopal church, was a mile or more above Zion. It continued from early times, until swept away by the high water of 1884, to be a favorite meeting place. It was supported by circuit riders, had a good congregation, among whom as its chief supporters, perhaps, were Samuel Barker and John Walden. About three miles below the Henderson ferry there were a Baptist church and a Methodist church. The high water of 1884 swept both of these away. Since the disasters wrought by this high water, there has not been a church kept up by these old-time denominations. The people worship at various places outside of the township.

About fifteen years ago a neat frame church 25x15 feet, and comfortably furnished, was built on section 16, on the old Sirkle farm, by the Catholics of that neighborhood. There were about fifteen families under charge of Father Sondermann, and services were held regularly, though in late years the congregation has been without a priest. The membership is not large, but efforts are now being made to have frequent service and to build up the church. Joseph Shenck, Adam Shenck, and Andrew Hoppe have been among the faithful and influential supporters of this church. The church was dedicated to the Sacred Heart and blessed in June, 1874, by Rev. P. McDermott, of Evansville.

The German Lutherans about ten years ago, built a neat country church on the old Schaffner place, afterward the Kamp farm. Leopold Kamp, Conrad Burgdorf, John Garloch, and John Roth, and their wives, were among the most active in bringing the church into existence. There is a large congregation now under the charge of Rev. Veay, of Henderson, Ky., and a prosperous Sabbath school, with Leopold Kamp, as superintendent.

Towns.— There is not a town worthy of that name in Union township. Cypress has a postoffice, a blacksmith shop, and a small store. Joseph Shenck is postmaster and proprietor of the store. At two or three of

the road-crossings there are a few shops, and places of refreshment, but none boast of themselves as towns. On March 1, 1820, Joseph M. McDowell laid out a town in the southeast quarter of section 21, township 7 south, range 11 west, and called it Unionville. The village passed out of existence before the coming of the present generation.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SAMUEL BARKER, ex-commissioner of Vanderburgh county, and one among its most prominent and substantial citizens, was born in Charleston, S. C., July 22, 1820, the son of William Rogers and Ann Maria (Johnson) Barker. His father was born in Newburyport about the year 1790, and was the son of Samuel and Betsy (Rogers) Barker, who settled in Massachusetts about twenty years previous, and served through the revolutionary war. Miss Betsy Rogers was the daughter of Capt. Rogers, of the continental army, in whose company Samuel Barker served, and at the close of the war the young soldier won the hand of his captain's daughter. While in the service, he was one of the sentinels who guarded Major Andre, the British spy. Samuel Barker was a farmer by occupation, and spent nearly his entire life in the state of Massachusetts. He died in that state in about the year 1828. William R. Barker, the father of our subject, spent his boyhood and youth on a farm in the vicinity of Newburyport, Mass. At the age of twenty-one he left home and went to Boston, where for several years he inspected mackerel. From Boston he went to Charleston, S. C., where for some ten or twelve years he was successfully engaged in the grocery business. In Charleston he formed the acquaintance of Miss Ann Maria Johnson, to whom he was married in about 1816. She was born in Georgia, and was about four years younger than her husband. Her paternal ancestry was Scotch. In the meantime, before going to Charleston, Mr. Barker had served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. In Charleston he was doing a successful business, but after a residence of a few years, there arose an insurrection which partly determined him to remove from the place. The slaves had formed a conspiracy to murder all the whites, and a night was set for their bloody deed. Fortunately the plot was discovered before the night arrived. Twenty-two of the ringleaders were convicted, and all were hanged on the same gallows. William R. Barker was a member of the military company that was detailed to guard the convicted negroes, and he was a witness to their execution. He then entertained a belief which he frequently expressed, that the slavery question would bring about a civil war, and he preferred to have his family without its domain. Accordingly, in the year 1826, in a two-horse carriage, he removed his wife and six children across the mountains to Cincinnati. One of these children, a brother of Samuel, afterward became the well-known Dr. William S. Barker, of Boonville, for forty years a practitioner there, and during the war surgeon of the One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana. For four years after his arrival, William R. Barker was engaged in the dry goods business. In 1830, he removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where Samuel Barker was a school-mate of ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter. In November, 1832, he removed to this county, and settled in Union township, where both he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. Shortly after his locating in this county, he was appointed one of the county commissioners. He died in July, 1837, and his wife survived him until about 1852. Samuel Barker spent but a few years

at his native city of Charleston, but while there, at the age of five, he saw General Lafayette at the reception tendered him by that city in 1825. He was twelve years of age when his parents came to this county. The first settlement was made on the farm he now occupies and it has been his residence for fifty-six years. In early manhood he chose the vocation of a farmer, and aside from public service this pursuit has been his sole occupation. His life has been one of industry, and he now has a rank among the most wealthy farmers of Vanderburgh county, and is one of her most extensive free-holders. While his long citizenship would naturally have given him a wide acquaintance, it has been in the capacity of a public man that he has become so familiar to the people of Vanderburgh county. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of his township, and served one year. In 1868 he was elected to the office of township trustee, which he resigned in 1869 to accept an appointment as a member of the board of county commissioners. He served out the unexpired term, and also served during the two terms which followed, being elected to the office in 1870, and re-elected in 1872. In 1880 he was again re-elected and served one term. During his incumbency, which covered a period of nine years, some of the most important events in the history of the county occurred. He helped to build the first gravel road in the county, and besides wielding an influence which led to the construction and improvement of many other roads of this class, he was the originator of the project which led to the removal of the Evansville and Henderson gravel road from the river bank to its present location. While he was county commissioner, by the authority of the entire board, Mr. Barker purchased the present orphan asylum, and it was while he was a member of the board that the site of the old infirmary building was sold and the present new building constructed. Among the bridges built were the one at the salt well, one over Pigeon creek, and the iron bridge on the First avenue road. But perhaps by far the most important of all his official acts was the one which led to the construction of the new state hospital for the insane, that is now the pride of every citizen of Vanderburgh county. While president of the board, Mr. Barker drafted, introduced, and secured the adoption of a set of resolutions in which he eloquently set forth the great need of an institution for the incurably insane of the state, and setting forth reasons why Evansville should be selected as the site of such institution. While much credit is due to the county's representatives in the state legislature for their diligent efforts in behalf of the measure and to the citizens generally for the gallant manner in which they strengthened the movement, the credit of originating it belongs entirely to Mr. Barker. On the 2d day of July, 1847, Mr. Barker was married to Mary A. King, daughter of James and Susan King. Her parents were natives of Virginia, in which state she was born November 25, 1824. She came with her parents to Union township in the year 1831. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of three children, William R., Francis A., and Ann Maria, of whom the eldest and youngest are deceased. Francis A. Barker was born December 2, 1850, and is the only child living. The daughter, Anna Maria Barker, was married to Dr. Henry S. Bell, at eighteen years of age, and some four or five years later she and her husband settled at Paris, Ill. Mrs. Bell died September 20, 1887, at Pasadena, Cal., whither she had gone for her health. Her father, mother and brother Francis, were with her when she died, and her husband, who arrived a

few hours later, brought her remains to this county, and interred them in Oakhill cemetery. She left two children, Samuel B. and Robert N. Mrs. Barker joined the Methodist Episcopal church at eighteen years of age, and has been a member ever since. Mr. Barker has been a devoted member of the same church since the twenty-seventh year of his age. He was formerly a whig in politics, but since 1856 he has ardently supported the principles of the republican party. During the war of the rebellion he was a member of the company of home guards that was commanded by Capt. B. F. Williamson. Mr. Barker's record for honesty, integrity and uprightness is one which posterity can well emulate and admire.

Leopold A. Kamp was born in Prussia, January 9, 1831, and is the son of Christopher L. and Renetta Kamp. In youth he was employed in his father's flouring mill, and was in the service of the government two years, guarding the government's woodlands. Since coming to the United States he has been farming, but has also taught German school two years. He was married May 2, 1864, to Sarah Lauer, who was born in Perry township, December 19, 1845, a sister of James H. Lauer, postmaster at Evansville. She died March 10, 1865. August 28, 1867, Mr. Kamp was married to Elizabeth Bauer. She was born in German township, July 10, 1846, and died January 13, 1871. On July 29, 1880, he married Mrs. Louisa Gaertner, who was born in Prussia, March 11, 1840, the daughter of Adolph Pepmiller. She immigrated with her parents by way of New Orleans, and while on the Mississippi river her mother died with cholera. Her father settled at Newburgh. September 18, 1858, Miss Pepmiller married Peter Gaertner, a native of Hesse, Germany, who died March 31, 1873. By his wife, Louisa, Mr. Kamp had two children, Katie B. A. and Louis W. (deceased). By her first husband Mrs. Kamp had eight children: George (deceased), John, Louis, Caroline (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Augusta E. (deceased), and Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Kamp are members of the German Lutheran church. He is a member of the D. O. H. lodge. He was elected assessor in 1876, and served four years. He was again elected in 1886. He has been an active member of his church, and has labored with the children in the Sabbath school almost every Sunday for many years.

James L. King, member of the board of county commissioners, was born in this township February 17, 1844, the son of John F. and Judith B. (Neale) King. All his early life was spent on the old King homestead, where he was born. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army in Company H, Eighth Kentucky cavalry, with which he served nearly two months. February 6, 1864, he entered Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana, and served with this until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., January 8, 1866, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis a few days later. He was in the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and the campaign of Atlanta. He was married January 29, 1869, to Louisa L. Long. She is a native of Union township, born September 12, 1847, the daughter of Simeon and Mary W. (Harrington) Long. They have had six children: Richard W. and Judith B. (twins), Ida M., Nettie A., Ora A. and Amy L., of whom Richard W., Judith B. and Ora A. are deceased. Mr. King is a member of the K. of H., the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R., and in politics he is a republican. He served as justice of the peace ten years, and was elected county commissioner in

November, 1886, and is performing the duties of that position in a creditable manner. His friends are only limited by his acquaintances, and his integrity and honesty of purpose are unquestioned.

Mrs. Sophie Edmond was born in Germany, September 20, 1836, and is the daughter of Julius and Christina (Evers) Burgdorf. Her father came to America in 1847, and his family joined him at Evansville in 1850, after a remarkably prolonged voyage. When Miss Sophie was fifteen years old she spent several months with an aunt at New Orleans, and while she was there her father removed to Posey county, soon, however, returning to this county. She was married to John Edmond, October 10, 1858. He was born in Somerset county, Penn., June 8, 1799, and was the son of George Edmond. In 1808, George Edmond moved with his family to Kentucky, and in 1815 to Vanderburgh county. They settled in Union township, of which John Edmond was afterward an influential and honored citizen. He died October 12, 1876. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Edmond had six children: Lula C. (deceased), John F., Julia W. (deceased), Augusta M., Olive L., and Mineola (deceased). Mrs. Edmond is a member of the Lutheran church. She owns 108 acres of good land, and resides in a comfortable home.

John F. Edmond was born in this township May 15, 1862, the son of John and Sophie (Burgdorf) Edmond, above mentioned. He was born and grew to manhood on the old homestead. In the fall of 1879, he entered the Evansville Commercial College, in which he completed a business course and a course in penmanship. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in farming on his own account, and now owns 178 acres of good land in Union township. He was married February 10, 1885, to Delia Cullin, who was born in Hardin county, Ky., April 1, 1861, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tabor) Cullen. When she was eight years old her parents located in Gibson county, and in 1875, came to Union township. Her mother is still living, in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Edmond have two children: Bertram, born November 12, 1885, and John O., born October 29, 1887.

Michael Edmond, who is probably the oldest living native-born citizen of Vanderburgh county, was born within the present limits of Perry township, near the site of Ingle's coal mine, about the middle of November, 1815. He is the son of George and Susan Edmond, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, but who emigrated to Kentucky about 1808, and in 1815 came to Vanderburgh county. Mr. Edmond spent the greater part of his life in Union township. He was married July 20, 1845, to Jane C. McCorkle; she was born in North Carolina, May 4, 1826, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (McIntyre) McCorkle, who, when she was but six weeks old, moved to Gibson county. Five or six years later they came to Vanderburgh county. Mr. and Mrs. Edmond have had ten children: Mary A. (deceased), William H., James A., John F. (deceased), Margaret E., Laura J., Michael L., Susan M., Robert W., and a daughter that died unnamed.

Richard J. Gerard was born in this township October 22, 1842, son of Hamilton and Arena (Shook) Gerard, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg, Ind. He was reared on the old homestead, most of which he now owns. He was married to Mary M. Higgins, May 28, 1865. She was born in Georgia, June 6, 1845, daughter of John and Rebecca (Fain) Higgins. After his marriage his place of residence has been on the old homestead,

except from February, 1883, to September, 1887, when he resided in Evansville. He owns about 160 acres of land in Union township. He and wife have had a family of nine children: Murta (deceased), Shelby, Minnie (deceased), Douglas M. (deceased), Charles, John (deceased), Mary (deceased), Myrtle (deceased), and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANDREW HAPPE, a native of Germany, was born February 7, 1831, the son of John and Gertrude (Braker) Happe. At the age of twenty-two he came to America. A brother, Louis Happe, preceded him two years before, and a sister, Theresa, came with Andrew. Andrew came to Vanderburgh county, and located in German township, but three years later removed to Union township, where he has since resided. He owns 430 acres of first-class land, all in this township, and is regarded as one of the substantial men of the county. He was married in November, 1858, to Gertrude Dornbush, who died December 25, 1863. About two years later he married Charlotte Becker, who died August 25, 1880. June 13, 1882, he married Christina Behr, now living. Mr. Happe has six children living: Peter, Anna, Lizzie, Lena, Diana and John. Mr. and Mrs. Happe are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Happe has been elected justice of the peace several times but always declined to serve.

BERTHOLD A. KAMP was born in Germany, March 24, 1845, the son of Christopher and Renetta (Schroeder) Kamp, with whom he came to America in 1853. In August, 1861, Berthold entered Company K, Thirty-second Indiana volunteers, and served three years and two months. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, besides many other smaller engagements. He was taken prisoner at Stone River, December 31, 1863, and was confined for two months, about half that time in Libby prison. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, October, 1864. He then returned to Union township, and for a number of years managed portable machinery, including a saw-mill. He also attended to his farming interests. As early as 1865, he and his brother Louis constructed from an old separator a corn-sheller, and from 1865 and 1879 several other machines of this kind were constructed by Berthold Kamp for his own use. In 1879, he invented and patented a new corn-sheller, and has since manufactured and sold this machine, which is known as the Kamp Corn-Sheller, and is one of the best. From 1884 to 1888 his manufacturing was carried on in Evansville. He also attends to his farming land, nearly 400 acres, all in Union township. Mr. Kamp was married December 17, 1869, to Susan E., daughter of James W. King. They have had five children: James W., Mattie, Minnie, Annie (deceased), and Nellie. Mr. Kamp is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R., and is one of the influential and notable men of the county.

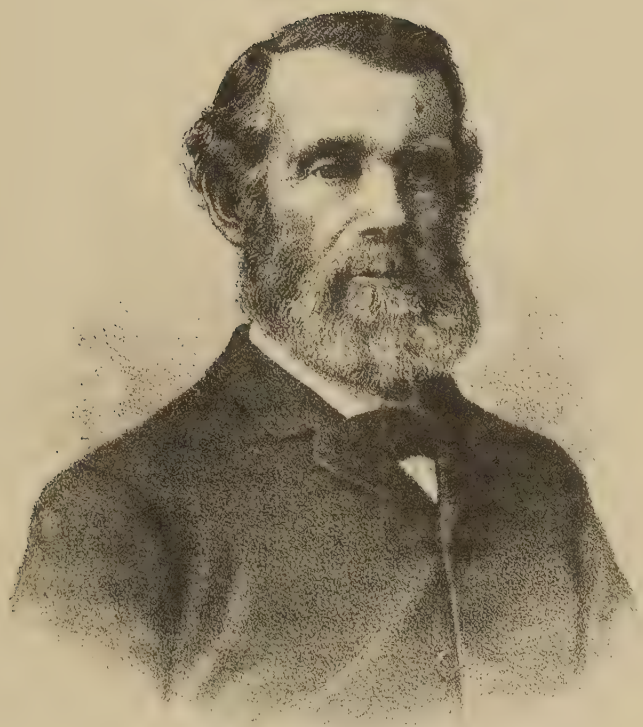
ALBERT C. KAMP is a native of Prussia, born June 6, 1837, son of Christopher L. and Renetta Kamp, above referred to. The family immigrated, and reached New York August 28, 1853, arrived at Evansville September 16, and on the 8th of October settled on the farm Albert now occupies, in Union township. There the father died in July, 1863, and the mother in September, 1878. Mr. Kamp owns 290 acres in Union township, including the old Kamp homestead, his residence. Since 1863 Mr. Kamp has been all the time interested in saw-milling, more or less. He was married November 15, 1863, to Anna Gramm, born in Germany Septem-

ber 20, 1844, daughter of Dr. William and Harriet Gramm, with whom she immigrated in 1852, to Evansville. While in Evansville her father practiced medicine. In 1863 they removed to Union township. Mr. and Mrs. Kamp have had ten children: William L., Lena I., Annette, Albert, Nettie, Otto, Walter, Romeo (deceased), Julia and Robert. The family are members of the German Lutheran church. He is a member of the D. O. H., the F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W., and the Iron Hall lodges. He was elected trustee in 1880, and was re-elected in 1882.

Richard W. King, trustee of Union township, was born in that township near where he now resides, October 31, 1846, and is the son of John F. and Judith B. (Neal) King, both natives of West Virginia. In early manhood he took up the vocation of a farmer. He was married January 16, 1873, to Frances V. Rutter, born in Union township January 30, 1850, daughter of Edmond and Priscilla (Long) Rutter, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania. She died March 2, 1880, leaving one child, Dora N. April 9, 1882, Mr. King was married to Mary Martin, born in Posey county, January 8, 1859, daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Schisenhall) Martin. Mr. King and his present wife have had four children: Noah H. (deceased), Essie, and Barney and Birdie (twins). Mr. King is a member of the Masonic order of the rank of Knight Templar. In politics he is a republican. He was elected trustee in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888. He received a majority of twenty-six at the former, and a majority of fifty-two at the latter, election, though his party in Union township is in the minority.

Michael Kolb was born in Germany, January 3, 1848, son of John and Anna Barbara Kolb. His father died when Michael was four years old, and he was but fourteen when his mother died. At sixteen years of age he immigrated and came directly to Evansville. He was employed on a farm in Union township for five years, and then crossed to Henderson county, Ky., and began farming for himself. He continued there seventeen years. On January 9, 1873, he was married to Amelia Deusner. She was born in Evansville August 23, 1853, daughter of Philip and Mary (Schaeffer) Deusner, natives of Germany. February 17, 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Kolb removed from Henderson county to Union township, and they have since occupied their present home. Mr. Kolb owns 142 acres, about 130 of which are in cultivation. He and wife have had ten children: Philip W., Emma M., Ida L., Michael C., William A., Katie (deceased), Frederick G., Elizabeth M., Annie C., and Mary L. Mr. and Mrs. Kolb are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an Odd Fellow.

John A. Neale, a citizen of Union township, was born on the farm he now occupies, July 1, 1854. He is the son of Shapleigh R. and Martha (King) Neale, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father was born December 31, 1819, and was the son of James P. Neale. He was married to Martha King in 1844. Both the father and mother of our subject died in Union township, the latter on the 29th of August, 1865, and the former on the 17th of September, 1878. John A. has thus far spent his life on a farm. When he was fourteen years old his father removed to Posey county, this state. Two years later he returned to his farm in Union township, and a part of which is now owned by our subject, who gives his whole attention to farming, in which pursuit he is successful. He is a member of the Masonic lodge. He was elected trustee of his township in the spring of 1884, and served in a satisfactory manner one term.



Saml Barker

JOHN ROBERTSON was born in Union township, November 21, 1826, son of Anthony and Sarah (Kazy) Robertson. His boyhood and youth were spent in Union and Perry townships. April, 1846, he became a soldier in the Mexican war, in Company K, Second Indiana volunteer infantry, commanded by Capt. Walker, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. He was discharged at New Orleans, in July, 1847. October, 1853, he was married to Willie Isabel Miller. She was born in Union township, and was the daughter of John and Willie Miller. She died March 11, 1857. On the 14th of February, 1860, Mr. Robertson was married to Elizabeth Gerard. She was born near Lawrenceburg, this state, and was the daughter of William and Lovina (Reneau) Gerard. Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson died August 13, 1880. By his first wife, Mr. Robertson became the father of two children: John P. and James A., of whom the former is deceased. By his second wife he had four children: Willie, Olive, Rit, and Thomas, all deceased. Mr. Robertson is an honorable, upright man and one of the county's most worthy pioneers.

MRS. ANNA B. ROTH was born in Germany, March 10, 1837, the daughter of Heinrich and Eve Elizabeth (Bonner) Maenshaen. She was married to John Roth, March 6, 1858. He was a native of Germany, born February 19, 1834, and was the son of Adam Roth. In June, 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Roth emigrated to America. They took up their residence in Union township, in which Mr. Roth pursued the vocation of a farmer until his death, on the 9th day of December, 1884. Mr. Roth was successful as a farmer, and when he died he owned 267 acres of land. He was a member of the German Lutheran church. Mrs. Roth has had a family of nine children: Elizabeth, Caroline, John B., Anna, Margaret, Henrietta, Adam, Wilhelmina and Anna. Mrs. Roth is a member of the German Lutheran church, in which all her children have a membership.

JAMES F. SAUNDERS, a citizen of Union township, was born in Perry township, this county, April 15, 1839. He was the son of William C. and Lydia E. (Fauquher) Saunders, the former of whom was a native of Vanderburgh county, and the latter of Kentucky. His father was born September 22, 1815, and was the son of Ezekiel and Isabel (Willis) Saunders, who were among the first settlers of Vanderburgh county. William C. Saunders was married to Lydia E. Fauquher September 10, 1834. She was born March 12, 1814, and was the daughter of James F. and Margaret Fauquher, who were early settlers of German township, this county. James F. Saunders spent his boyhood and youth on a farm in his native township. At twenty years of age he went to Union township, where he has resided since and engaged in agriculture for himself, and he has since given his undivided attention to farming. He began life for himself without means, and nearly all of his property is the product of hard work and good management. He owns 300 acres of excellent land, all in Union township. He was married March 9, 1870, to Haidee Upfield. She was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, January 22, 1850, and is the daughter of William and Martha (Wilson) Upfield. Mrs. and Mrs. Saunders have had four children: Ida M., George, Ruth, and one that died in infancy unnamed. In politics, Mr. Saunders is a democrat, and has served his township as assessor, and two terms as trustee, and was county commissioner three years, in all of which he was a faithful and judicious public servant.

ANDREW J. SIRKLE was born in the township in which he resides, February 12,

1835, and is the son of Andrew and Nancy (Long) Sirkle, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father and mother were among the earliest settlers of Union township, in which both spent the last years of their lives. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the old Sirkle homestead, of a part of which he is now in possession. From 1875 to 1880, he was a resident of Posey county. His life occupation is farming, and his efforts have been liberally rewarded. He owns 444 acres of land. Mr. Sirkle was married June 8, 1865, to Kate E. Deusner. She was born in the city of Evansville, April 4, 1847, and was the daughter of Philip and Amelia Deusner, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Sirkle have had ten children, as follows: Philip (deceased) and Amelia, twins, Andrew J., Lula A., William, Luke (deceased) and Lois E., twins, Joseph (deceased) and Fred, twins, and Walter. The wife of Mr. Sirkle is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a prosperous farmer and a man in whom the public has full confidence.

Calvin H. Stroud, late of Union township, was born near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Ind., September 28, 1822, and was the son of Joshua and Mary (Gaw) Stroud. Joshua Stroud was born in South Carolina, January 5, 1780, and his wife, Mary Gaw, was born in North Carolina, April 23, 1784. They were married November 5, 1801, and became the parents of fourteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eleventh. Calvin H. Stroud, who spent his youth on the old homestead which his father entered in Union township. He spent a considerable portion of his life on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. There was probably no flat-boatman on the river, better or more favorably known than Mr. Stroud. He was married September 28, 1852, to Emeline Cox. Mrs. Stroud died October 15, 1855, leaving one child, Mary F., who was born September 11, 1853. On the 12th day of April, 1860, Mr. Stroud was married to Miss Helen M. Kelsey. She was born in Knight township, this county, January 20, 1839, and is the daughter of Loren A. and Mary M. (Williams) Kelsey, the former of whom was born in Genesee county, N. Y., March 31, 1816. Her paternal grandparents were Ambrose and Maria (Marsh) Kelsey, both of whom died in this county. Loren A. Kelsey was married to Mary M. Williams, February 4, 1838. She was born in Knight township, March 2, 1817, and was the daughter of Oliver H. and Delight (Cumstock) Williams. Mrs. Mary M. Kelsey died July 31, 1843. Mr. Kelsey died July 9, 1870. The second marriage of Mr. Stroud resulted in the birth of six children: Robert J., born June 14, 1861; Emeline, born September 20, 1863; two daughters that died unnamed; Helen A., born June 18, 1883, died February 28, 1883; and Mary, born June 12, 1875. Mr. Stroud died May 7, 1884. His widow and three children who survive him, still occupy the old homestead. Mrs. Stroud owns 105 acres of land. Her only son, Robert J. Stroud, owns in all, 295 acres of land.

Perry township.—The daring exploit of Commodore Perry, by which he achieved one of the most brilliant victories known to the early history of the nation, caused this township to be named in his honor. The township was organized September 10, 1840. Prior to this time it formed a part of the ancient township of Pigeon. The surface of the township is rolling, and in parts hilly; the soil is fairly productive; no streams of importance traverse it. It is bounded on the north by German township, on the east by Center and Pigeon townships and the Ohio river, on the south by Union town-

ship and the Ohio river, and on the west by Posey county.

Early Settlers.— The settlement of Perry township began soon after the dawn of the nineteenth century. Concerning the name and character of him who first penetrated the wilderness then here nothing is known. As early as 1806 or 1807 a few pioneers had crossed, on rude rafts, from the Kentucky shore, and found their way into this township. At this date the Indians had not left the county, and regardless of the treaties made by the chiefs of the tribes, many of them were inclined to resist the invasion of the poorly protected pioneers. In view of the large German element in the population of the county to-day, it is a significant fact that the first who is positively known to have come here, not as a hunter, but as a settler, was a native of Germany. George Linxweiler, father of the late William Linxweiler, both well known in their day, was one of the first German immigrants to this part of the great west. He landed opposite the mouth of Green river in March, 1806, and after looking around the vicinity, settled upon the tract of land afterward widely known as the residence of the late J. B. Stinson. There he erected a log cabin, in which his son William was born on the 12th day of February, 1809. The best obtainable evidence indicates that this was the first white child born in the township. In the spring of 1811 Mr. Linxweiler, with his family, removed to the Whetstone farm, in what is now Center township. About the time this child first saw the light of day, another pioneer, who was afterward well-known in the township, was wending his way to its borders. This was George Miller, who came from Kentucky with his wife, Elizabeth, and settled about three miles west of Evansville, in section 33, in which neighborhood he lived until his death, which occurred about 1820. The Millers crossed the river three times before permanently locating, each time being driven back by hostile Indians. They first landed near the present site of the city of Evansville, where they found a rude cabin, which had the appearance of having been but recently erected, and in the wild forests about it there was nothing to indicate that any other attempts at settlement had been made. They took possession of the cabin, lived in it a few months and then pushed on through the wilderness to the spot afterward chosen for their permanent home. Following the Millers, within a few months, came Elder John B. Stinson, then a young man, and his father, both of whom were coopers by trade, at which for for some time they were occupied. They settled on the banks of the river about two miles below Evansville. Here the young man rose to a lofty pinnacle in public esteem. He was commissioned the first sheriff of Vanderburgh county by Gov. Jennings, in 1818, served in the Indian wars as a captain with distinction, was elected probate judge of the county, served satisfactorily, and was called by the public to serve it in various capacities of trust and honor. He was a consistent member and able preacher in the General Baptist church. Though not a eloquent talker, he was profound in thought, powerful in argument, and the best disciplinarian the church ever had. In the later years of his life he built a home in the city, where the custom house now stands, but spent most of his time on the farm in Perry township. He was one of the most prominent men Perry township ever produced, and decidedly the most prominent up to the date of his death, which occurred in 1850. He married the eldest daughter of the pioneer Mrs. Elizabeth Miller — Matilda Payne — and was the father of nine children.

Elder Benoni Stinson, a brother of J. B. Stinson, came in 1821, and from that time until his death, in 1870 lived on the farm adjoining that of his brother, and now the homestead of Maj. J. B. Cox. He was a Baptist preacher, blessed with great natural ability, but without a scholarly education. It was here in Perry township, on October 5, 1823, that he gathered about him thirty-three devout souls, whose faith was like his, and organized that afterward powerful denomination known as the General Baptists of the west.

Though others may have "squatted" along the river the Millers were doubtless the first who pushed their way to the interior of the township. For some time after they came all about them was a pathless, wolf-infested wilderness. They at once commenced clearing a spot in the forest for cultivation, and soon had a small cornfield and truck-patch. Between their clearing and the cabin on the Stinson place there was a strip of woods, but a footpath was soon tramped through the underbrush between the places, and these pioneers were neighbors in the fullest sense of that word, so rich in meaning. Westward, near the Posey county line, and about three miles from the Millers, another settlement was made about 1825. There William Ragland and William Martin raised their cabins. Soon others drifted in to share with them the trials and hardships, the joys and triumphs of life on the frontier. Beyond this settlement there was no other until Posey county was reached.

James Robertson was an early settler in the Miller neighborhood; he was a prosperous farmer, and lived in the township until his death, about 1845. He married Nancy Stinson, now Mrs. Calloway, who was born in the J. B. Stinson farm in 1809, and lived continuously in the county until two years ago, when she went to reside with her daughters in White county, Ill. It is generally conceded that she was the first female white child born in Perry township. Among the first of these settlers was William Wagnon. Upon his arrival he settled near the Millers, but subsequently removed to the northwest corner of the township, and died there at about ninety years of age. He was one of the first associate judges of the new county, and wielded considerable influence in his day. He was a rough character, unscrupulous, and made himself obnoxious to many of the early settlers. About the time of the commencement of hostilities in the west consequent upon the war of 1812 with England, the Indians in this section of Indiana territory became more troublesome than usual, and the white settlers were obliged to exercise extreme caution for the protection of the lives of their families. The natural hostility of these savages was inflamed by the conduct of Wagnon. He had a cabin on the banks of Wagnon creek, (which had been named for him) below Evansville, where he sold whiskey. Always ready to traffic with the Indians he supplied them with "firewater" in order the more readily to make sharp bargains, and thus deliberately placed the lives of the pioneers in danger. His popularity, however, was not sufficiently impaired to occasion his defeat at the polls.

George and Susan Edmond were early settlers who subsequently migrated to Union township, where the former, in later years, was found dead by the roadside, the cause of the death being a mystery, and unknown to this day. These pioneers were the parents of Michael Edmond, now of Union township, who was born near Ingle's coal mines, in November, 1815, and is now probably the oldest resident native-born citizen of the county. James and Joseph Cox, brothers, came to the township in 1818.

For a time they worked at the potter's trade, and subsequently made considerable money in selling wood to steamers on the Ohio river. They were eminently respectable always. John M. Lockwood, now a prominent citizen of Posey county, and in early times a man of influence for good here, was one of the pioneers in the northwest part of the township. Patrick Lyons early became a freeholder and lived in the extreme southeast corner of the township. Reuben Long early came to Perry, but soon moved to Union township, where he lived until his death. Nicholas Long, not the German pioneer of that name, but an American, belonged to that free-from-care, easy-going class who depended on the excitement of the chase for pleasure and on its achievements for food. He cleared a little "truck-patch" in the woods, and went out of the country when the game became scarce.

Thomas and William Hooker were also pioneers who, viewed in comparison with the rush and hurry that characterize the present age, might be considered indolent and thriftless. They were poor but honest men, and were never weaned from the simple customs of the backwoodsmen. Thomas was one of the stoutest men of his day, and in those friendly contests of "main strength and awkwardness," so common at log rollings and barn raisings, always won the victory. Peter Miller, who came with his parents in 1809, lived in Perry township, until about 1853, then in Union township until about 1870, when he died, was a noted deer hunter and a story teller. He is known to have killed upward of fifty deer in a year, and occasionally brought down a bear. He was six feet high, very slender, a very fast walker and a good runner. He could walk farther in a day than any man in the settlement, and was the winner at all the early day foot-races. His stories were always so graphic that they have not yet faded from the memories of his listeners. Other pioneers were Oliver and Isaac Fairchild, who died in the township at an early date, John Stoner, who early removed to Union township, Henry D. Smith, a well-known old time shoemaker, Ezekiel Saunders, grandfather of James D. Saunders, of Union township, a prominent preacher in the regular Baptist church, who lived for thirty or forty years near the Posey county line on the lower Mt. Vernon road, exerting an influence for good during all that time, and Jeffrey Saunders, Ezekiel's brother, who later was a well-known citizen of Posey county. Following these pioneers came others, singly and in groups, and gradually the wild beasts that so long had annoyed and endangered the life of the settlers, were driven out, and their homes became the dwelling places of civilized men. Slowly, but with never a backward step, the evolution went on. Progress became the watchword emblazoned on the banner of the marching generations; the log cabin, chinked and daubed, gave way to the comfortable and even luxurious home; the clearing or the truck-patch grew into broad fields, fenced and farmed on scientific principles, with the best machinery that the ingenuity of man could devise; huge barns filled with plenty, and well-fed cattle, either in stalls or roaming in rich pastures, replaced the straw-shed and the poor cow that browsed so long on dry twigs that she became an easy prey to the hungry wolves that chased and killed her; school-houses and churches sprang into existence as if at the command of the magi, until now the best results of enlightenment and civilized effort seem to have been attained.

Perry township received a large proportion of those thrifty Germans who came in

upon this section of the country between 1830 and 1840, in numbers somewhat as the Goths and Huns of the north poured in upon the Romans of old. They and their descendants now compose a large part of the population, and yet many of the children of the pioneers possess the lands of their fathers.

A Tragedy.— In 1851 or 1852 a gang of counterfeiters carried on their operations in Perry township under the leadership of Milo Dolly. Three of the men, Grigsby, Skaggs and Spelts by name, broke into the house of an inoffensive German named Miller, killed him and his two sons, mutilated their bodies and then set fire to the house and destroyed all evidences of their crime. An inquest was held, and a verdict found which implicated none of the guilty parties. The public generally believed the dreadful calamity to be the result of an accident. The criminals, however, had forged Miller's name to a bill of sale of his personal property, and to a deed or mortgage of his lands. In trying to enforce these false claims, the perpetrators of the crime exposed their guilt, and the details of the affair were fully discovered. Intense excitement followed. Grigsby was a well-appearing man, of good repute, aud associated with respectable people. His connection with the deed occasioned great astonishment. An interesting trial ensued, and the murderers were sent to the penitentiary, where two of them, Skaggs and Spelts, died. Nothing ever before so thoroughly aroused the people of Perry township as did this tragedy.

Churches.— Probably the first church organization in the township was that effected by the followers of Ezekiel Saunders, already mentioned as a powerful Baptist preacher of early days, known as the Regular Baptists. Prominent among his colaborers were Elders Jacobs and Parker. Their early meetings were held at the old Saunders homestead and the church flourished for several years, having in 1823 at least 100 devoted, active members. Subsequently the society built a church in Posey county, and thus ended its history so far as connected with this township. Because of doctrinal differences thirty-three members of this congregation withdrew under the leadership of the gifted Benoni Stinson, and on October 5, 1823, formed a society which still prospers — the General Baptists of the west. Elder Stinson was chosen pastor for the new church and continued in that relation almost continuously until his death, which occurred in 1870. He taught the doctrines of free moral agency and a general atonement, abandoning those of predestination and a partial atonement. The new congregation soon after its formation built a small log church in what is now German township, near the Perry township line. Here they worshipped for two or three years and then moved to a point near the site of the present church. The second building was small and made of logs. It served the growing congregation only a few years, when the demands for a larger edifice became so great that a frame building, commodious and substantial, was provided. This church was erected in 1857, was dedicated by Elder Stinson and other preachers, and is still well preserved. It stands on the Henderson road, about one mile from the city limits. Others who have served as pastors to this congregation are: Elders Jesse Lane, Alvah Parker, J. B. Stinson, James Enslee, J. W. Blackburn, Wilson Blackburn, T. M. Strain, Jacob Spear and W. W. Charles. For about fifteen years past the congregation has averaged about sixty members, and is now quite prosperous.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel's Church, of Perry township, was organ-

ized in 1854 through the labors of Rev. A. Saupert, who served the society for many years. Under him a division arose and about one-half the members went with him to Trinity church in Evansville. The church has always been supplied by the pastor of a church of the same name on the corner of First avenue and East Franklin street in Evansville. They are separate organizations, but the country church is a *filial* of the city church. Rev. Saupert was succeeded by Rev. Reidenbach, and he by Rev. H. Koenig, who served twelve years. The present pastor is Rev. George Bachmann, in charge during the past twelve years. Among the earliest members were: Henry Oppermann, Christ Bakelmann, Conrad Schuenemann, Henry Henricks, Henry Mahrenholz, Fred Mahrenholz, Traugott Hauschild, and their families. The present membership comprises fourteen families; fifty communicants. In 1854, on the middle Mt. Vernon road, six miles from Evansville, a small log building was erected as a place of worship. Since renovated and remodeled, it has been made a very neat and comfortable edifice.

Towns.—There are no towns in the township except Perryville, or Babytown as commonly called, which is practically a small part of Evansville, having no importance as a separate village. Col. John Rheinlander, a man of considerable note as a soldier in the Mexican and civil wars, and as a leading business man, established a grocery and cigar factory here some thirty years ago. The growth and the inception of the place have been due to this enterprise.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Joseph H. Brandis, deceased, was a native of England, born in Birmingham, October 28, 1805. At Stratford at an early age he made his first entry into business, and engaged, grew and was strengthened to a considerable extent. Mr. Brandis came to this country from Stratford in the year 1840. He resided for short time in Evansville, and then removed to a farm in Perry township, five miles west of the city, which was his home in all the succeeding years. He brought with him from England a wife and five children, of whom only one survives him, Mrs. Rosanna Cralley, of Mount Vernon, Ind. His wife died in 1849. In the summer of 1849 he made a voyage to England for the purpose of transacting business there. Mr. Brandis was married again March 14, 1855, to Mrs. Maria Felstead, a widow lady with three children, Anna, Mary and George, all of whom are living. She was born in 1831, in the parish of Blunlesham, England, the daughter of Thomas and wife. In 1832 her parents emigrated to America, coming directly to Evansville, near where she was raised. Her parents are now deceased, and are buried ten miles from the city. Her marriage with Joseph Felstead, a native of Chatteris, England, occurred September 26, 1849, and he died in June, 1854, aged thirty years. In 1872 Mr. Brandis started a bookstore on the corner of Second and Locust streets, and in 1875 he purchased the bookstore of Dobell & Conyngton, then occupying part of the present First National bank building. By reason of his wide business relations and congenial and upright character, Mr. Brandis became generally esteemed, and through life was surrounded by a host of friends. After leading an active business life for several years, he retired to his quiet country home. Having acquired considerable taste for reading, he had several years before selected with extreme care a handsome library of instructive and useful books, where his leisure time was mostly spent in a way that was pleasant and

owing to his keen talent and close application, the dry goods business, in which he profitable. After twenty-eight years of happy married life, Mr. Brandis and wife were separated by his death, which occurred May 8, 1883, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. His widow and seven children, viz.: Martha, Joseph H., Ellen, Sarah, William E., Thomas J. and Charles D., still survive him. Mrs. Brandis resides at the old homestead, which is pleasantly situated, and surrounded with all of life's comfort.

HERMAN KLAMER, who resides just west of Evansville, in Perry township, is a native of Germany, born September 25, 1836, son of John M. and Charlotte (Kleinsmidt) Klamer. At fifteen years of age he became employed in a brick yard, and thus continued in his native country until 1855, in June of which year he emigrated to America and came to the city of Evansville. In the spring of 1856 he became employed in a brick yard in the vicinity of Evansville. In 1859 he took a contract to manufacture a quantity of brick in Posey county, where he spent one season. During the summer of 1860, he was engaged at brick-making in Armstrong township. From the fall of 1860, until the spring of 1864, his attention was given to his farm in Perry township. In March, 1864, he removed to Evansville, and he has ever since resided either in the city or in its immediate vicinity. For some six or seven years after removing to town, Mr. Klamer conducted a brick yard. In the spring of 1872 he was appointed street commissioner, and served in that capacity three years. In 1875 he became a partner in the Bunker Hill Flouring mills, to which his attention was given until 1884, when he sold out. Since 1884 he has owned and operated a large brick yard west of the city. On the 25th of November, 1860, Mr. Klamer was married to Mary Schloskey, a native of Germany, born August 6, 1840, the daughter of William and Christiana Schloskey, with whom she came to America in the spring of 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Klamer have had ten children: Matilda E., William M., Gustav H., Herman H., Clara, Selma, Vina, Oscar A., Ida (deceased), and Albert A. Mr. and Mrs. Klamer and all of their children are members of the Zion's church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and D. O. H. lodges. In 1884 he was elected trustee of Perry township, and was re-elected in 1886, with an increased majority.

HENRY KREIPKE, a prominent miller of Perry township, was born February 16, 1854, son of Henry and Catherine Kreipke. He received a good common school and commercial college education. He began business in Evansville in the feed-store and commission trade, which he followed until 1883. He then entered the large flouring-mill, of which he is at present the half owner, which has become a leading industry, and one of the prominent mills of the country. There is a capital of $45,000 invested in the business; the capacity of the mill is 350 barrels a day, and there is $300,000 worth of product handled per year. They use the very latest roller process, and make the finest grade of flour, which is sold throughout the entire south, besides being in great demand at home. The establishment is a large four-story brick building, situated in the western suburbs of the city, and uses a ninety-horse steam power. Mr. Kreipke was married January 24, 1883, to Alice Ayers, and the result of this happy union has been two children, Charles Edwin and Pearl Caroline. He is a member of St. John's church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of rare ability in business, and has fine executive talent, which assure him prosperity. He enjoys the con-

fidence and respect of the community, and all with whom he comes in contact through his extensive business.

WILLIAM POGGEMEIER, a prominent farmer of Perry township, is a native of Prussia, born October 10, 1825, son of Anst Poggemeier, and his wife Mary. He emigrated to this country in 1846, and was twenty-one years of age when he arrived. He came directly to Evansville and to German township, where he resided for about four months. He found work as a carpenter, which trade he learned in Prussia, and he continued in this vocation for about five years, when he married and settled down on a farm, and has since devoted himself to agriculture. He bought the farm in Perry township, which he still occupies, in 1849, and moved upon it in 1850. In March, 1850, Mr. Poggemeier was married to Louisa Reckfurst, daughter of Henry and Katherine Reckfurst, and they have had nine children: Mary, Caroline, Henry, William, Frederick, Wilhelmina, Mary, John and August, all of whom are deceased except Mary. Mr. Poggemeier is a republican, and his religious associations are with the Lutheran church.

CONRAD ROSE, a well-known farmer of Perry township, was born in Germany, September 11, 1841, the son of Ludwig and Louisa Rose, who came to Evansville from the fatherland in about 1845. The father died in that city about four weeks after his arrival, when Conrad was but four years old. As a boy and youth he was able to attend school but six months, but by close application, soon was able to read and write the strange language to which he was so inauspiciously introduced. He chose the business of agriculture as his pursuit in life, and has devoted himself to it with the exception of three years spent valiantly on the field, during the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company H, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer infantry, under Col. Foster, and was engaged with his command in the battles of Bean Station, Rockville, Franklin, Nashville, Blountsville, and many others, and through the entire campaign and march to the sea under Sherman. He was confined to the hospital for six or seven weeks, and has not fully recovered from the effect of that army illness to this day. He was mustered out at Greensburg, N. C., and discharged at Indianapolis, at the close of the war. He was married January 29, 1868, to Octavia Stinson, daughter of the distinguished General Baptist preacher and pioneer, whose family is known throughout southern Indiana, and whose distinguished career is treated of in another part of this volume. They have had four children: Benoni S., Parthenia, Guy C., and Harry B., all living and at home but Guy, who departed this life February 9, 1876. Mr. Rose and his estimable lady are faithful members of the Baptist church, and are leaders in their community. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R., and is in politics a staunch republican.

JOHN N. STEINER was born in Saxe-Coburg, Germany, in 1815, the son of Adam and Barbara Steiner. He emigrated to America in 1838, over half a century ago. He came directly to Cincinnati, where he spent ten years as a clerk in a restaurant. He then, in 1848, went to Perry township, and in that year settled on the farm which he now occupies. Then the country was considerably a wilderness, and land was cheap. While in Ohio he had the opportunity to work on the first railroad built in that state, and he has seen Evansville grow from a village to a great city. He was married in 1847, to Margaret Roeder, daughter of Fred Roeder, of German township, and they have had eight children, all of whom

are living: John, Fred, George, Charles, Andrew, William, Lizzie and Christina. Mr. Steiner received a good education in his native language, and has also become versed in English. He is a republican, and a member of the Methodist church. He has done well in life, having a good home upon a fine farm of 110 acres.

WASHINGTON STINCHFIELD, a prominent farmer of Perry township, was born in Vanderburgh county, February 3, 1844, and is the son of Hiram Stinchfield, and Sarah A. McCreary, his wife. The mother was a native of Virginia. The father was born in this state also, the son of Daniel Stinchfield, who came from Maine, at a day when the country was very wild, and was one of the very earliest pioneers who began the work of making the paths straight for the future commonwealth. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Perry township, receiving a good training. Hardly had he completed this stage of his life, when the rebellion broke out, and in August, 1862, when he was eighteen years old, Mr. Stinchfield enlisted in Company D, Ninety-first Indiana volunteer infantry, under Col. Mehringer. He participated in the battles of Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin, Nashville, and marched through Georgia with Gen. Sherman. On June 29, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Salisbury, N. C., and mustered out at Indianapolis, after three years of brave and patriotic service in defense of his country. This was the only period in his life, during which he has not been engaged in agriculture, a pursuit which has been to him both pleasant and profitable. He was married December 15, 1869, to Mary A. Sanders, daughter of John Sanders, and Elizabeth, his wife, both of this country. This union has been a happy one, and has brought them nine children: John, George, Sadie, Caddie, Harriet, Charles W., Moses O., Clinton and Herman E., of whom all are living but John, George, and Harriet. Mr. Stinchfield has been a member of the I. O. O F. for twenty years.

JAMES L. THOMPSON, a prominent citizen of Perry township, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 15, 1832. He received a common school and academic education in his native land, and learned the profession of steam-engineering, under the severe restrictions of Scotland. In 1856 he came to America, and came direct to Evansville, and soon after engaged as engineer for the Ardril Iron Works, on Green river, Ky. At the outbreaking of the rebellion he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, under Col. Dunning. His captain was John H. Patrick. After serving with this regiment three months he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-sixth Ohio, and served altogether over four years, being one of the veterans in 1865. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Franklin and Nashville, and then went with his command to Texas. After his long and perilous service in defense of the nation, he was mustered out at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. He then resumed the practice of engineering, and is now engaged in running the engine at Ingle's mines. In 1868 Mr. Thompson was married to Amanda Smith, who lived but one year. In 1871 he married Louisa, daughter of Frederick Keck, and they have had these children, Emeline, James F., Jacobina Agnes, Louisa and Margaret. Mr. Thompson is a member of the A. O. U. W., and affiliates with the Baptist, and his wife with the Methodist, church. In politics he is a republican. He has a beautiful home on the Mt. Vernon road. Mr. Thompson's parents were James Thompson and Jane Laing, his wife, who both lived their entire lives in Scotland.

JAMES S. WILLS, a highly respected citizen and pioneer of Perry township, was born March 1, 1822, in Scott township, this county, the son of William Wills and his wife, Frances Sellings. The parents came to Vanderburgh county in 1819 from the county of Kent, England, where the father was engaged as a measure-maker. James spent the early part of his life with his father at the farm in Scott township, and was able to receive but a limited education. At the age of eighteen he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for three years and then returned to the farm life, which he followed for thirteen years with success. In June, 1857, he again began to work at carpentry, but this was interrupted in 1861 by the war of the rebellion. He enlisted July 8, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteers, under Col. Veatch. With his regiment he participated in the following battles: Blackwater, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth. Mr. Wills was severely wounded on the steamer Continental going from St. Louis to Cairo, and he has never recovered fully from the wound. After the siege of Corinth, Mr. Wills returned to Evansville and remained in the hospital for some time, and on regaining strength, returned to his regiment and participated in the battle of Davis Mills, Miss. He was discharged in October, 1863, at Evansville, ending a most honorable service in defense of his country and flag. Since then he has devoted himself to the peaceful business of farming and carpentry. In 1845 he was married to Frances Martin, and they had four children, William, Armilda, John Perry, and Laura. But two are living, John Perry and Laura, in California. Mr. Wills was married a second time in 1864 to Amelia Newman, by whom he had ten children: Carrie, U. S. Grant, Amelia, James, Henry, Wallace, George, Aaron, Letitia, and Donald. Mr. Wills is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed through the chairs.

German township, with its present name and bounds, was created September 1, 1845. Upon the organization of the county and its division into civil townships, its territory formed a part of each of the two first townships — Pigeon and Armstrong. Subsequently the two tiers of sections on the south formed a part of Perry township. It is now bounded on the north by Armstrong, on the east by Scott and Center, on the south by Perry township, and on the west by Posey county, and embraces within its limits twenty-seven sections. Its surface, rolling and in parts hilly, was originally covered with a dense growth of majestic forest trees. Perhaps no part of the county produced more splendid timber, and furnished a more inviting retreat for the game that was in all these parts in great abundance. When deer and turkeys began to be scarce in some other parts of the county, here they remained plentiful, and he was a poor marksman, indeed, who, penetrating the wildernesses of German township, could not secure venison and fowl for his larder.

Early Settlers.—It was about the time that the few Anglo-Saxons began to occupy the wild lands of what is now Armstrong township that German was first invaded by the hardy, dauntless pioneers. It is probable that occasional hunters and trappers crossed its territory while still in the possession of the Indians, but such persons had little influence upon its subsequent growth, and their acts form no part of its history. The first permanent settlement, which, by gathering together a few families for mutual protection from hostile red men and wild beasts, formed a nucleus about which a neighborhood was gathered, and where the woodman's ax first made a clearing and

raised a cabin, which, though rude and uninviting in its aspect, was designed for more than a temporary shelter, was made in the northwest corner of the township by the Hensons, David and Jesse, and Joseph Chapman. The date of their coming can not be stated. The Hensons took the gifts of a bountiful providence, as they were sent, without any worry or complaint. The Chapmans, Joseph and his family, were a "fighting set," yet withal good, respectable people, honest, and always poor. William and Walter Bryant, hardy backwoodsmen, who were known as more than ordinarily skillful and successful hunters, came into the Henson settlement in very early days.

To the south of this settlement and within two miles of the south line of the township —in sections 5 and 6 — a few more cabins were raised in a cluster, and here others began life's rough experiences in the lonely wilds of the forests. Old Jesse Holloway, a good natured man, kindly disposed to all, and liked by every man who enjoyed the hospitality of his humble home, or met him at the "rolling" or on the hunt, was one of the earliest in this settlement, though it is impossible for any man to say whether or not he was preceded by some other equally courageous pioneer. In this "neck of the woods" John Warren became well and favorably known as an industrious man and good citizen. Very few of the early settlers in these parts took the precaution or went to the expense of possessing themselves of the lands where they erected their cabins and established their homes. It was, indeed, a difficult matter to accumulate enough money, when money was so scarce, to pay the sums required by the government for a title to the land, though the amount was but $2.00 per acre. The industry of John Warren had been productive of larger results than that of any other individual in the neighborhood where he lived, and perhaps, in the entire township. He succeeded in clearing not less than forty-two acres on the congress land, and had it in very good condition. His cabin was a well-built, comfortable structure, such as might be expected from the hands of one so industrious and enterprising. A stable of moderate size was also on the place. These improvements were sold to John Morgan, who entered the land, and though they represented many days of toil, the purchase money was but $40.00.

About 1820 and 1821 John and Morrison Fitzgerald, James F. Fauquhar, Nicholas Long, and the Judkins family, became a part of this settlement. They did not come together, but each family, some of them having been for some time in neighboring localities, drifted in singly, and took their places in the small and slowly increasing community. James Fauquhar was always upright, and was tolerably "well fixed" financially for his day. He was one of the very few old settlers who in this township bought his land from the government and passed it to his children. William Fauquhar, a son of James, the pioneer, and probably the oldest native born citizen of the township, though only sixty-four years of age, still resides on the land entered by his father. John Fauquhar, now a resident of Evansville, and Mrs. Lydia Saunders, of Union township, are the only other surviving descendants of James Fauquhar.

German township was very thinly settled; there were only a few spots where a hunter encountered human habitations for many years after the dawn of civilization in south western Indiana. There were none south of the settlement last named until Perry township was reached. To the eastward, in the wild and dense woodland, there was not a trail except those of the untamed

beasts and their hunters, until the Parker neighborhood was reached, a little southwest of the site of the village of St. Joseph. Here in very early times, probably not later than 1809, the Parkers, Richard Wells, old Mr. McKinnis, the father of Alex and James, and others, formed a settlement, where lived some of the best hunters and most sterling characters of the period. In the extreme eastern part of the township a few settlers were scattered here and there; the smoke of a cabin occasionally beckoned the weary hunter to a haven of rest, and the ax of the pioneer at times made the woodland ring with sturdy blows and resounding echoes even in these less sought. for parts. It was in this part of the township that James Kirkpatrick and Brian Short, afterward very well known, but only as simple, rough backwoodsmen, and yet with the good traits characteristic of such men, built their cabins. Here also lived George B. Wagnon, the son of William Wagnon, one of the first associate judges of the county. Young George was rather pretentious for the times and was unpopular. His character had little in it worthy of admiration. He was rough, unscrupulous and of a low order mentally and morally.

Besides those whose names have found their way into these pages there were many other squatters and early settlers who, with what may be called the second settlement of the township, beginning about 1830, almost fleeing before the hordes of industrious immigrants who came from across the sea to possess themselves of homes in the land of liberty,

> Folded their tents like the Arab,
> And as silently stole away.

Soon after the year 1830, the state began to improve and to attract the attention of intelligent people in all parts of the country. The favorable location of Evansville respecting the commerce of the west, became the objective point of many who were leaving the old world and fleeing to America — that mighty oak of freedom beneath whose umbrage the oppressed of all nations were intended to come for shelter and protection. When the Germans commenced coming in the lands were rapidly taken. The first who came to settle among the old set of pioneers and to open their eyes to a new condition of things, was John Eichle, a good man and valuable citizen. His industrious and economical habits at first amused the pioneers who had been accustomed to taking life easy, but soon finding that in the struggle for existence they must compete for success with these habits, which were soon found to be common to all of the new comers, they became alarmed and one by one left the country to take up the thread of existence in some more favorable land. It is not possible or necessary for the purposes of this work to name those who came in the great throng, before whose surge the early settlers were forced from their forest homes. They were an enterprising, pushing, prudent people, who, with wonderful celerity, cleared away the forests and brought the land into cultivation. With the exception of a few families, who cling like the last leaves upon the tree, there are no representatives of the earlier settlers, and the entire township, as its name indicates, is peopled with Germans, who in the main are thrifty, honest, honorable, and valuable citizens.

It was a natural and fitting thing in the material development of this country, that its lands should fall into the possession of a people who would bring out all its stored-up riches and give them to mankind for enjoyment and advancement, and yet the mind lingers with regret upon the fast-fading scenes of the early settlers.

Towns.—There are no towns of commercial or industrial importance in this township. The only considerable town is *St. Joseph*, situated in sections 21 and 28, township 5 south, of range 11 west. Here Nicholas Long settled in early days, and by prudence and economy became quite wealthy. In the course of time he built a store-house, and opened a general store, about which clustered the few houses which make up a country village—a postoffice, a smithy, a school building and a church. For some time the principal merchant at the place has been Joseph Hartlein. Upon his death in 1887, his sons succeeded to the business, and still conduct it.

Kasson, situated in sections 9 and 10, township 6 south, of range 11 west, contains a postoffice and blacksmith shop, but is without prospects of becoming important. Very near Kasson, on the southeast corner of section 9, township 6 south, range 11 west, as early as March 20, 1838, J. W. Lilliston laid out a town and named it Germantown, but it never attained importance.

Vienna was laid out in section 31, township 5, range 11, January 11, 1838, by John A. Morgan. It was quite pretentious, having 177 lots, but they have long since gone back to cornfield and meadow.

Churches.—In early times there were no church buildings in this township except one in the Henson neighborhood. This was a Liberty church, free to all denominations, and was erected more than half a century ago. It was the scene of many good meetings. Here Benoni Stinson, Jerry Cash and the Methodist circuit riders often preached. For a time religious sentiment was very strong, and meetings were frequently held at the houses of the Fauquhars, Hensons, Eichles and others. The old Liberty church was not kept in repair and has long since passed away. There is now no church in the township where sermons are regularly preached in the English tongue.

German Lutheran.—After the emigration of the Germans to this township Lutheran churches were soon established. The first of these was near the old homestead of the Fauquhars, now on the Cynthiana road, in the northeast part of the township. It was founded about the year 1838, and soon thereafter a log church was erected. This was afterward replaced by a spacious and comfortable edifice. The membership now numbers about ninety, and the church is in a very prosperous condition. About the same time St. John's church in the northwest part of the township, near the Posey county line, was organized. Its present membership is seventy-five; its church edifice is a handsome building, erected when the congregation had outgrown the little log cabin first raised. About 1855 the Presbyterians, chiefly through the instrumentality of George Naab, a wealthy farmer, organized a class and built a church. Its membership now numbers 125. All of these churches are supplied with comfortable parsonages, and are prospering both temporally and spiritually.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—The first church, a two-story log house, was built in the summer of 1841. The upper story was used for divine service, and the lower story for a school and pastoral residence. The congregation then numbered fifteen families. The Redemptorist, Father Czackart, had celebrated mass in the house of the widow Weiss, in 1836, and made a second visit in the following year. Rev. Roman Weinzopfel attended up to May, 1842, and from October of that year to the fall of 1845, Rev. Conrad Schniederjans was in charge. In April, 1846, Father Weinzopfel returned and accomplished much good by many years of active labor. The congregation soon be-

came too large for the old church. On May 28, 1850, Bishop de St. Palais laid the corner stone for a new edifice, and on April 13, 1851, divine service was held in it for the first time. It was built of brick, 40x86 feet, ornamented with a handsome steeple, and cost exclusive of much labor and material donated, $2,200. It was dedicated April 27, 1857, since which time regular services have been held and the church has abundantly prospered.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ANDREW J. AUGERMEIER, trustee of German township, was born February 4, 1850, in that township. His parents were Henry and Rosina (Eder) Augermeier, both of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. The father was born in 1810, and came to America in 1826, located at Lancaster, Penn., where he was married in 1846, and in 1849 removed to Perry township, Ind. In the fall of the same year he moved to German township, where he died October 20, 1857. The mother was born in 1818, and lives at present with her son. They had five children, all sons. Mr. Augermeier taught in the schools of the county, and continued in this calling for twelve years. In 1879 he was married to Miss Mary L. Grossman, of Perry township. To this marriage were born four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom survive. In 1886 he was the candidate of the democratic party for township trustee, and was elected without opposition, and re-elected in 1888 in the same manner. This was a notable testimonial to the esteem in which he is held. He is a member of the St. Joseph congregation, Roman Catholic church.

J. V. FARES, a farmer and business man of German township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 10, 1824, the son of Michael and Mary Fares. The parents came to this country in 1835, settling in Auglaize county, Ohio, where they ended their days. When they emigrated, Mr. Fares was only eleven years old, but he had learned to read and write the mother tongue, and after coming here learned to write and read in English. Until he was seventeen he worked upon the farm, and after that he learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed from 1840 to 1854. He is now living on the farm which he purchased in 1853. In October, 1859, he was married to Veronek Mann, and they have had twelve children: John, Catherine, Caroline, Frederick, Sabina, Christina, Gustavus, Margaret, Henry, Veronek, Edward, and Louisa. Mr. Fares was for many years a member of the I. O. O. F. He was raised a Catholic. In politics he is a republican. Since 1861 he has served the community efficiently as postmaster at Kasson.

CHARLES GANTNER, a man of note in German township, was born in Germany, December 16, 1834. He is the son of Clemens and Regina (Fisher) Gantner. His parents left their home in Germany, March 20, 1840, came *via* New York, spent a few days in Ohio, then came on to Evansville, and moved into their new home in German township August 20, 1840. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Gantner, and four children: Mary, who was a daughter of Mr. Gantner, by a previous marriage, Abuns, Richard and Charles, our subject. When they settled here the farm was mostly in the woods, there being only about four acres of cleared land on the place. Charles remained on the farm with his father until he was about twenty years of age, when his father died, November 9, 1852. The farm was then rented for two years, and he and his mother went to Evansville. His mother became dissatisfied with the city, so,

at the end of two years, he and his mother returned to the farm. His mother remained a widow for eleven years, and then married Lawrence Spitzer. They reside in this township, and she is still hale and hearty, and does a great deal of work. Charles was married November 30, 1858, to Miss Phœbe Schmidt, who was born in Center township, this county, October 16, 1838, the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Mauer) Schmidt, both of whom were born in Germany, and came to this county about 1834 or 1835. Her father died about 1871 or 1872, and her mother is still living, making her home with her son Andrew, in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Gantner went to housekeeping at their present home. They are the parents of thirteen children, all of whom are living, viz.: Clemens, born November 17, 1859; Elizabeth, born February 21, 1861; Regina, born October 4, 1862; Caroline, born February 25, 1864; Charles A., born December 4, 1865; Josephine, born October 8, 1867; Mary, born April 1, 1869; Richard, born December 24, 1870; William E., born December 10, 1872; Joseph A., born April 9, 1875; Phœbe, born February 1, 1878; Matthew A., born October 5, 1880, and Gressens, born December 7, 1882. Mr. Gantner is a member of Morning Star lodge, No 7, I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of Colfax lodge, No. 34, Daughters of Rebekah. Politically Mr. Gantner is a democrat. He was elected township assessor in October, 1870, served two years and was elected township trustee the same month that his term as assessor expired, and was re-elected trustee in 1874, without opposition. In April, 1876, he had two opponents, both of whom were democrats, and he was again elected by a good majority. He did all of his own business while in office, and his reports were models of neatness and accuracy. After his term as trustee expired, he was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled with credit for four years.

Daniel Webster Goldsmith is the son of Daniel F. and Melissa Goldsmith. He was born in Center township, this county, June 10, 1832. He spent his early life on his father's farm in Center township, where he assisted in the toilsome work largely unknown to the present generation. He continued to work on the farm until several years after his father's death. He removed to his present home in German township in May, 1866, where he owns 110 acres of good land. He was married March 3, 1853, to Miss Martha J. Fuquay, who was born in Warrick county, Ind., September 15, 1833, and is the daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Peck) Fuquay. They are the parents of the following children: William H., Lizzie, Allen, Fannie, Morton, Mamie, Chauncey W., and Foster B., all living, except William H., Lizzie, Foster B. and Mamie. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith and a part of their family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are among the county's most highly respected citizens.

Henry Gumberts, sr., first became a resident of Evansville in 1842, when he arrived with his parents, Marx and Rosa Gumberts, from the Rhine country of Germany, where he was born August 8, 1822. They passed the remainder of their lives in the city, and he has had his home in Evansville with the exception of two years, 1844 to 1846, at Helena, Ark. He engaged in retailing dry goods in 1846, during the war was sutler for the Eleventh Kentucky regiment, and in 1869 entered the wholesale liquor trade, at the same time attending to real estate auctioneering. For twenty years he has been doing a large and profitable wholesale business at 323 Main street. In 1872 he was elected to the city council, and was twice re-elected. He was married in

Christian Wenderlich

1847 to Frederica Seusmeier, who was born in Prussia in 1827, and came to this country in 1844. They have four children: Jacob M., Clara, Fannie and Fred.

SIMON HARTIG was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, November 20, 1835, the son of Frederick W. and Catharine (Teolle) Hartig. Frederick was born about 1807, and his wife about 1816. They immigrated in 1853 or 1854, and settled in this township. Simon, when thirteen years of age, came to the United States, reaching New Orleans, January 1, 1848. He became engaged in farm work, in this county, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which business he followed thirteen years. He was married about January 1, 1863, to Miss Minnie Watermann, born in Germany, February 2, 1846, the daughter of Conrad and Christina Watermann. Mr. and Mrs. Hartig are the parents of ten children: William, Christina, Theodore, Charles, Henrietta, Simon, Henry, Minnie, John and Frederick. Mr. Hartig owns 166 acres of good land. He and family are members of the Evangelical church. He was elected township trustee in April, 1878, and re-elected in April, 1880, by a largely increased majority. In April, 1882, he was elected justice of the peace, and served four years.

CHARLES HENZE, an old resident and prominent farmer of German township, was born in Germany, December 22, 1838. He is the son of Henry and Dora (Kleiman) Henze. His parents were both natives of Germany, where his father was born, November 22, 1798, and his mother in August, 1801. At thirteen years of age, he accompanied his parents, together with four brothers, William, Henry, August and Christian, and three sisters, Henrietta, Louisa and Wilhelmina, to the United States, landing at New Orleans in the spring of 1851. From there they came at once to this county, reaching Evansville June 15 of the same year. In a few days they bought the farm, a part of which our subject now owns. Here the father died in the spring of 1875, his mother having preceded him ten years, her death occurring in 1865. Our subject went to school and worked on his father's farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served until August 28, 1865, when he was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo. During his term of service he was in the battle of Spanish Fort, Ala. He was married in 1859 to Catherine Groeninger, who was born in this township January 1, 1843, the daughter of Frederick and Margaret Groeninger, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country in June, 1832, and settled first at Pittsburgh, in this township, about 1840. Here her father died September 24, 1886, her mother having died many years previous, in 1857. They have six children: Anna, born January 5, 1860; Henry, born March 30, 1861; Wilhelmina, born March 18, 1874; Edward, born February 3, 1878; Matilda, born December 24, 1879, and Jacob, born February 1, 1884. Mr. Henze and family are members of the Evangelical church. Politically Mr. Henze is a republican. He was elected township assessor by a good majority in April, 1886.

ANDREW SCHMIDT was born in German township, March 6, 1846, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Mauer) Schmidt, who immigrated to the United States, and coming to Indiana, lived successively in Vincennes, Pigeon township and Center township, then settling on the farm where he died April 24, 1872, and where Andrew now lives, his mother making her home with him. Andrew was married October 6, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Boseker, born in this township, September 29, 1850, the daughter

of Charles and Elizabeth Boseker, both natives of Germany. They are the parents of ten children: Anna, Katie, Elizabeth, William, Philip, Jacob, Andrew, George, Louisa and Henry. Mr. Schmidt and family are members of the Evangelical church. He ranks among the most enterprising and successful farmers of his part of the county.

FREDERICK WERKMANN, ex-trustee of German township, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 8, 1843, the son of Peter and Margaret (Naab) Werkmann, both natives of Germany. He accompanied his parents to the United States, landing at New Orleans in December, 1854, and reaching Evansville, January 6, 1855. His father died in Evansville the next morning, his sister the same day and his mother on the 9th of the same month, leaving Frederick and one brother the only survivors of the entire family. Mr. Werkmann came at once to German township and went to work with his uncle, George Naab, on the same farm which he subsequently bought. He was married March 15, 1868, to Miss Catherine Puth, who was born in Germany, September 5, 1848, the daughter of William and Anna Maria Puth, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in December, 1854, and settled in Posey county. Her mother died there more than twenty years ago, but her father is still living and makes his home with his son in Perry township. Mr. Werkmann and wife are members of the Evangelical church. He was elected township trustee in April, 1882, and his faithful service was rewarded by a re-election in 1884, without opposition. During his term of office he built two substantial brick school-houses. In April, 1888, he was elected justice of the peace.

Armstrong Township was one of the first formed in the county of Vanderburgh. It was organized March 9, 1818, and comprised about half of the county. By the contraction of its limits through the formation of other civil townships, it has been made to comprise but twenty-eight sections of land, in the northwest corner of the county, bounded on the west and north by Posey and Gibson counties, on the east by Scott, and on the south by German township. Its surface is rolling — more distinctly so in the south part, which in early days was densely timbered, though the forests have long since been almost entirely removed. The soil of the township is productive, and this combined with the intelligence and thrift of its farmers, makes its people a well-to-do class. The principal stream is Big creek, flowing through the township from southeast to southwest. Barr's creek also traverses the township in its western part, but the stream is of no importance and was never useful for mill purposes, except on its broader parts beyond the township line.

Early Settlers. — While it is impossible to name the year in which the white man and his red brother first stood face to face on the soil of Armstrong township, it may be recorded with a fair degree of accuracy that among the earliest settlements in the territory now embraced in the confines of Vanderburgh county, were those in this township. Vincennes was the seat of government and the tide of immigration first set in motion by the consummation of a treaty with the Indians, moved southward from that ancient post and village, and landed a few squatters in the northern part of the county about the same time that its first breakers reached the north bank of the Ohio river, in the townships of Union, Pigeon and Knight. From the best testimony obtainable, though there are no written memoranda of the facts, the priority of

settlement probably rests with the territory along the river border. The first settlements in Armstrong township were in the northern part, but just when the first cabin was built or the first clearing made, can not now be determined. The first settlers were representatives of the class already frequently mentioned as squatters.

Thomas Saulsbury and Maj. Selser were typical representatives of this class. They were both well-known in early days, and even by the surviving generation are not entirely forgotten. Thomas Saulsbury was a "pretty wild chap"; he came in as a hunter, made no pretensions as a farmer, and remained rough and uncouth as long as he was in this locality. He accumulated no property, being desirous of satisfying only his daily wants, without thought of the morrow or the days which might come when he could neither hunt or work. He built a cabin, however, and cleared a few acres of land. When the game began to get scarce he grew restless and pushed on to other and better hunting grounds. Disposing of his improvements to 'Squire McDonald for a small amount, and gathering his family, his dogs, and the few necessary household goods together, he left the scenes of his oft-recounted exploits and was never heard of more. Maj. Selzer was of the same type. Joseph Caters, John Livingston, and John R. Kitchens were also known as followers of the game.

It is impossible to name the pioneers in the priority of their coming. Among the earliest were James Martin and his two sons, Thomas and Charles, who came from South Carolina in a very early day, and afterward became well-known in all parts of the county. The elder Martin was a Regular Baptist preacher of the early backwoods style, uneducated; and yet with homely illustrations and powerful speech, backed by an upright life which all men admired, he was a power for good among the pioneers. Charles Martin was a progressive man, and a good farmer for those days. He was one of the first to build a horse-power mill in the township, which served in a great degree to ameliorate the hardships of life in the woods. On the 8th of November, 1819, he was licensed to keep a tavern, the first in Armstrong township. For many years his hospitable house was a favorite place with all who went that way. The rates fixed by the county commissioners as permissible to be charged by him, were as follows: Each diet, 37½ cents; keeping horse, 50 cents; lodging, 12½ cents; one-half pint of rum, brandy or wine, 50 cents; one-half pint of gin, peach, or apple brandy or bounce, 25 cents; one-half pint of whiskey, 12½ cents.

John Armstrong, sr., for whom the township was named, was another of the early settlers. He had been a sailor, and came with some ready money, unlike most of the early settlers, and entered considerable land. It seemed strange that one, so much of whose life had been spent on the ocean, should at last settle in the wilds of the interior where he could not even hear the dashing of the waves upon the coast. He was a veritable "salt," full of stories, and never happier than when surrounded by attentive listeners. The monotonous life of the forecastle had prepared him for the monotony of pioneer life in the woods. Here he found a people glad to hear his constant talk about the sea. They had not heard his stories a thousand times, as had his shipmates no doubt. In the lonely cabins of the pioneers with the great backlog filling every recess with its illuminating glory he was wont to become an attractive figure to all, from the boy whose life was just budding into hope, to the old man whose source of greatest joy was retrospection. Mr. Armstrong was in-

dustrious and pushing, though not particularly prominent. He was respected by all and died when about ninety years of age, in the township bearing his name.

Immediately following the occupation of Armstrong township by civilized men few were more prominent than David Brumfield. Far above the average in intelligence, he was recommended to the governor for appointment as justice of the peace, by the first court held in Warrick county in 1813, and afterward when Vanderburgh county was organized, he was chosen by the electors as one of the first county commissioners. He maintained an honorable prominence throughout his entire career. The early elections were held at the house of Zadok McNew, which stood in section 32, township 4 south, range 11 west, was a small double log house, one and one-half stories high, and remained well preserved for many years. Zadok McNew was an early settler, not particularly able or prominent, but at one time a justice of the peace. He became a well-known citizen and raised a respected and honorable family. One of his daughters was married in early times to James Patton, who secured a tolerably fair education and taught school in various parts of the county. Patrick Calvert was distinguished among the old-time folks as a shrewd trader. He came into the township in 1816 and accumulated considerable property by trading in live-stock. He was well-known in all the county as the leading stock dealer in that section, and his judgment was considered remarkably good. He and his descendants have built for their family name an honorable place in the history of the township.

Judge John McCrary was selected by the voters at the first election held in the county, to occupy a place on the bench as associate judge. He was a man of sterling worth, and long occupied a prominent place in the annals of Armstrong township. Among the earliest settlers was Moses Pruitt, who came to the township prior to 1810. Simpson Ritchey was also well-known in this township. At an early date he built a horse-mill. This, or the one built by Charles Martin, was the first in the township. Settlers at first used the mortar for pulverizing corn, and afterward went to David Negley's mill, in Center township, or to that of Joseph Wasson, in Gibson county. John Ferrell, Daniel and Joshua Rose, and many others whose names it is not possible to ascertain, were among the pioneers. Some of those who were not among the first, but who acted a conspicuous part in the early history of the county, were Gen. Elisha Harrison, also an early resident of Evansville, a man of great strength of character and personal worth, who occupied many positions of trust and honor; 'Squire Samuel McDonald, a Virginian, and a very prominent man, who for a quarter of a century held the office of justice of the peace; George W. Finch, a justice of the peace, and for four years a state senator; William Stewart, whose influence was ever for good, and many others. The lands in Armstrong township were taken gradually by the sons of the pioneers who became of age, and by others who, leaving their homes in the older states, after weeks and months of endurance and trial found a spot near some spring or settlement of good neighbors which their fancies selected as a good place to locate. Very few foreigners found their way here until 1835. Over in the townships east of Armstrong, many were settling from beyond the ocean, but the ties of nationality had great effect on those early comers. Each sought out those from his native state or clime as any stranger might hunt out a brother in going to a new country. The public lands

were soon taken, and the entire township became, almost as if by magic, a garden where it had been with few exceptions, wilderness, and soon, instead of the hunter's trail or the cartway from settlement to settlement, the best of roads were provided in all its parts. These industrious new-comers were principally from Germany, though many came from Pennsylvania and the older states of this country. As a class they are economical, industrious and good citizens, and to their efforts is due much of the prosperity of the present.

Incidents.— One of the most stirring events of early times in Armstrong township was the kidnapping of the Gothards. Isaac Gothard was a poor Englishman, who drifted into the township and took his place in the community as a shiftless, easy-going, ambitionless fellow, with no particular mental or moral development. He had not been here long before his wife took the small-pox, and the entire neighborhood was alarmed for their safety. A mulatto was found who had passed safely through a siege of the disease, and he was impressed as a nurse for the sick woman. He was so attentive to her wants that he soon ingratiated himself into her affections. During the patient's convalescence their intimacy increased, but when she had recovered, Isaac, the husband, took his accustomed place in the household, and the mulatto went his way. At length, however, in 1819, twins made their appearance in the Gothard household, and both were mulattos. Isaac made no complaints, and continued to live in peace and harmony with his faithless spouse. The children waxed strong as the years went by and began to be quite interesting to the community, when one day much to everybody's chagrin, they were kidnapped and carried to Diamond Island in the Ohio river, where Patrick Calvert, the Rogerses, Caters and others went to rescue them. While attempting the rescue, Mr. Calvert was struck on the head with a gun barrel by a desperado named Lynn, who was in league with the kidnappers, the blow causing a fearful cut which left a permanent, unsightly scar. Some time afterward Mr. Calvert was in Texas, when the scar attracted the attention of a ferryman to whom he related the story of the kidnapping. Somewhat excitedly the listener declared he had ferried the parties with the negro boys across the stream, and proceeded to give information which led to their discovery. They were brought back to Armstrong township as *free* children, and were bound out to Mr. Calvert and grew to manhood on his place. They were industrious, intelligent men; one was considered a genius as a cabinet-maker. In after years they removed to Illinois.

Churches.— Until 1876 there was not a church in Armstrong township. It must not be inferred from this statement, however, that the people of the township were not many of them pious, devoted worshipers of the Divine Father. In early times there was frequent preaching at the school-houses and at the cabins of the settlers. The Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Christians and other sects kept up the struggle for supremacy here as elsewhere. The Regular Baptists were the most prominent in the township at first, but later gave way to the Cumberland Presbyterians. As the country became more thickly settled facilities for worship were supplied by churches built outside of the township and yet near enough the borders to have a large portion of their membership within the township. Cynthiana, in Posey county, has been the most frequented place by Armstrong township people.

A union church was built in the extreme northwest corner of the township, in section

19, township 4 south, range 11 west, in 1876, which is free to all Christian denominations, though used chiefly by the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Christian order. The community believing it had been without a church long enough, took the matter up and soon after determining to build, the edifice was erected. It was named by the trustees "Calvert Chapel" in honor of Mr. Leroy Calvert, much being due to his very munificent gifts in behalf of the building enterprise. The structure is a frame, 30x50 feet, nicely furnished, and cost about $1,600.00. Rev. J. B. Hadlock was the first to preach to the Cumberland Presbyterian organization now using Union church. He was followed by Revs. N. F. Gill and H. D. Onyett, D. D. At the expiration of Dr. Onyett's ministry Mr. Hadlock was again called to the church. For the Christian order congregation Rev. Collins was the last minister in charge. His predecessor was Rev. D. M. Schumaker. A union Sabbath school with about thirty-five attendants, superintended by Mr. Leroy Calvert, meets every Sabbath in this church.

In and about St. Wendell's, a village on the line between Vanderburgh and Posey counties, reside a great number of Roman Catholics, whose house of worship is in Posey county. As early as 1841 a log church was erected there. Rev. Roman Weinzopfel regularly visited the church up to May, 1842. Rev. Conrad Schneiderjans became the first resident pastor in October, 1842. Afterward, in 1845 and 1846, Rev. Charles Opperman and Rev. Martin Stahle now and then visited the church and in April, 1846, Father Weinzopfel returned and accomplished much good by his labors, remaining until August, 1858. The old church soon became too small for the rapidly increasing congregation. April 17, 1853, Bishop de St. Palais laid the corner-stone for a handsome new edifice, and blessed the new church October 22, 1854, assisted by the pastor, Rev. E. J. Durbin, Rev. A. Deydier, Rev. J. B. Chasse, and the Rev. Benedictine Fathers, Bede O'Connor and Ulrich Christen. The edifice cost, exclusive of much labor and material contributed, $5,600. The congregation is in a flourishing condition. Its pastors have been: Revs. Paul Wagner, J. Kauffman, J. H. Deistel, J. B. Merl, Fr. M. Andres, C. Exel, N. Galweiler, Aloysius Daennhoffer, Joseph Schuck, John Stoltz and M. Heck.

Towns.—Armstrong township boasts of no important towns. St. Wendell's, partly in the township and partly in the adjoining county of Posey, is the largest. It has a flouring mill, a store, blacksmith shop, and such other conveniences as are usually demanded by an agricultural neighborhood. Raben & Sons are the principal business men, conducting the mill and the leading store. Joseph Ammon is the proprietor of the only store in the town, which is in Armstrong township. In the village are centered the religious and educational facilities for the Catholic church in this part of the county.

Armstrong, a station on the P., D. & E. R. R., was brought into existence by the construction of the railroad. William Kneer is the postmaster, and proprietor of the only general store at this point. Probably as early as twenty years ago, near the present railway station, a little village called Armstrong Cross-roads grew up. It is now wholly abandoned. It consisted of a post-office, a small store and a blacksmith shop.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hon. Leroy Calvert was born February 4, 1819, two miles north of Armstrong. His parents, Patrick Calvert, born in Tennessee in 1784, and Sarah Martin, born in

South Carolina in 1783, were married in Tennessee in 1804, and removed to Gibson county in 1811, making their home for five years near Owensville, and then moving to the site of the farm on which Mr. Calvert now lives. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812, under Gen. W. H. Harrison, and was in the famous engagement of Tippecanoe. After the war he resumed agriculture and followed that pursuit until his death, in 1860. The mother died in 1840. Leroy Calvert was the seventh of ten children, of whom he and a younger brother alone survive. His early life was spent in attending the common schools and working on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-four he was married to Miss Penelope Shelton, January 13, 1843. She was born in Mason county, Ky., September 24, 1821, and was brought to Indiana by her parents, when two years old. They have had seven children, Sarah E., Catherine J., Minerva J., Maria H., Andrew J., Henry T. and Luella F. Three of the daughters are deceased. In religious affiliations Mr. Calvert is a Cumberland Presbyterian, and he is a prominent member of the Masonic order and K. of P. His political career has been a notable one, and throughout such as to reflect credit upon himself. He was a staunch democrat until 1884, when he voted for St. John for president. Under the old constitution he served as clerk of the board of trustees. In 1848 he was elected justice of the peace, and served for two years, when he resigned to be a candidate for county commissioner, to which office he was elected in 1850. During the erection of the court-house, in 1852, he occupied the responsible position of president of the board. From 1856 he served as township trustee until his election in 1860 as county treasurer. He was a most popular officer, and was re-elected to a second term. On the expiration of this he returned to his farm, but was chosen by the people of his township as trustee again, and in 1868 was elected representative in the general assembly. In the session following his election, during the attempt to pass the fifteenth amendment, Mr. Calvert, with fifty-five of his fellow-democratic members, resigned and came back to their homes. A special election was called by Gov. Baker, and Mr. Calvert was re-elected, and returned to the assembly, but the attempt being renewed at a special session, he felt it his duty to resign a second time, and he came home to stay. Upon his affiliation with the prohibition party, he was made their first nominee for congress in the First district, in 1884, and proved to be a strong candidate. In 1888 he was selected as candidate for presidential elector for the First district on the ticket of the prohibition party.

GEORGE HOEFLING, SR., was born in the village of Stettin, Germany, December 26, 1829, and came to this county with his parents when he was eleven years of age. He was the third of nine children of Antony and Theresa (Lamprecht) Hoefling. The father was born April 1, 1803, at Stettin, and the mother, May 8, 1805, in the same country. They were married in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1840, coming direct to Evansville. They lived one year in German township, and then came to Armstrong, near St. Joseph, where they have resided ever since. The mother died in 1877, at the age of seventy-two, but Antony Hoefling was still living, April, 1888, the oldest man in his township. George Hoefling, sr., until he was sixteen, worked on his father's farm, then for ten months was engaged in the livery stable of E. Garnett, at New Orleans, after which he followed steamboating for about seven years. Then he returned to his father's farm, and remained until he was

twenty-three when he was married to Christine Behm, September 27, 1853. She was a native of Westphalia. To them were born six children: Mary F., Anna W., George A., Fred A., Catherine C. and Mary A. Mrs. Hoefling died in 1875, at the age of forty-one, and October 12, 1876, he was married to Barbara Drunk, who was born in Bavaria, September 15, 1846. The children of this union were Joseph A., John L., Louisa J., and John W. and Mary T., twins. He was elected township trustee in 1878, but soon after resigned. From 1878 to 1880, he held the important position of president of the Mutual Fire Insurance company. He is a member of St. Joseph congregation of the Catholic church, and has held many prominent positions in that organization, and is at present on the committee for the construction of a new church at St. Joseph.

CHRISTOF HOFFMAN, one of the leading farmers of Armstrong township, was born September 15, 1835, in Rhine-Pfalz, Bavaria. Eleven years later his parents came with their family to America, and settled at Evansville. After a year or more there, they removed to Armstrong, and thence to Mount Carmel, Ill., where the father died in 1877, and the mother in 1887. There were eleven children, of whom Christof was the fifth, and five of them are still living. He gained his education in the schools of his native land and afterward in this country, and since attaining manhood, has always pursued the occupation of farming. Politically he has been a republican, honored in the councils of the party, and in the way of social organizations, has been a member of the I. O. O. F. On November 12, 1861, he married Elizabeth Frippon, and they had eight children, five of whom are living. His first wife died in 1876, and in 1882, he was united in marriage with Cathine Kolle, of this township, and they have had three children born unto them, all of whom are living.

WILLIAM MARTIN was born January 30, 1814, in what was then known as Knox county, now Vanderburgh, near Armstrong. His father was Charles Martin, who was born in 1791 in South Carolina, and came to Indiana territory in 1805. In 1812 he married Frankie Rook, who was born in South Carolina in 1797, and they settled four miles from Armstrong. William Martin is the oldest of thirteen children, three of whom survive. He still resides on the farm, where he has labored since 1833. Mr. Martin was married October 3, 1833, to Miss Nancy Robinson, who was born near Knoxville, Tenn., May 3, 1813, and came with her parents to Indiana in 1815. They are the parents of thirteen children, of whom three died in infancy. There are living: M. D., Charles S., Abner N., James T., Thomas A., Susanna, Jasper, William F., Naomi J. and Joseph L. Mr. Martin is the grandfather of forty-nine children, of whom but seven are deceased. He served his community as constable and trustee for a number of years. Mr. Martin and his entire family are, in religious matters, Regular Baptists, his grandfather having been a minister of that denomination. Mr. Martin is one of the few men who are almost uniformly well and hearty, and by wise and simple living gives promise of added years of activity.

HON. JOHN F. PRUITT is the third of eight children born to William and Elizabeth Pruitt, among the earliest pioneers of the county. The father was born December 10, 1806, in Allen county, Ky., and the mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth A. Spain, was born in 1816, near Harper's Ferry, Va. In 1810 William Pruitt came with his parents, Moses and Phœbe (Williams) Pruitt, to settle in the Indiana woods, and in his youth labored as the old settlers

did, gaining also the education to be obtained in the log cabin schools of those days. He was county commissioner for nine years, and major of the militia, then necessary for protection from the Indians. He died May 9, 1870, and his widow followed him on the 5th of the next July. That year is sadly memorable in Mr. Pruitt's family. Not only his father and mother, but two of his sisters, died in the four months beginning May 9. The children of William Pruitt were: Mary J., born January 25, 1831; Elizabeth E., born May 7, 1833; John F., subject of this sketch, born May 14, 1835; James C., born July 24, 1837; Joseph A., born August 10, 1840; Julia A., born October 14, 1844; Susan L., born March 20, 1847, and Sarah E., born June 10, 1853. After receiving a common school education, Mr. Pruitt entered the grammar department of the Evansville schools, and at the age of twenty-one began teaching school, and remained in that profession ten years, also farming during the summer. January 16, 1862, he married Sarah E. Calvert, daughter of Leroy and Penelope Calvert, and to them were born four children: Emma L., Catherine J., Leroy E., and Ann R., of whom Emma and Leroy survive. Mrs. Pruitt died June 28, 1874, and on January 2, 1876, he was married to Lydia E. Wilkinson, who died November 5, 1877. His third marriage was to Elizabeth A. Calvert, April 17, 1879. In politics Mr. Pruitt is an earnest democrat and is an active worker. In 1857 he was elected township assessor, served two years, and in 1860 was chosen trustee for one term. To this office he was appointed in 1878, to fill a vacancy, and at the expiration of that term, was again elected, serving until 1882, when he was elected representative in the general assembly by the overwhelming majority of 1,085. His distinguished services assured his re-election in 1884, and as chairman of the agricultural committee, and author of several important bills, he filled a responsible position in the assembly. Mr. Pruitt is a prominent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and belongs to the Master Masons. He is still engaged in farming, with good health and constitution, and gives promise of many more years of usefulness.

WILLIAM REIMANN was born near Reichenbach, Silesia, November 23, 1831. In 1852 he came with his parents from Germany, and has ever since lived upon the farm near Armstrong, which they settled upon. His father died in 1855, but the mother is still living and makes her home with her son. The parents had five children, three boys and two girls. Four of them are yet living, and are residents of this county. Mr. Reimann was educated in the schools of Silesia, and has a fine knowledge of the German language. Since childhood he has followed agriculture, and has been very successful. He is a member of the German Evangelical church at Darmstadt, and in politics is a republican.

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